

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national or international importance. The Foundation works mainly by granting funds to institutions and organizations for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that give promise of producing significant advances in various fields. **Ford Foundation Annual Report 1973** Occasionally, the Foundation itself administers projects. As an additional means of accomplishing program objectives, the Foundation in some instances makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it became a national organization. Including the fiscal year 1973,

the Foundation has made commitments totalling \$4.4 billion, including grants to 6,701 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

□ A board of seventeen trustees determines Foundation policy. A professional staff evaluates grant applications, explores means and opportunities to stimulate advances in fields with which the Foundation is concerned, works with prospective grantees, and recommends proposals for approval by the president and the trustees. □ Applications for grants should set forth objectives and details of methods for carrying them out, the qualifications of the persons and institutions involved, and an estimated budget. The Foundation does not use grant-application forms. Domestic applications and inquiries about how nominations or applications for grants to individuals may be made should be sent to the Secretary of the Foundation; applicants in foreign countries where the Foundation has an office should direct their proposals to the resident representative. □ Activities supported by the Foundation grants must be charitable, educational, or scientific under the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations. Because its funds are limited in relation to the great number of worthwhile proposals it receives, the Foundation limits its grants to efforts likely to have wide effect. It does not grant funds for purely personal or local needs, the routine operating costs of institutions, programs for which government support is readily available, nor, usually, the construction or maintenance of buildings. □ The Foundation is independent of other institutions, commercial and noncommercial.

Ford Foundation Annual Report

October 1, 1972 to September 30, 1973

The President's Review	v
<hr/>	
Program Reviews	1
Education and Research	3
Resources and the Environment	19
Public Broadcasting	27
National Affairs	31
Humanities and the Arts	45
International Division	53
General	78
<hr/>	
Financial Review	82
<hr/>	
Bibliography	80
Staff	94
Index	96

Board of Trustees

Executive Officers

Executive Committee

Alexander Heard, Chairman
McGeorge Bundy
Kermit Gordon
J. Irwin Miller
Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

Finance Committee

*William H. Donaldson, Chairman**
McGeorge Bundy
*Kermit Gordon***
Alexander Heard
John H. Loudon
Patricia M. Wald

Alexander Heard, Chairman of the Board
Chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

McGeorge Bundy, President

William H. Donaldson*
Chairman of the Board, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, New York, New York

James R. Ellis
Partner, Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, Seattle, Washington

Benson Ford
Vice President, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan

Henry Ford II
Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan

Kermit Gordon
President, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Walter A. Haas, Jr.
Chairman of the Board, Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco, California

Vivian W. Henderson
President, Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

Edwin H. Land
Chairman and President, Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts

John H. Loudon
Chairman of the Board, Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, The Hague, The Netherlands

Robert S. McNamara
President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C.

Dorothy N. Marshall
Vice Chancellor, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts

J. Irwin Miller
Chairman of the Board, Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, Indiana

Dr. Soedjatmoko
Jakarta, Indonesia

Patricia M. Wald
Attorney, Washington, D.C.

Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.
Senior District Judge, United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts

McGeorge Bundy
President

David E. Bell
Executive Vice President

Harold Howe II
Vice President

Roger G. Kennedy
Vice President

W. McNeil Lowry
Vice President

Marshall A. Robinson
Vice President

Mitchell Sviridoff
Vice President

Arthur D. Trottenberg
Vice President

Howard R. Dressner
Secretary and General Counsel

Thomas H. Lenagh
Treasurer

*Resigned November 21, 1973.

**Assumed chairmanship of Finance Committee November 21, 1973.

The President's Review

Public Policy and the Private Foundation

For the Ford Foundation as for all American institutions 1973 was shadowed by the growing crisis of confidence in our national political process. It is too soon for any of us to know the full meaning of this crisis, but it is time for all institutions, private no less than governmental, to explore the character of their relation to questions of public policy.

A special reason for reporting on the engagement of the Ford Foundation in questions of public policy is that we are entering the fifth year of life under the regulatory framework established by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. The legislative process of that year demonstrated both to foundations and to Congress that in addition to recognized dangers of real abuse of the tax exemption privilege there were important difficulties of communication and understanding. In the Ford Foundation we concluded that the primary responsibility for increasing communication and improving understanding rested with the foundations, and in the intervening years we have tried hard to explain both our programs and our ways of work to the public, to members of Congress and to public officials generally. Because we have been encouraged by members of both Houses and both parties to expand this process, it seems appropriate now to attempt a general review, both for the public and for the public's representatives in government, of our relation to public policy.

Before turning to particular lines of programmatic activity, I should report briefly on the nature of our experience with the Act of 1969. We have had one extensive federal audit, and another has recently begun. We have also asked for opinions from the Internal Revenue Service on a number of special questions left uncertain by the regulations. The process is not usually rapid, but the spirit of the regulatory process has been consistently fair and we have encountered no evidence that the regulatory process has been bent to partisan purposes.

The 1969 Act is complex, and we do not believe that all of its detailed provisions serve the public interest. In one or two places, for example, it tends to inhibit investments, both financial and charitable. And we continue to believe that insofar as it exceeds the costs of regulation, the 4 per cent excise tax on foundation income is an unwarranted penalty on those to whom foundations make grants. Finally, we think the law could be amended in a few particulars so as not to discourage the establishment of new foundations. When the Congressional committees review the tax laws on charities, we will present these points for reconsideration.

Our central finding, however, is that the Tax Reform Act of 1969 has given statutory endorsement to a role for private foundations that is sound in itself and consistent with the best of American tradition.

One good way to test this proposition is to look at the work of this Foundation as it relates to public policy, the field where those who have been suspicious of foundations and those who have been fearful of regulation of them have had their sharpest disagreements. If, as our experience suggests, the last few years show a record of growing and reasonably well accepted activity, that record may be relevant beyond our own case.

Among the great variety of ways in which we encounter public policy, it is possible to distinguish three general classes, notwithstanding some overlap and the fact that there are surely other areas of relation to the government.

First, and most simply, there are the cases where the foundation and the government are engaged jointly in funding an activity that is of accepted importance to both.

Second, we support research, analysis, and experimental projects on matters relating to public policy and governmental performance.

Third, we support programs aimed at the strengthening of the American democratic process itself.

These remarks deal mainly with the federal level of government, although we have a growing concern and direct engagement with any number of policies and programs at the state and local levels. (See in particular page 43.)

I. Joint Funding

In the Ford Foundation at least five programs have had the characteristic of large-scale partnership with government; all of them have engaged us over many years and for large sums:

Educational change, \$450 million since 1951;

International agricultural research, \$52 million since 1959;

The arts, \$260 million since 1957;

Population, \$181 million since 1952;

Public broadcasting, \$253 million since 1951.

In their relation to federal policy, these programs have certain elements in common. In each case, our own programs began well before those of the government. In *domestic* agricultural research the federal government has a long and distinguished role, but in basic research directed at the needs of developing nations it has been much less active until recent years. Indeed the perception that basic agricultural research was a decisive point of attack on the world's poverty is a classic case of foresight by a foundation—the Rockefeller Foundation.

The reasons for the time lag between foundation and government action are not identical in all cases, but there are some similarities: a tendency on the part of government to be wary of fields that may initially be “controversial” (population and public broadcasting); delay in the development of an interested and lively public constituency (public broadcasting and the arts); the intense competition for federal funds, and the difficulty, even when need is recognized and public interest has grown, in defining just what the specific role of government should be.

All of these programs were launched more than ten years ago, yet from the beginning it was plain in most of them that although there was a persuasive case for

action by a private foundation, the need was so great that in the end it would not be fully met without still larger action by others. In no case was the federal government the only such alternative—agricultural research and population are worldwide topics; educational change, public broadcasting, and the arts have important claims on state and local funds, and the arts in the United States are still overwhelmingly dependent on private patronage. But we knew we had chosen to make efforts in fields so large that unless we should be joined eventually by much larger forces, the cause could not fully succeed. The federal government was by no means the only potential source of additional support, but it was much the most important.

By this test these five programs have made progress, albeit sometimes slowly and unevenly. At least in budgetary terms the federal government and others have moved importantly in all five fields since we began. In most of them Washington enters 1974 as a larger actor than the largest foundation in the field, and in all of them it is now clear that in quantitative terms the role of public authorities generally must continue to grow if durable progress is to be made.

There is, of course, never a simple one-to-one connection between our own decisions and those of any public authority. For one thing, we were seldom first in the field ourselves; other foundations were engaged in the arts, educational change, population, and international agricultural research before the Ford Foundation emerged on the national scene. For another, there are often intrinsic differences between the kind of activities that foundation dollars support and those which government expenditure sustains.

The federal government is never a wholly easy ally. Like Alice in Wonderland, it has trouble controlling its relative size. Sometimes it is too small, sometimes too big, and sometimes, outdoing Alice, it is both at once. No one of its programs is ever quite like any other. The exact relation between our work and Washington's varies from program to program, and from year to year. Sometimes, as in the arts, we have made larger investments in single institutions than the government. Usually the government is happy to have a foundation undertake the more experimental and "sensitive" tasks, and a foundation rarely can afford the kind of general fifty-state approach that is usually both right and necessary for the government. Yet the government is sometimes as bold as anyone, and sometimes, at least in research and analysis, we have to take the whole field as our topic; for example, we are now in the closing phases of a nationwide survey of the real economic condition of the nonprofit institutions in the performing arts.

Discussion of this foundation-government interface often prompts the fair question whether there is something wrong when an essentially private institution backs programs—like public broadcasting or population research—that may eventually require support from taxpayers if they are to be fully successful. Part of the answer here is that it is now a natural and normal process for nonprofit activities of all sorts to live in a mixed economy in which some part of their support will come from funds raised by taxes. This is true today of every field of charitable and educational activity but two—churches and private foundations themselves. And since the resources of public authorities are tens of times greater than those of all private philanthropy, it is altogether natural, *if* a program comes to have an important public constituency, that there should be a gradual change of balance toward increasing public support.

It would of course be wrong, as the Tax Reform Act makes clear, for a foundation to seek to effect this change in balance by lobbying. But the impact of successful

pioneering is quite a different matter. Most large-scale government programs, like most programs in business or in education, rest on small beginnings, and foundations are not the only pioneers around. Indeed governments often do their own pioneering. But foundations do have a special obligation to seek out fields of action that need cultivation and are not getting it, and it is one reasonable test of their success that some of their choices should be ratified over time by incorporation in public policy.

But I am far from suggesting that this “one reasonable test” is the only one possible. We would probably stay in the arts even if there were no prospect of public support. And when government programs do grow dramatically—as in education or in welfare—the need for participation by independent institutions may actually increase, though its shape will probably change.

Finally, I must emphasize that the cooperative relationship in such fields of shared action is essentially autonomous, on both sides. We never suppose that we must take whatever role the government proposes, and the various parts of government can and do exercise their own judgment on causes or programs that interest us. When we match public money, as we are constantly asked to do, it is because we believe the particular cause is good. Certainly there are cases where we help to supply a missing element that in a different world the government would itself provide; thus we believed it necessary to make a set of modest grants designed to make the massive data of the U.S. Census more effectively available to both scholars and public officials. But the preponderant nature of the relation between a foundation’s effort and the government’s effort, when they are both large-scale grant-makers in the same field, is one of mutual reinforcement and a fitting division of labor.

II. Research, Analysis, and Experiment

A large proportion of our support for research deals with questions that confront the government for action as well as analysis, and a considerable part of the research supported by this foundation and others consists of analysis of performance by government itself. Our funds support a large annual output of books and papers that discuss some part of the governmental process, or some issue that is important to government officials. An interesting current example is the Winter, 1974, issue of *The Public Interest*, almost double its usual length, in which two distinguished guest editors and an equally distinguished panel of experts review the set of programs called “The Great Society,” in search of lessons for the future. It is particularly notable that the experts selected were persons who had no vested interest in defending or attacking the programs they reviewed. Our grant was made out of respect for the subject, for the editors, for *The Public Interest* as a journal enjoying the respect of others—and for the independence of all concerned.

Research and analysis are the natural and proper methods of action for us wherever a problem remains outside the scope of direct private action. An important example, drawn from our current undertakings, is the international effort to limit the arms race. What happens in this field depends essentially on governments. In an open society the more a major field is reserved to governmental *action*, the greater the need for serious nongovernmental *attention* to that field. Government, like any other very large institution, is only imperfectly attentive to the need for self-examination, and it would be dangerous if an unavoidable

monopoly of authority were combined with an avoidable monopoly of research and analysis. The government and the public stand to gain from the existence of independent studies by independent analysts. In the field of arms control we are now supporting such studies on a large scale, and we have been careful to seek experts with widely varied approaches to the problem.

The hardest problems in the support of research and analysis are the problems of choice. Which subjects? Which investigators? What preference between now or later, abstract or concrete, rigorous or popular, individual scholar or organized institute, dispassionate exposition or pointed argument? Different issues demand different answers, and some demand more than one.

Some subjects need sustained study and reinforcement by the training of younger scholars. This has been our view of Asian studies for a long time, and it still is, though our budgets do not allow us to do as much as we once did. Other subjects, equally complex, may cry out for a comprehensive trial by the fresh mind of an observer who does not begin as an expert; on this ground we are now assisting in a major study of the process of criminal justice by Charles Silberman.

Obviously our existing engagement in such programs as population or public broadcasting increases our concern for related research. The most conspicuous and expensive example at present may be the field of research in the nature of reproductive biology, an area of science which is at once remarkably advanced, in terms of the skill and dedication of its leading practitioners, and desperately backward when measured against the vertiginous need of the human race for better ways and means of limiting its numbers.

What is absolutely essential in our support of research is that we should act in ways that protect the independence of the work that is done. For this reason most of our research support goes to institutions rather than individuals, and the primary responsibility for setting and maintaining proper standards of performance rests with those institutions rather than with us. When we find that we must help to create a new institution, as we did twenty-two years ago in the case of Resources for the Future, Inc., our own role remains limited. We are the primary grant-makers to RFF, but its well-earned reputation for work of high quality is the product of the professionalism of its staff and the integrity of its board of directors. Even in cases where we find that the urgency and breadth of the topic precludes delegation to another institution—as in the case of our current Energy Policy Project (see page 19 and Marshall Robinson's essay at page 23)—we do our best, by the use of expert advisory committees and external consultants, to ensure that the work that is done deserves respect.

Even as they attempt to organize their reports, the professionals in our Energy Policy Project have found themselves besieged by requests for immediate help, especially from Congressional Committees. When it began, the project seemed a bold venture with a proposed budget of less than \$2 million. Three years later its budget has more than doubled, the demand for its reports has become fierce, and it is clear to both the public and the government that for many years this subject has been dangerously neglected by our public authorities. The Energy Policy Project will not produce more than a part of what is needed. But in its independence, in its concern for conservation as well as supply, and above all in its recognition of the need for choices between one end and another, it should provide a convenient and independent source of information useful to the American public.

Grants for experimental programs directly related to possible reform in public

policy are a particularly interesting and active form of research, and the programs often require approval and even participation by public authorities. These programs usually combine elements of both action and analysis in an effort to test the effectiveness of new ways of dealing with obdurate public problems. This combination is characteristic of our approach to such problems as housing, community development, drug abuse, and the improvement of police effectiveness. Here again we work largely through other organizations, sometimes independently established, like the Vera Institute of Justice, sometimes created by our initiative, like the Police Foundation.

In addition to a sensitive understanding of existing needs and opportunities, these efforts tend to require, both in our staff and among our grantees, a capacity to establish and maintain relations of confidence with appropriate agencies of government—federal, state, and local. The Police Foundation cannot help much in law enforcement except as it commends itself to forward-looking leadership in city halls and police headquarters. Community development corporations (see page 31) can seldom be better than their relations to public authorities. An experimental school program will not strike roots unless school systems are ready to adopt it. Bail reform, an established demonstration by the Vera Institute, takes hold and spreads only as public authorities decide.

Interestingly if not surprisingly, our relations with public authorities may be least complicated when they are closest, as in some of these cases. For nearly fifteen years, since Paul Ylvisaker first led this Foundation into its “Gray Areas Project,” our staff has been in direct communication not only with their opposite numbers in government but also with emerging community leaders. In the fields in which we have worked steadily, our own capacity for the timely recognition of important current problems has increased, as has our sense of the ways in which our work can most effectively complement that of government.

Let us take housing as an example. Currently our work in this subject falls into three categories, each of which has been selected with a close eye to its relation to the interests of the federal government:

—We are supporting the use of better management techniques that may help save deeply troubled federal housing projects in St. Louis and North Carolina. We are helping nonprofit managers and resident leaders who are trying, with tenant cooperation, to reduce operating costs, to improve rent collections, and to eliminate crime and vandalism. The federal stake in these efforts is very large, and yet it is essential that these initial experimental efforts should have private support.

—We are working in a number of cities, starting with Oakland, Dallas, and Washington, D. C., to find ways to preserve the deteriorating housing inventory of the inner city. Through a program called Neighborhood Housing Services, the Foundation is helping to create high-risk mortgage pools that encourage private financial sources to re-enter declining neighborhoods whose housing can still be saved. Here again, governmental agencies are heavily involved in our initiatives; if these programs are successful, they will provide better formulas for the application of government’s own subsidy funds as well as responsible local groups to act as buyers for the Federal Housing Administration’s holdings of foreclosed and abandoned residences.

—We work in open housing, partly in cooperation with specific federal agencies such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, but mainly in support of broad national policies laid down in the Civil

Rights Act of 1968 and a chain of major judicial decisions. As such they belong in the third class of our government-related activity, to which I now turn.

III. Strengthening the Democratic Process

In this area, as indeed in our whole domestic program, our most important general effort is for the cause of equal opportunity. In conformity with declared national policy, and in furtherance of a decision reached by our own Board of Trustees in 1966, we have steadily kept the effort for equal opportunity at the head of our domestic agenda. What began as a set of programs focused on the needs of blacks has been expanded to include concerns for other minorities, and more recently still we have become concerned also for the equal rights and opportunities of women. Our policy here is wholly consistent with the declared position of the United States, both as a people and as a government. Some of our work for equal opportunity is research. Some of it is direct support to such institutions as leading black colleges and to such individuals as minority students. Some of it, like our support for community development corporations, aims to help well-organized groups win new economic and social strength for their communities. But a distinctive aspect of this effort is that it also often involves us in the support of groups working to make sure that the law itself stands on the side of equal opportunity.

Thus we have helped the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and later the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, the Native American Rights Fund, and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense Fund. We have also helped the National Committee against Discrimination in Housing and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law. We never intervene in the selection of particular cases, and obviously the courts themselves must determine both what cases to take and how they should be decided. But we have recognized that there is a continuing need for help to responsible agencies that represent the legal cause of the disadvantaged. As a private agency we respect the responsibilities that belong uniquely to the judicial process, but we can and do provide opportunities for access to that process. The Internal Revenue Service has affirmed the propriety of this charitable role.

Our interest in the democratic process goes further. We have been early, steadfast, and continuing supporters of the concept of voter education. The Act of 1969 laid down reasonable guidelines intended to separate this good cause from interference in particular elections, and so far this distinction has proved workable. It remains a matter of grave national concern that poor Americans still vote in lower proportion than their more fortunate fellow citizens, and the need for private as well as public effort on this problem persists. But precisely because this question was controversial five years ago, it is good to be able to report that the continuing role of private foundations, within the new framework of regulations, seems well accepted.

Another area in which our grants touch upon sensitive issues of public policy is public school finance. We have supported scholars, educators, and public interest lawyers who are analyzing the endemic fiscal inequities that characterize local and state systems of school finance. These grants intersect public policy primarily at the state level, where school finance policy is made. Some of the resulting studies may also be of significance in judicial proceedings concerned with equality of educational rights. Individuals and groups receiving our support share our disaffection with existing inequities but reflect philosophically contrasting views regarding the shape of things to come. As other foundations and government

agencies have joined us in funding school finance reform efforts, they have brought with them their own distinctive orientations and preferences, thus reducing the possibility that any one source of funds or school of thought could easily achieve a dominant position.

The problems of the democratic process are at once persistent and changing. Beyond our concern for equal opportunity, equal participation, and equal benefit from governmental revenues, we have long had an interest, shared with many other institutions and individuals, in such matters as campaign costs, the electoral process, the freedom and effectiveness of communication, and the performance of state and local governments. In this last year we have been re-examining our work in all of these areas, and in one way or another our concern for each of them continues. It may be a significant example of this continued concern that we have been able to respond affirmatively to joint requests for research assistance from Senators Ervin and Baker of the Senate Watergate Committee. This research relates not to the particular unhappy episodes that have been under inquiry in that Committee, but rather to alternative possibilities for reform. The two recipients of the grants (made in the fiscal year that follows the period covered in this Annual Report), the National Institute for Public Administration and the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy, are as reputable as they are different, and the usefulness of their recommendations will be determined not by us but by the Senate Committee itself.

IV. Inescapable Connections

There are overlaps from one to another of the three classes of relationship that I have discussed. Practical experience and theoretical research tend to illuminate a need for each other, and the very fact of close cooperation with government can inspire an awareness of the need for independent criticism. Wherever specialized skills are developed and recognized, there will be a governmental demand for technical assistance, and there is a sense in which all our encounters with public authority affect our sense of priorities about the health of government itself. Just as the political process is a seamless web, so there is a necessary and complex set of connections that tie together those parts of our own work which relate to that process.

Yet there is an underlying unity in what we do, a unity created by certain defining characteristics of the private philanthropic foundation. These basic characteristics have been generally recognized for years, and they are the solid base on which the Congress built its legislative framework in 1969. They are essentially negative: the private foundation is not for profit, not for personal advantage, not for partisan politics, and not for lobbying. Otherwise it is an instrument for the support of independent efforts in fields as wide as human welfare itself.

As we approach the three-quarter mark of the twentieth century, there are few fields affecting human welfare that do not also engage the attention and accountability of government. It follows that important connections between the work of governments and the work of private foundations are quite literally inescapable. In that sense this essay is an exercise in the description of the inevitable.

We must keep our sense of proportion here: The federal government alone spends 150 times more than all private foundations, and 1,500 times more than the Ford Foundation. The larger difference between an independent private institution and the accountable elected government is beyond quantification. We do not

confuse ourselves with the government. Our size and our mission are totally different.

In this report I have listed programs that for us are large, and I have cited cases covering many fields. All of these grants and all of these programs reflect the reality of our basic nature as an independent nonprofit institution, not a contender for political power. That is our role by tradition, by law, and now by regulation. I am happy to be able to report that this role appears to be gaining greater understanding and support from the American people and their representatives.

Changes in the Foundation

The organization and senior staff of the Foundation went through a number of changes in 1973. Organizationally our most important move was to establish our program of work on Resources and the Environment as an independent office with its own vice president. Marshall Robinson has assumed this responsibility. He and his colleagues in this expanding effort will be building on the outstanding accomplishments of the initial program, whose guiding spirit from the beginning was Gordon Harrison. It was Mr. Harrison's insistence on relief from administrative duties that precipitated our review of the program and our decision to reorganize it. Fortunately he has agreed to continue as a senior program officer in the field.

The Board of Trustees was reinforced this year by the election of Dr. Soedjatmoko of Indonesia. A champion of his country's independence, a sensitive and cultivated scholar, and a compassionate man of all the world, he brings a new dimension to the Board.

Unfortunately this great gain was followed just after the end of the fiscal year by the resignation of William H. Donaldson. Mr. Donaldson accepted appointment as an Under Secretary of State, and he decided, with our regretful agreement, that the pressure of his new duties, combined with the imperative need to avoid even the appearance of a conflict of interest, required his resignation. In the three years of his service he contributed to all aspects of our work; we owe him a particular debt for cool and farsighted leadership of our Finance Committee in years of change and turmoil.

McGEORGE BUNDY

FEBRUARY 12, 1974

Program Reviews

Education and Research	3	Administration of Justice	
Public Education		Corrections, Courts, and Crime	
Teacher Training		Equal Rights	
Administrative Leadership		Legal Education	
Rural Leadership Development		Public Interest Law	
Alternative Schooling		Governmental Performance	
Classroom Innovations		Local, State, and Regional	
Research on Learning		Development	
Planning and Management		<hr/>	
Financial Reform		Humanities and the Arts	45
Higher Education and Research		Experiments and Demonstrations	
Opportunities for Equality		Training	
Undergraduate Education		Artistic Crafts and Traditions	
Status of Women		Professional Resources	
Financial Management and		<hr/>	
Policy Planning		International Division	53
Public Policy and Social		Asia and the Pacific	
Organization		Agriculture and Rural	
<hr/>		Development	
Resources and the Environment	19	Population	
Energy Policy Project		Development Planning and	
Environmental Management		Management	
International		Education	
Public Interest Law		Language and the Arts	
Citizen Participation		Asian Studies	
<hr/>		Latin America and the Caribbean	
Essay: "Futurity and the Resource-		Education and Research	
Environment Challenge," by		Agriculture	
Marshall A. Robinson	23	Development Planning and	
<hr/>		Management	
Public Broadcasting	27	Population	
Programming		Middle East and Africa	
Development and Research		Agriculture	
Communications		Education	
<hr/>		Southern Africa	
National Affairs	31	Development Planning and	
Economic and Social Parity		Management	
Community Development		Population	
American Indians		European and International Affairs	
Minority Enterprise		Policy Issues	
Racial Equality and Intergroup		European Studies and Exchanges	
Relations		Development Studies	
White Ethnic and Working Class		Population	
Concerns		Reproductive Biology	
The Quality of Working Life		Social Sciences and Management	
Status of Women		<hr/>	
Drug Abuse		General	78
Housing		<hr/>	

Education and Research

At all levels of American education, the Foundation's main concerns presently are equality of opportunity, the management and financing of educational institutions and systems, and reforms in the learning process.

The Foundation's Office of Public Education works in these areas at the pre-school, elementary, and secondary levels. The Office of Higher Education and Research works at undergraduate and graduate levels.

A third office—Public Policy and Social Organization—was created this year. Although it is administered by the Education and Research division, its activities are not limited to education. It supports more wide-ranging work aimed at achieving deeper insights into public policy problems that do not fall exclusively within the interests of any division of the Foundation.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Much of the Foundation's current activity in elementary and secondary education reflects lessons learned from the Comprehensive School Improvement Program (CSIP). The CSIP, a \$30 million effort in twenty-five communities, was a focal point of the Foundation's efforts in education during the 1960s. The goal was to help schools create a climate congenial to innovations already developed, such as team teaching, non-graded programs, audio-visual materials, and independent study. A report issued this year* pointed out that although the CSIP achieved less than had been expected, it provided guidelines for future Foundation approaches that have been emphasized since 1970.

Teacher Training. One lesson gleaned from the CSIP was that the people who are expected to put new programs into operation should participate in defining problems and developing solutions, and that to do so often requires retraining.

To support the efforts of small groups of teachers to improve classroom instruction, the Foundation has helped establish infor-

mal training centers (sometimes called teachers' centers), primarily in areas serving minorities and other neglected student populations. At these centers (supported this year in Boston, New York, and Washington), teachers are trained to serve as advisors to other teachers. Participants (teachers, school administrators, para-professionals, and parents) further their understanding of how children can learn from a wide range of materials and experiences. The centers run workshops and seminars, offer space to try out and make new materials, provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, and answer requests for information.

Administrative Leadership. The school principal too often is so overwhelmed by administrative duties that he or she has little time to provide effective leadership in instruction. For one approach to dealing with this problem, the Foundation granted funds this year to the Education Development Center in Newton, Massachusetts, to plan a retraining program in eastern Massachusetts, aimed at helping principals improve their schools.

Over the last four to five years, seven universities have been carrying out reforms of their graduate programs for principals and other educational administrators.** For example, prospective school leaders spend as much as a third of their time in field work and study the social sciences and sophisticated management techniques in addition to educational theory and practice.

Foundation support was completed in 1973 with grants totaling some \$2.5 million. One-fifth of the total went (through the University of Chicago) for a central coordinating office for the seven programs, known as the Center for Educational Leadership. The program goal of bringing more minority-group members and women into educational administration has been realized. Of the 280 students who have participated, 131 are blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, or Asian Americans, and fifty-seven are women.

**A Foundation Goes to School*, available on request.

**Claremont University Center, Teachers College of Columbia University, Atlanta and Ohio State Universities, and the Universities of Chicago, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

Rural Leadership Development. The Foundation's six-year-old Leadership Development Program (LDP) promotes the improvement of education in rural and small-town areas by providing fellowships for up to a year of study, travel, and internships for educators and community workers. The program has assisted 414 men and women, especially members of minority groups, from depressed rural areas in thirty-one states and Canada. Most fellows have returned to positions of greater responsibility in their home communities.

A supplement of \$1.5 million provided support this year for another sixty fellows. The Foundation also has started to decentralize the program's operations through existing regional institutions. Thus a grant was given this year to the Center for Community Change to enable Appalachian residents to choose trainees for that region in such fields as health, employment, sanitation, welfare, and education.

Alternative Schooling. For years, American classrooms have served up a uniform learning diet that all students are required to digest in standardized schools. While many parents, students, and teachers are satisfied with the traditional schools, others are seeking new options to meet varied needs and interests.

Some of these alternatives have been created outside the public system and have received Foundation support. However, the Foundation has concentrated on assisting options within the public system. For one thing, no matter how successful alternative private schools are, most students will continue to rely on the public system. For another, many non-public schools are short-lived, particularly because they fail to attract long-term support funds.

Harlem Preparatory School in New York City, for example, was established in 1967 to give high school dropouts another chance, and nearly all of its 500 graduates have gone on to college. The Foundation has provided nearly \$700,000 to Harlem Prep, including a \$160,000 grant this year. But other contributions have declined; at this writing the school was seeking federal and city funds in an effort to remain open. A similar





dilemma faced the Federation of Boston Community Schools, one of whose three “free schools” for low-income families closed this year. The federation received a terminal grant (bringing total Foundation support to \$550,000) while it sought support from public sources.

A new public high school in the East Harlem and Yorkville section of New York, which will have more than 4,000 students when it is incorporated into the city system as Park East High School, demonstrates how community and public education authorities can work together. The Foundation provided funds for planning of the new school by community leaders, students, and educators, and this year granted \$79,688 for an evaluation of the experiment. Following a pattern established by the Foundation-assisted Parkway Program in Philadelphia and Brooklyn’s City-as-School, the school uses such resources as cultural institutions, businesses, and urban agencies as part of its curriculum.

Public-private cooperation was supported this year through grants to the Hawthorne School in Washington, D. C., Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and A Better Chance (ABC), a national organization. Hawthorne, a private, experimental secondary school with 150 students, has been given rent-free use of a public building in exchange for accepting forty-one public school students. Phillips Academy was assisted in its efforts to provide some academic experience for unchallenged public-school students. ABC places poor white and minority youth in private and public schools to prepare them for college; 75 per cent of the 3,000 participants have graduated from college, well above the national average for all students.

One of the most ambitious efforts of the past decade to enable poor Southern students who otherwise might not even have finished high school to go on to college was Project Opportunity, administered by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Students with academic potential

More equitable distribution of funds for public schools is the aim of several Foundation-assisted projects. Actions that challenge present systems of taxation and funding, combined with increased knowledge, seek to eliminate such disparities as are illustrated by these two schools in the same state.

were identified as early as the seventh grade and given individual guidance through high school. Sixteen colleges provided tutors, summer programs, and training for teachers in eleven participating schools. More than 3,000 students have been involved, and 72 per cent of the first two graduating classes have gone to college.

The program has not been successful, however, in building itself into the school systems. The Foundation's support, which amounted to \$2,059,000, ended this year, and most schools have been unable to raise additional money from federal, state, and local sources to support the program.

Classroom Innovations. *Foxfire*, a high school publication in rural Georgia that celebrates the vanishing folklore and customs of the area, is both a learning tool for students and a means by which the heritage of cultural groups can be preserved. *Foxfire* began seven years ago when a tenth-grade English class researched and recorded the knowledge of older mountain people. The magazine, which now has 6,000 subscribers in several countries, is the source of two best-selling anthologies. Under a \$196,000 grant from the Foundation this year, the *Foxfire* concept is being developed by eleven other student groups throughout the country with technical assistance from the Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service in Washington, D. C.

The Tutorial Community Project in Los Angeles began in one elementary school as a vehicle for children to tutor other children, both learning in the process. By involving the staff, teachers, and parents in planning and day-to-day activities, the program developed into a community effort toward change. With Foundation assistance (continued in 1973 under a grant of \$183,240 to the Educational Communications Corporation), the project has expanded to five schools. The Foundation also provided funds for a film and accompanying materials to introduce the concept to other schools.

Research on Learning. Educational research has become a multi-million-dollar enterprise, yet there is dissatisfaction among practitioners, users, and would-be users with the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1973. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1973 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1973 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
PUBLIC EDUCATION		
TRAINING ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS		
Advanced training for administrators and policy-makers		
Atlanta University	\$445,263	\$208,940
Chicago, University of	961,205	276,640
Claremont University Center [\$333,722—1971]	164,000	240,250
Education Development Center	50,000	38,750
Foundation-managed project: consultants, conferences, and evaluation	60,000	9,999
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership) [\$1,677,220—1972]		561,498
Great Cities Program for School Improvement [\$119,814—1970]		12,380
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst) [\$287,750—1971]	124,900	320,500
Northwestern University	35,737	35,737
Nova University of Advanced Technology (Florida) [\$70,480—1972]	(57)	70,423
Ohio State University	280,828	213,860
Organization for Social and Technical Innovation [\$814,488—1972]	(31,023)	(31,023)
Pennsylvania, University of [\$335,896—1972]	250,420	321,107
Stanford University	60,000	60,000
Teachers College (Columbia University) [\$330,950—1972]	237,191	297,921
University Council for Educational Administration	78,600	44,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$235,180—1972]		174,961
City University of New York		
Training for leaders of teacher organizations [\$102,000—1972]		102,000
Training of bilingual counselors [\$78,000—1972]	125,000	203,000
Leadership Development Program		
Center for Community Change	64,948	
Foundation-managed fellowships for rural educators*	1,435,052	1,432,475
Teacher training		
Alaska, University of [\$579,000—1965]	(17,021)	24,627
Associates for Renewal in Education (Washington, D.C.) (for the Advisory and Learning Exchange)	120,000	105,000
Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (Copenhagen) [\$107,580—1970]	(492)	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	61,534	30,500
Chicago, University of [\$2,250,000—1970, 1972]		804,498
City University of New York	454,605	232,639
Colorado Mountain College	86,311	28,800
Demonstration in Navajo Education, Inc. [\$110,152—1970]		30,274
Evaluation of teacher centers: Foundation-managed project	155,305	
Frederick Burk Foundation for Education (San Francisco) (for Teachers Active Learning Center) [\$140,000—1972]		64,950
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	579,965	303,230
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education [\$146,920—1971]		58,920
ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LEARNING		
Experiments in urban education		
Berkeley Unified School District (California) [\$265,000—1972]		78,000
Boston Community Schools, Federation of [\$500,000—1971]	50,000	112,290
Committee for a Comprehensive Education Center (New York City)	79,688	
Consultants for urban and technical education projects: Foundation-managed project	100,000	56,108
East Harlem Block Nursery [\$20,000—1972]		10,000
Educational Communications Corporation (Los Angeles) (for Tutorial Community Project)	183,240	105,415
Emory University [\$3,084,900—1965]	(11,404)	(8,609)
Evaluation of Tutorial Community Project: Foundation-managed project	150,000	63,828
Fund for Alternatives in Education	22,500	15,000
George Peabody College for Teachers [\$2,514,800—1965]	(123,389)	
Harlem Preparatory School	160,000	160,000
Harvard University [\$270,000—1964]	(880)	
Hawthorne School (Washington, D.C.)	131,000	57,000

*List available on request



practical value of the research. In 1972, in an effort to give sharper focus to its own program, the Foundation established an internal Task Force on Learning. Topics ranged over the structure, context, and methods for producing knowledge toward better understanding of human learning processes and toward a more comprehensive educational theory. The Task Force considered how knowledge is limited by the fact that learning has not been closely studied in collaboration with teachers or in schools or less formal settings, and that much research has not been influential either in improving teaching or in explaining learning difficulties. It recommended that the Foundation explore means of encouraging interdisciplinary research on various aspects of the learning process, examine such areas as the socio-cultural context in which learning occurs, and help improve public understanding of research on learning.

Two learning-related subjects that are of increasing concern to the Foundation are the study of adolescence (toward which funds were provided this year for an international conference) and the different ways in which male and female students are treated in the learning process. The National Foundation for the Improvement of Education, created by the National Education Association, received \$132,450 to establish a center that will assist teachers and schools and produce printed and visual materials on sex discrimination in elementary and secondary schools. Harvard and Stanford researchers received funds for studies, respectively, of effective non-sexist curricula, and of the effect from birth to early schooling of biological and social influences that determine the way in which boys and girls perceive their roles in society.

Planning and Management. Funds were provided for the following efforts for improved educational and financial management:

- A community-based Secondary School Commission that will plan a thorough

Students in a rural Georgia high school began a magazine (called Foxfire) on the area's folklore and customs. It turned out to be not only a learning tool but also a national best seller. Now eleven other student groups in the country, assisted under a Foundation grant, are starting magazines to capture the history, myths, and crafts of their regions.

redesign of Boston's junior and senior high schools. The schools have a budget of \$100 million, and the mayor has decreed that no increases are likely without major reforms.

—A Florida citizens' commission whose findings were used by the legislature in redesigning the fiscal structure for the state's schools. Many authorities consider Florida's new school financing program to be the most equitable in the country. Tax funds from a statewide property assessment system are distributed equally to all school districts. Localities may raise more money for their schools through added property taxes, but a portion must be distributed statewide.

—Management training by the New York City Board of Education for staffs of decentralized community boards. Since 1970, the 1.1-million-student system has been divided into thirty-two semi-autonomous districts. Many district personnel, however, lack sufficient training to handle management problems facing them.

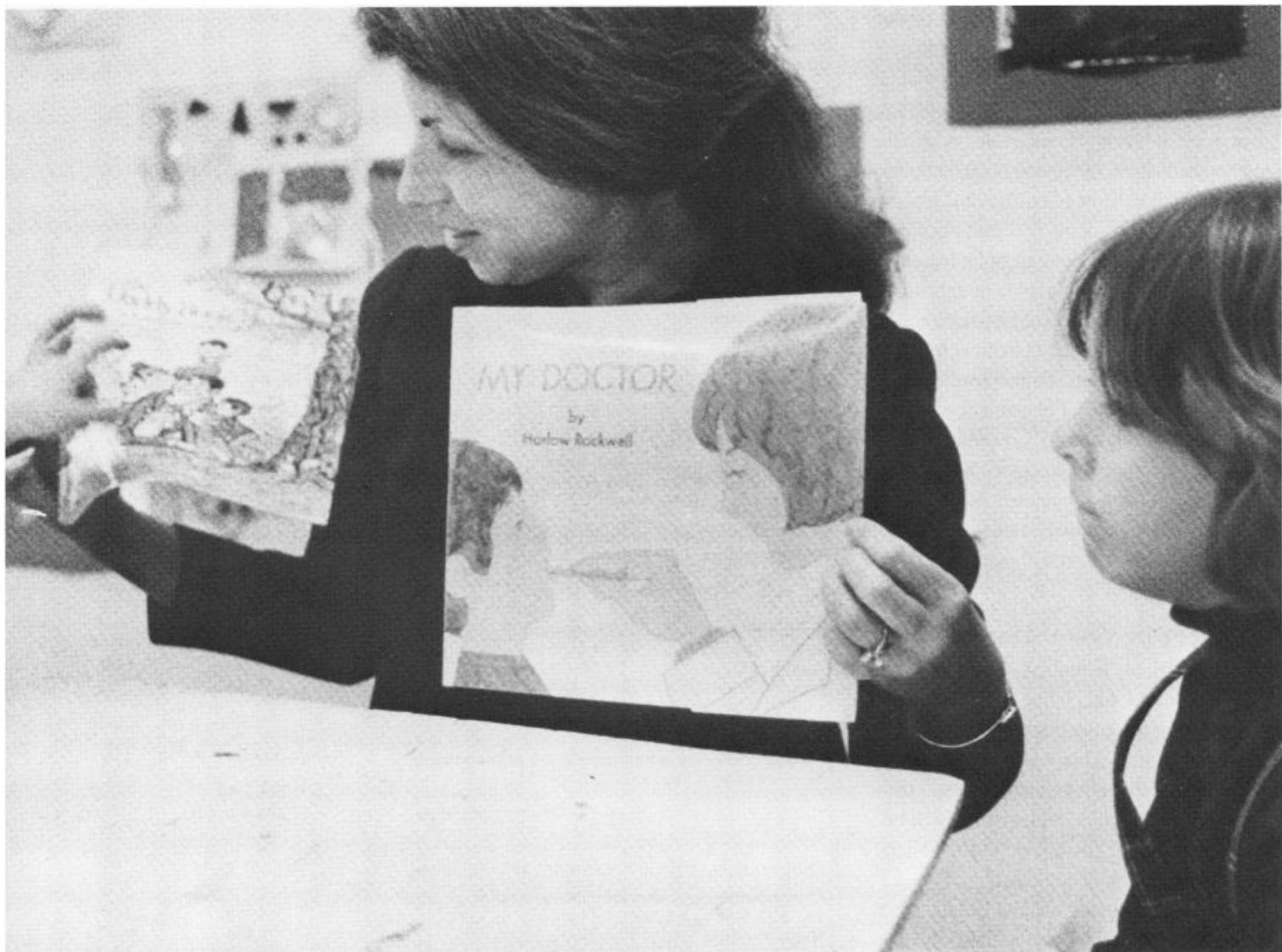
The National Committee for Support of the Public Schools was established in 1962 to focus attention on the increased need for federal school aid. After the federal breakthrough in the 1960s and the gains of the civil rights movement, the organization lapsed into inactivity. Now, under the leadership of Dr. Carl L. Marburger, former New Jersey Commissioner of Education, the committee is building a national membership to press for broad school reforms. The Foundation granted \$450,000 to help the committee work on such issues as student rights, access to student records, and disclosure of testing and evaluation criteria.

Financial Reform. Court actions in some forty-five states are challenging the traditional method of funding schools through local property taxes. Critics contend that current financing patterns, by leaving the quality of education to be determined by local wealth, violate the rights of students in poor communities. Because the long-range effects of recent court decisions are still unclear, the Foundation is assisting both reform activities and efforts to provide information to experts, legislators, and citizens on equitable financing alternatives.

Since the historic *Serrano v. Priest*



National Catholic Educational Association [\$162,200—1971]	90,000	93,016
New Haven Board of Education	111,070	101,570
Philadelphia Board of Education	15,000	15,000
Public Education Association (New York City)	200,000	100,000
Yale University (Child Study Center) [\$582,200—1968]	70,329	105,691
Instructional technology		
Harvard University [\$118,346—1969]	(883)	
Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications [\$75,000—1969]		15,000
Stanford University [\$32,000—1970]		10,665
National Commission for Cooperative Education		
Consultants for work-study programs [\$80,000—1971]		40,000
Research and planning for private schools		
A Better Chance (Washington, D.C.)	178,972	54,070
Council for American Private Education	100,000	30,700
National Association of Independent Schools	10,000	10,000
Phillips Academy (Massachusetts)	30,700	30,700
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools		
Counseling for students from deprived backgrounds [\$250,000—1971]		134,408
CURRICULAR INNOVATIONS		
Athenian School		
Internships in urban institutions [\$166,680—1971]		53,502
Children's Television Workshop		
"Sesame Street" and "The Electric Company" [\$2,000,000—1972]		2,000,000



Constitutional Rights Foundation

Technical assistance and consultants in law-related education projects

225,000

Early education

Adaptation of British primary school reforms—Foundation-managed project: publications [\$30,000—1971]

2,663

Bank Street College of Education [\$105,971—1971]

43,271

Council on Interracial Books for Children

150,000

Geneva, University of

33,000

33,000

Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction [\$470,000—1963]

(28,952)

Pittsburgh, University of (Learning Research and Development Center) [\$200,155—1969]

58,029

Indiana University Foundation

Social studies curriculum development [\$265,000—1971]

53,041

Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service

Expand *Foxfire* concept

196,000

102,000

Language and reading studies and experiments

City University of New York (Brooklyn College) [\$110,410—1972]

110,410

Language Research Foundation Trust (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$54,912—1972]

38,000

4,992

New Mexico, University of

20,000

University-based centers for curriculum development

California, University of (Santa Barbara) [\$315,079—1970]

83,546

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst) [\$182,700—1970]

7,605

Syracuse University [\$100,000—1969]

15,125

decision in 1971, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law has become the central source of information and technical aid on legal challenges to state school financing policies. The committee received a \$387,000 supplement to provide public information and technical assistance to lawyers and citizens' groups. Assisted too were the National Urban Coalition and the League of Women Voters Education Fund, which provide similar assistance to the general public and to local- and state-level groups involved in finance reform.

A major effort arising from the school reform movement—the Childhood and Government Project—began this year at the *Sex discrimination in schools is the subject of several Foundation-assisted studies. In one project the aim is to gauge the effects of various influences on the way boys and girls perceive their roles. When Marcia Guttentag, a psychologist at Harvard University, asked this young girl what she wanted to be when she grew up, she replied: "A man-doctor."*

University of California (Berkeley) under grants from the Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. Six professors of law, education, and public policy, each with long experience in school finance reform efforts, are cooperating on legal and social science research on questions of equity and freedom in the financing, governance, and operation of public education. For example, how are students' constitutional rights and educational opportunities affected by such school classification techniques as achievement tests, ability groupings, counseling, and vocational programs? The project will train graduate students, conduct seminars for educators, economists, and legislators, and respond to requests for technical assistance from school boards, courts, state officials, and Congressional committees.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH Opportunities for Equality. In the fall of 1974, Benedict College in South Carolina will offer its students a completely restructured curriculum. Also, a new electronic information delivery system, based on the concept of individualized learning, will be expanded with the equipping of the college's new Learning Resources Center.

The reorganization of Benedict has been carried out with the help of a major development grant from the Foundation—part of a six-year effort begun in 1972 to bolster the financial and educational strength of the nation's traditionally black, private colleges, which still offer the main hope of a higher education for thousands of black students. The Foundation has committed \$50 million to the program, which includes continuing grants to eight colleges and universities* and to the Atlanta University Center and one-time grants totaling \$1.6 million to twelve institutions.**

*Besides Benedict, they are Bishop College, Fisk University, Hampton Institute, St. Augustine's College, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia Union University, and Wilberforce University. Virginia Union receives its funds from the Fairchild Foundation.

**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.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
RESEARCH ON THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT		
Educational Facilities Laboratories		
School design and educational equipment [\$6,000,000—1970]		850,000
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute		
Evaluation of school materials and equipment	190,000	100,000
Educational testing and research		
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Stockholm)	183,820	75,000
International Baccalaureate Office (Geneva)	100,000	35,841
International Reading Association	14,159	14,159
Harvard University		
Research and writing by Dr. Robert Coles [\$126,586—1970]		104,050
Study of social class and education	180,000	78,000
New York City Board of Education		
High school sex education and referral service	174,525	
Research on learning		
East Anglia, University of (England)	155,000	39,484
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$50,000—1972]		32,867
National Academy of Education [\$57,500—1972]		28,750
Research on teaching and student performance in open classrooms		
Bank Street College of Education [\$99,980—1972]		85,000
Educational Testing Service [\$78,445—1972]	75,000	91,810
Illinois, University of [\$29,270—1971]	(13,677)	(13,677)
Studies of adolescence and schooling		
International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences	30,000	30,000
Research Institute for Educational Problems	76,613	76,613
Teachers College (for Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute) [\$69,642—1972]		69,642
Studies of sex-role stereotyping in the public schools		
City University of New York [\$4,911—1972]		4,911
Harvard University	66,801	
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education	132,450	132,450
Stanford University	90,300	38,197
EDUCATIONAL FINANCE, PLANNING, AND POLICY		
Comprehensive planning for public education		
Boston School Committee	225,070	60,435
Massachusetts Board of Education	70,000	70,000
National Committee for Support of the Public Schools	450,000	155,000
National Council of La Raza [\$150,000—1971]	4,987	22,000
Newark, City of (New Jersey)	18,500	18,500
New Jersey State Department of Education [\$55,000—1971]		13,000
New Detroit	200,000	120,000
Oakland Unified School District (California) [\$127,066—1972]		31,766
National Council for the Advancement of Education Writing		
Strengthening of mass media coverage of education [\$100,000—1971]		23,597
New York City Board of Education		
Management training for community districts and high schools	200,000	
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)		
Training on management of educational change	125,000	
School desegregation		
Santa Clara County Board of Education (San Jose, Calif.)	171,000	87,000
Shaker Heights Board of Education (Ohio) [\$165,547—1969]		42,120
Studies of financing and economics of public education		
California, University of (Berkeley)	652,000	407,500
Florida Citizens' Commission on Education [\$93,000—1972]		24,200
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	387,000	116,634
League of Women Voters Education Fund	111,000	40,000
National Urban Coalition	300,000	117,000
Rand Corporation [\$179,875—1972]		129,875
Stanford University [\$72,820—1972]		32,500
Studies and consultants in management and financing of public education: Foundation-managed project [\$75,000—1971]		17,252
Syracuse University (Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs) [\$300,740—1972]		76,000
	12,310,810	13,731,728

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUALITY		
Advanced study and doctoral fellowships for minority students		
Foundation-managed project: awards to individuals*	4,160,000	3,173,876
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges		
Accreditation of predominantly black institutions*	4,305	4,305
California State University (Northridge)		
Training teachers for Chicano high school students	346,270	44,500
Claremont University Center		
<i>Chicano Chronicle</i> , newspaper for history courses	58,750	58,750
College Entrance Examination Board		
Scholarships for minority-group graduates of two-year colleges	1,788,381	1,749,420
Council of Southern Universities		
Graduate fellowships for Black Americans*	1,840,000	715,000
Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Fellowships for young leaders [\$250,000—1972]		50,000
Faculty, administrative, library, and curriculum strengthening		
Atlanta University Center	3,500,000	1,700,000
Benedict College (South Carolina)	600,000	430,000
Bennett College (North Carolina) [\$100,000—1972]		37,222
Bethune-Cookman College (Florida) [\$150,000—1972]		75,000
Bishop College (Texas)	600,000	582,213
Bowie State College (Maryland)	25,000	25,000
Consultants in campus planning and institutional development:		
Foundation-managed project [\$500,000—1969, 1972]	(251,549)	(803)
Dillard University (Louisiana) [\$100,000—1972]		75,000
El Paso Community College	162,000	20,250
Fisk University (Tennessee) [\$1,500,000—1969, 1972]	480,000	772,455
Foundation-managed project: advanced study awards for black college administrators, faculty, and others* [\$323,000—1970]	(109,647)	(686)
Hampton Institute (Virginia)	900,000	700,000
Huston-Tillotson College (Texas) [\$100,000—1972]		39,138
Johnson C. Smith University (North Carolina) [\$416,000—1970, 1972]		156,500
LeMoyne-Owen College (Tennessee) [\$100,000—1972]		65,022
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) [\$200,000—1972]		25,000
Miles College (Alabama)	100,000	55,000
Mississippi State University [\$555,600—1967]	(26,479)	
New Mexico Highlands University [\$58,600—1972]		31,100
Oglala Sioux Community College (South Dakota) [\$78,450—1972]		39,225
Phelps-Stokes Fund	25,000	25,000
Robert R. Moton Memorial Institute	105,140	105,140
Rust College (Mississippi) [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
St. Augustine's College (North Carolina)	500,000	
Santa Fe, College of [\$61,390—1972]		25,410
Sinte Gleska College Center (South Dakota) [\$78,450—1972]		41,900
Talladega College (Alabama) [\$450,000—1970, 1972]		184,092
Texas Southern University [\$297,600—1968]	(10,445)	(10,445)
Tougaloo College (Mississippi) [\$100,000—1972]		75,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama)	800,000	800,000
Wilberforce University (Ohio)	530,000	400,000
Xavier University (Louisiana) [\$250,000—1972]		61,278
Recruitment of minority students		
Benedict College [\$50,000—1971]		20,500
Bethune-Cookman College [\$50,000—1971]		23,300
Clark College [\$50,000—1971]		22,160
Johnson C. Smith University [50,000—1971]		21,000
Lincoln University [\$50,000—1971]		37,000
Morehouse College [\$50,000—1971]		20,000
St. Augustine's College [\$50,000—1971]		7,500
Specialists on black enrollment in white colleges: Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1968]	(54,570)	(941)
Spelman College [\$50,000—1971]		35,000
Student services and career guidance		
Howard University [\$188,232—1969]		32,000
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students	300,000	200,049

*List available on request

All the recipients are restructuring curricula or making other plans to improve their academic strength as well as their financial standing. Hampton Institute has eliminated its financial deficit while paring and reshaping its academic organization. Its engineering curriculum, for example, has been redesigned to embrace a cooperative degree with George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

The participating institutions are using some of their grant funds for student aid, and several have strengthened their faculties by providing advanced training or by recruiting noted scholars. At Fisk University, for example, C. Eric Lincoln, sociologist and author, has been appointed chairman of the department of religion and philosophy.

The Atlanta University Center—comprised of Clark, Morehouse, Spelman, and Morris Brown Colleges, Atlanta University, and the Interdenominational Theological Center—is reorganizing to expand cooperative ventures and to develop a coordinated planning capability. A chancellorship has been created, and public members added to the board of trustees. The new chancellor is Lisle Carter, formerly assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Foundation in 1973 granted the center \$3.5 million and anticipates future support as joint planning develops further.

The Foundation also is committed to making some \$50 million available between 1972 and 1978 to help individual students and faculty members from selected minority groups in advanced education and scholarship. Awards for graduate work, which enable students to begin doctoral studies and faculty members to work full-time for the doctorate, are intended to help overcome the underrepresentation of those groups who participate least in higher education as faculty or administrators. A total of \$6 million was allocated this year for new fellowships and renewals of previous awards to Black Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians. A total of 2,450 fellowships has been granted to 1,565 individuals. In addition, the Foundation supports a program of Upper Division Scholarships for minority-group students moving from two-year to four-year

colleges. It is administered by the College Entrance Examination Board, which this year was granted \$1.8 million.

Few Chicanos or Indians hold leadership positions in two-year colleges, which are becoming a major point of entry for minority-group students into higher education.

Nearly 70 per cent of the Chicano undergraduates in the Southwest attend community colleges, and American Indian tribes have been setting up two-year colleges as a major means of helping Indian students move on to advanced training. El Paso Community College was granted \$162,000 to coordinate a doctoral program to train Chicano administrators. Candidates chosen from the faculties of ten community colleges will be trained at the Universities of Southern California, Arizona, and Colorado. Under a grant to the Phelps-Stokes Fund help was given for the formation of a consortium of American Indian colleges in North and South Dakota, California, Arizona, and Mississippi. The colleges hope thereby to strengthen their educational programs, gain regional accreditation, raise funds, improve management methods, and recruit more experienced faculty and administrators.

Minority group moves for a more direct role in determining the content and quality of their education were illustrated by three grants:

—To set up a Center for Puerto Rican Studies and Research, the City University of New York received \$485,150 for research and field studies, library materials, staff training, and extension activities in Puerto Rican communities.

—California State University at Northridge received funds for a teacher-training program for Mexican Americans. Chicanos make up 17 per cent of the public school population of the Southwest, but only 4 per cent of the teaching staffs.

—To produce the *Chicano Chronicle*, a newspaper that will recreate Mexican-American history for college and high school ethnic studies courses, the Claremont University Center received \$58,750.

Undergraduate Education. In 1971, according to one estimate, 11 million adult Americans had attended but not completed

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
SCHOLARSHIP ON MINORITIES		
Afro-American studies, conferences, and materials		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [599,500—1970]		45,500
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History [330,000—1969]		34,948
Atlanta University [501,680—1970]	28,000	69,107
Boston University [350,808—1972]		92,500
National Endowment for the Humanities [25,000—1972]		25,000
Rutgers University [589,800—1969]	(27,776)	(5,426)
Association of American University Presses		
Revolving fund for publication of ethnic studies dissertations [250,000—1972]	(175,000)	
Dissertation fellowships on subjects dealing with minority groups		
Foundation-managed project* [410,000—1972]		5,492
Ethnic studies centers		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [527,508—1971]		30,000
California, University of (Santa Cruz)	77,420	
City University of New York	485,150	89,820
Notre Dame, University of [499,545—1971]		121,185
Navajo Community College		
Preparation of two books on Navajo history	63,332	48,332
UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
External degree and other experiments in instructional patterns		
Dartmouth College [250,000—1971]		75,000
Haverford College (Pennsylvania) [180,000—1970]		78,000
Hawaii, University of	150,000	
Lake Forest University [175,000—1965]	(52,248)	
New College (Sarasota, Fla.) [1,000,000—1970]		250,000
New School for Social Research [300,000—1966]		25,000
Open University (Britain)	116,220	25,800
Regents of the State of New York [400,000—1971]		150,000
Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities	15,400	15,400
Hampshire College		
Matching grant for academic development [3,000,000—1969]		139,010
Student admissions, exchanges, and reform activities		
Indiana University Foundation [8,600—1972]		3,700
United States National Student Association [315,000—1968]		32,750
Williams College [125,000—1962]		16,041
Venture Fund for innovation in undergraduate education		
Alverno College (Wisconsin)	120,000	30,000
Antioch College (Washington-Baltimore) [200,000—1971]		67,000
Appalachian State University (North Carolina) [200,000—1972]		66,666
California, University of (Santa Cruz) [250,000—1971]		185,000
Centre College of Kentucky [150,000—1972]		50,000
Coe College (Iowa)	150,000	37,500
Colorado College [150,000—1970]		50,000
Earlham College (Indiana)	150,000	37,500
Grand Valley Colleges (Michigan)	150,000	37,500
Hamline University (Minnesota)	150,000	37,500
Immaculate Heart College (California) [100,000—1971]		33,000
Kent State University (Ohio)	250,000	62,500
Louisiana State University (New Orleans) [250,000—1972]		83,333
Michigan State University	250,000	62,500
Minnesota Metropolitan State College (St. Paul)	120,000	
Montana, University of (Missoula) [100,000—1971]		30,000
Otterbein College (Ohio)	150,000	37,500
Roosevelt University (Chicago)	180,000	
Sangamon State University (Illinois)	150,000	37,500
South Carolina, University of [250,000—1971]		75,000
Tennessee, University of (Martin) [250,000—1971]		83,000
Vanderbilt University [250,000—1972]		83,333
Washington, University of (Seattle) [200,000—1970]		76,592
West Florida, University of [250,000—1972]		83,333
Whitman College (Washington) [150,000—1971]		100,000
Wisconsin, University of (Green Bay)	180,000	45,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy		
Construction of 150-inch optical telescope in Chile [\$5,000,000—1967]		54,008
Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$650,000—1967]		239,000
Chicago, University of [\$738,000—1972]		567,246
Cornell University [\$2,755,000—1965, 1972]		635,784
Denver, University of [\$200,000—1968]		36,310
Emory University [\$300,000—1968]		52,640
Harvard University [\$443,000—1972]		373,254
Johns Hopkins University [\$400,000—1968]		94,959
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$200,000—1969]		83,616
Michigan, University of [\$625,000—1972]		564,454
Minnesota, University of [\$300,000—1968]		33,801
Pennsylvania, University of [\$620,000—1972]		451,545
Princeton University [\$1,200,000—1971, 1972]		759,425
Rice University [\$1,000,000—1968]		66,011
Stanford University [\$425,000—1972]		425,000
Washington University [\$300,000—1968]		38,828
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,337,500—1971, 1972]	(500)	814,803
Yale University [\$665,000—1972]		440,000
Engineering faculty and curriculum development		
American Society for Engineering Education [\$708,000—1968, 1970]		93,000
Stanford University [\$90,000—1965]	(28,949)	(28,949)
Georgia, University of		
College teacher preparation [\$442,500—1966]	(10,869)	(10,869)
Journalism seminars and advanced training		
Southern Newspaper Publishers Association [\$425,000—1968]		40,500
Stanford University [\$1,000,000—1969]		172,478
Washington Journalism Center [\$295,500—1968]		27,216
National Academy of Sciences		
Report on federal education policy alternatives	18,255	18,255
Statistical analysis of adjustments in graduate education	56,400	56,400
Science research and advanced training		
Churchill College (Cambridge University) [\$150,000—1968]		11,430
Cornell University [\$4,400,000—1969]		26,119
SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING		
Business and economic research		
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research [\$300,000—1972]		100,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$265,900—1970, 1972]		95,782
Yale University [\$350,000—1968]		36,458
Institute for Religion and Social Change		
Studies of religious consciousness among youth [\$137,500—1971]	38,500	64,000
Research and advanced training in the social sciences		
Atlanta University [\$1,750,000—1971]		180,000
Brown University	4,550	4,550
Chicago, University of [\$36,500—1970]		18,250
Howard University [\$1,750,000—1971]		488,031
Social Science Research Council	300,000	50,000
Research by senior scholars		
Chicago, University of (Theodore Schultz)	46,800	15,271
Colorado, University of (Kenneth Boulding) [\$35,000—1969]		7,000
Harvard University (David Riesman and Talcott Parsons) [\$100,000—1968, 1970]		15,500
Research centers and organizations		
Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists [\$25,000—1971]		10,000
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$2,000,000—1969]		400,000
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	50,000	50,000
Urban affairs research and training		
Harvard University [\$800,000—1971]		257,082
Johns Hopkins University [\$500,000—1969]		88,164
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$1,500,000—1970]		550,000
Morgan State College [\$565,000—1970]		172,000
Princeton University [\$700,000—1969]		189,800
Vanderbilt University [\$350,000—1969]		35,875

college. Some 38 million were high school graduates but had not gone to college. Another 18 million were high school dropouts. Many in these groups want and are capable of obtaining a degree or further education, but they find entry to the traditional system of higher education difficult or impossible. Some cannot pay the high costs involved both in tuition and foregone income; for most, on-campus, classroom study is impractical.

Several colleges and universities have begun to offer alternative programs for such potential students, mainly through external-degree and “open learning” programs, in which a person is granted credit for what he or she learns, regardless of where or how it is learned or at what speed. The programs stress study in the student’s home community, give credit for relevant work and life experiences, help students develop individualized courses of study, and give students credit for passing tests in subjects in which they already are proficient.

That an open learning program offers educational opportunity to a diverse population is apparent in the profile of students enrolled in one Foundation-supported program—Empire State College of the State University of New York. There the average student age is 33.5, and 45 per cent of those enrolled are women; 57 per cent are married, 54 per cent work full-time, and only 66 per cent have had as much as two years of college.

These programs may offer economies for institutions seeking to develop lower-cost educational options. The University Without Walls, supported by the Foundation through the Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, had an enrollment (as of early 1973) of 2,500 in thirty colleges and universities at an estimated average instructional cost per student of about \$800, a figure much less than the national average in public and private colleges and universities.

The most far-reaching open learning program is England’s Open University, which is of growing interest to educators worldwide because of the scope of its coverage and the ease with which it disseminates materials through television, radio, correspondence instruction, and a network of

220 study centers. The Foundation granted the Open University \$116,220 to develop improved methods of student assessment and curriculum design.

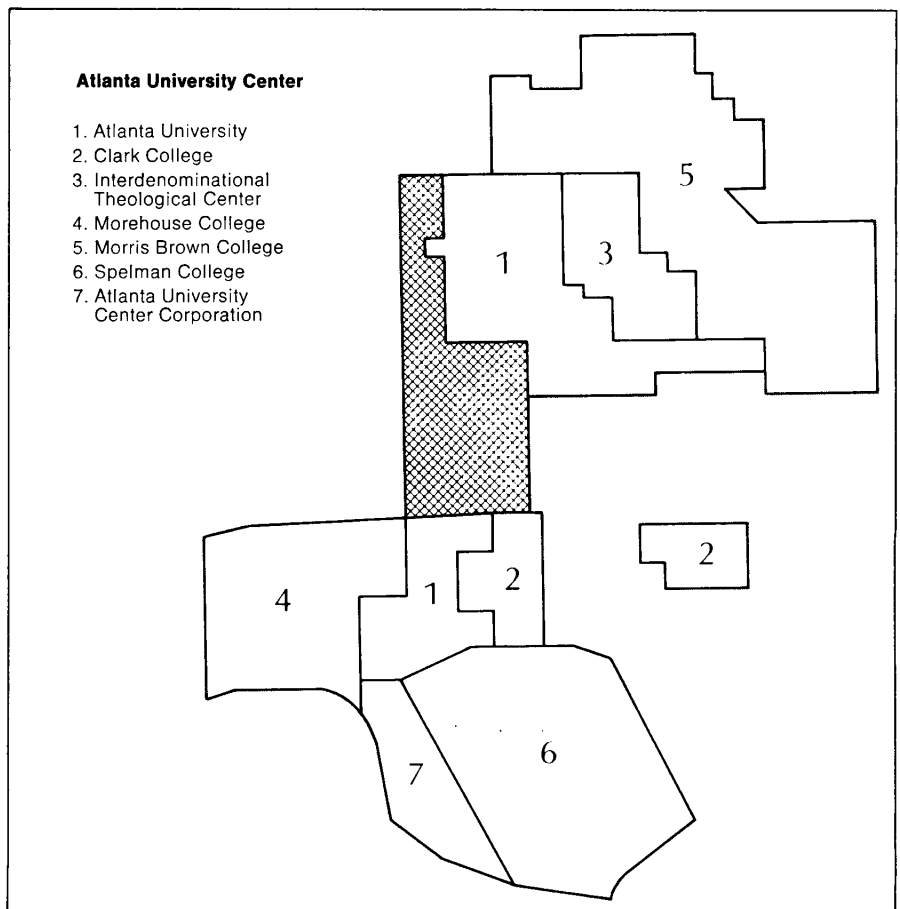
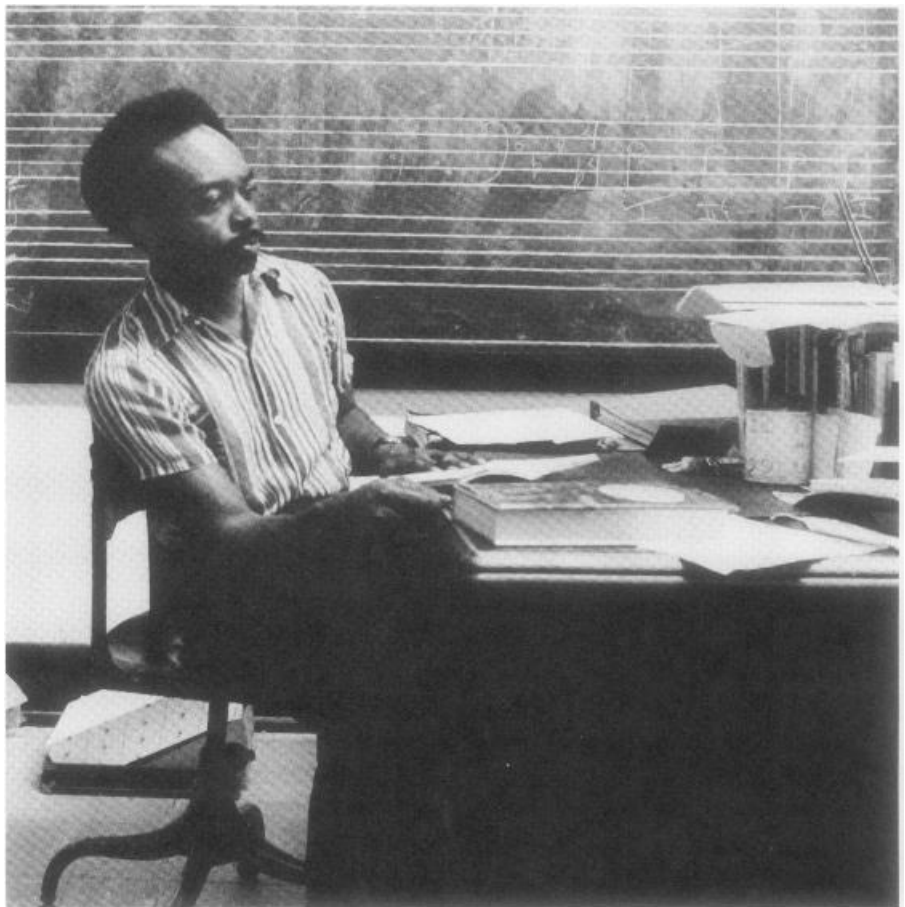
The University of Hawaii was granted \$150,000 for a plan to combine elements from both the Open University and University Without Walls concepts. Surveys indicate that nearly 70 per cent of the estimated 185,000 eligible residents on all of Hawaii's islands are interested in enrolling, especially in the social sciences, business, and education.

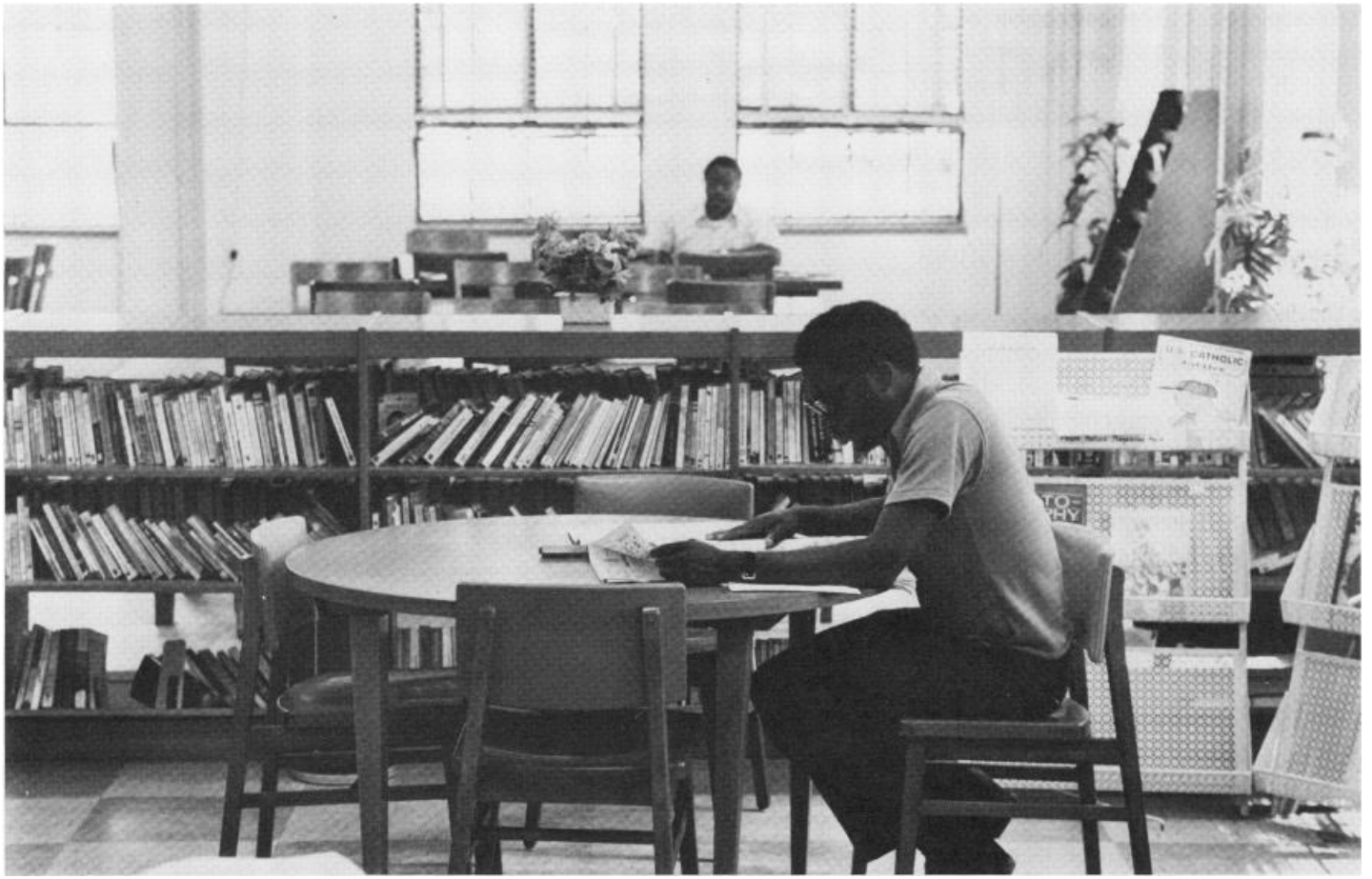
New options for undergraduate students are being encouraged through the Foundation's Venture Fund program, which has made grants to thirty-six colleges and universities in the West, South, and, this year, the Midwest (listed on page 12). The final grants will be made to twelve institutions in the Northeast in 1974. Ranging from \$75,000 to \$250,000, the grants are used as "internal foundations," enabling the institution to initiate such changes as joint curriculum reform by faculty, administration, and students; artist-in-residence programs, and the computerized teaching of psychology.

Status of Women. The movement for equal rights and opportunities for women in higher education is multi-faceted, ranging from efforts to obtain fair consideration for academic appointments and promotion to advanced scholarly work on issues relating to the status of women. The Foundation allocated \$325,000 in 1973 for fourteen faculty research and twenty dissertation fellowships concerning the role of women in society; they are designed both to provide more research opportunities for women and to develop materials for course work.

Opportunities for women's studies are growing rapidly; there now are some 1,000 courses and about twenty centers, compared with 110 courses and two centers in 1970.

The Foundation has committed \$50 million over a six-year period to help black colleges and universities improve their financial and educational standings. Recipient institutions are using the funds for such purposes as faculty training (Talladega College, above), library improvement (Tuskegee Institute, opposite top), and student aid (Atlanta University, right, and opposite bottom, one of six institutions with joint ventures coordinated by the Atlanta University Center Corporation).





The centers seek to open up research opportunities, raise women's awareness about their role in society, and reconstruct feminist culture and history. Wesleyan University was given a grant to evaluate the impact of women's studies on its students and curriculum. Funds also were granted this year to Radcliffe College to help plan the future role of the college and the Radcliffe Institute, a basic research center that since 1960 has fostered women's professional and scholarly activities. Mills College received a grant for a conference and survey in preparation for creating a women's studies center for the West Coast.

More women in higher levels of academic administration is the goal of a pilot six-week summer training program at the University of Michigan, for which Foundation funds were granted. There are few women college presidents, and the number of women in high administrative positions has actually declined in recent years. The Michigan program, comparable to an earlier Foundation-supported effort at Harvard University, offers instruction in problem-solving and decision-making, organization and administration, budgeting, personnel management, and legal problems.

Financial Management and Policy Planning. Severe financial problems are forcing many colleges and universities to curtail their programs, and some face the possibility of shutting down altogether. Public as well as private institutions are beginning to feel the squeeze.

Proposals to alleviate the crisis raise important questions of social policy. Several recent studies, for example, have proposed higher tuition for public colleges along with increased aid for low-income students. The Committee for Economic Development (in a Foundation-assisted study), the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, and the College Entrance Examination Board maintain that low public tuition is a subsidy for middle- and upper-income students that diverts funds from the poor.

The Foundation has acted to help universities and colleges improve their financial management practices. Among the Foundation's efforts was help in creating

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN		
Mills College (California)		
Conference on women's education and survey of studies centers	26,700	26,700
Radcliffe College		
Review of the role of the Radcliffe Institute	28,775	28,775
Research and training on equality of opportunity		
American Association for the Advancement of Science	20,000	
Association of American Colleges	24,968	
Foundation-managed project: experimental programs, surveys, conferences	30,632	
Michigan, University of	12,500	12,500
Research on women's studies		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	325,000	285,797
Wesleyan University	2,500	2,500
Wayne State University		
Training fellowships at the Family Research Center	12,280	12,280
FINANCE, MANAGEMENT, AND POLICY		
Academic unionization studies		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$27,500—1972]		27,500
City University of New York	25,000	25,000
Academy for Educational Development		
Statewide planning for higher education in Massachusetts	15,000	15,000
American Council on Education		
Internships to develop college and university administrators [\$2,650,000—1964]		29,013
National activities on behalf of higher education [\$4,300,000—1967, 1972]		480,000
Development and testing of systems and management techniques		
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities Research Foundation (Los Angeles)	21,000	21,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1971]		80,000
Carnegie-Mellon University (Pittsburgh) [\$300,000—1970]		66,315
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$100,000—1969]	(11,705)	(916)
Georgia, University of [\$250,000—1969]		4,479
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$300,000—1969]		37,000
Minnesota, University of	24,855	24,855
National Association of College and University Business Officers [\$34,000—1970]	7,400	22,400
Stanford University [\$190,000—1971]		65,000
Texas, University of (Dallas)	35,000	35,000
Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education [\$510,000—1970]		142,217
Dissemination of information		
Editorial Projects for Education (<i>Chronicle of Higher Education</i>) [\$300,000—1969]		10,000
Educational Change, Inc. (<i>Change</i> magazine) [\$250,000—1971]		232,500
Improvement of fund-raising, business management, and planning		
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges	9,500	9,500
California, University of (Berkeley)	227,747	
Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations. [\$1,200,000—1972]	825,000	1,125,000
Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education [\$250,000—1968]		37,500
Council for Financial Aid to Education	12,000	12,000
Foundation-managed project: research and publications [\$175,000—1972]	(166,368)	29,620
Howard University [\$310,497—1971]		22,402
St. Paul's College	2,001	2,001
Intercollegiate cooperation		
Alabama Center for Higher Education [\$75,000—1971]		25,000
Texas Association of Developing Colleges [\$105,000—1969]		8,312
Triangle Association of Colleges [\$50,000—1972]		31,961
National Affiliation of Concerned Business Students		
Symposium on corporate social policy	14,808	6,125
New York University		
University reorganization and retrenchment program [\$100,000—1972]		50,000

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research on educational costs		
Association of American Universities [\$22,000—1971]	(9,662)	(4,662)
Brookings Institution [\$53,720—1972]		24,920
Committee for Economic Development [\$75,000—1971]		25,000
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges	49,375	
Wooster, College of (Ohio)	25,000	25,000
Research and evaluation for new programs in higher education		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$150,000—1971]	(52,888)	44,550
Student-loan options		
Foundation-managed project: studies and experiments	20,646	5,119
Studies on academic goals and governance		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$500,000—1968]		7,334
Massachusetts, University of [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
Princeton University [\$75,000—1971]		14,000
Stanford University [\$1,000,000—1968]		105,778
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE		
Advanced studies and scholarly exchange		
Austrian Institute for Economic Research [\$250,000—1970]		110,503
Naples, University of (Italy) [\$150,000—1967]		30,947
New York University	25,000	10,000
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) [\$1,000,000—1968]	3,200	260,277
Queens College (Oxford) [\$280,000—1967]		8,000
Business and economics studies and conferences		
Columbia University [\$100,000—1970]		19,879
Harvard University [\$382,000—1970, 1971]		77,097
International Economic Association (Paris) [\$250,000—1968]		14,162
Japan Economic Research Center [\$140,000—1967]		8,000
United States Educational Foundation in Greece [\$70,000—1969]		(1,786)
Cross-national studies and conferences on higher education		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$55,000—1970]		31,000
Association of American Universities	9,312	9,312
New York University	18,876	18,876
Educational reform in Spain		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$94,468—1971]		33,763
Management education, research, and exchange		
Cambridge, University of (England) [\$93,000—1968]		61,254
Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium) [\$25,300—1969]		25,300
Center for Education in International Management (Geneva) [\$250,000—1972]		103,000
Center for Social and Industrial Research (Turin) [\$150,000—1969]		60,000
Conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European management education specialists: Foundation-managed project [\$1,000,000—1969, 1970, 1971]		264,050
Doctoral fellowships for Europeans: Foundation-managed project* [\$400,000—1972]	300,000	342,028
European Foundation for Management Development (Belgium) [\$86,000—1972]		26,000
European Institute for Advanced Study in Management (Brussels) [\$1,300,000—1971, 1972]		384,500
Harvard University [\$300,000—1971]	43,600	83,865
International Institute for the Management of Technology (Milan)	100,000	
London Business School Charitable Trust [\$300,000—1969]		80,149
Manchester, University of (England) [\$300,000—1969]		68,970
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$125,000—1970]		42,473
Stockholm School of Economics [\$75,000—1971]		14,000
Technical University of Berlin [\$125,000—1970]		43,750
Vanderbilt University [\$150,000—1970]		67,500
Visiting faculty at Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale and Industry-University Foundation (Belgium): Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1968]	(25,000)	
Warwick, University of (England) [\$250,000—1968]		32,920
York University (Toronto) [\$500,000—1969]		100,000
Social science research and training		
Association for the History of Civilization—Marc Bloch Association (Paris) [\$290,000—1967, 1969]		41,500

*List available on request

the Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations, which provides professional management for the endowment funds of colleges, universities, and independent schools, each of which may deposit up to \$10 million in the pool. There now are 275 members with deposits of more than \$200 million. The Foundation this year made the final payment on an initial commitment of \$2.8 million for the fund's costs, research, and publications. For the investment of short-term funds that institutions use for annual or special operating costs, Common Fund II is being established.

Financial concerns also underscore questions about the purposes of colleges and universities. Over the last several years, the Foundation has supported the efforts of several universities (including California [Berkeley], Massachusetts, Princeton, and Stanford) to re-examine their goals and purposes and propose curricular and management reforms. This year a grant was made to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) for a study of the results of higher education—knowledge, skills, and leadership abilities, for example. WICHE expects to help institutions develop criteria for determining the relation between these outcomes of education and undergraduate courses and programs.

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Virtually all the Foundation's activities include a concern with the extent to which public policies and programs deal with societal issues. In order to concentrate more directly on research on these issues and on the training of public administrators to work on them, the Foundation this year established an Office of Public Policy and Social Organization. Its agenda includes studies of the ways in which important legal, governmental, and social institutions operate and change; efforts to define new institutional forms, and explorations of the nature, formation, and operation of attitudes and values in American society.

Eight institutions received grants totaling \$2,550,000 to train public policy analysts and managers—the Rand Corporation, the Universities of California (Berkeley),

Michigan, and Texas, and Carnegie-Mellon, Harvard, Stanford, and Duke Universities.

The Brookings Institution received \$336,400 to study why the tax laws governing the transmission of wealth from one generation to another have apparently not distributed wealth more equally. The study assesses the effect of such tax-exempt mechanisms as charitable contributions, gifts, trusts, life insurance, and foundations on income and wealth distribution.

At Harvard University, a group of law school faculty, historians, and others became concerned two years ago over what they considered the inability of the legal system to respond to the changing needs of society and began an overhaul of the law school's research program. The Foundation this year granted \$555,000 for research aimed at reform of rules and institutions of the system of justice. Suggested areas of study include the definition and regulation of antisocial conduct and the determination of basic legal rights and responsibilities.

As the ranks of black scholars grow, many are turning their attention to issues affecting black communities. The Black Economic Research Center conducts research on black economic development and provides technical assistance to groups working in that field. A Foundation grant will help black scholars conduct such studies as an assessment of federal programs to increase participation by blacks in the economy. The Joint Center for Community Studies in Los Angeles was set up with Foundation assistance by a group of academic and community leaders to provide research and technical assistance for minority businesses and community institutions.

Research on nonideological problems of natural resources, the environment, technology, and urban affairs will be the focus of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Austria, which received a grant for housing for scientists, schooling for their children, and selected small projects not included in the regular budget. Recently organized after several years of international negotiation, the institute seeks to improve scientific cooperation among developed nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bristol, University of (England) [\$80,000—1969]		20,000
Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium) [\$400,000—1968]		93,176
Center for Study and Research in Comparative Politics (Florence) [\$75,000—1972]		12,500
Essex, University of (England) [\$272,500—1970]		40,000
Grenoble, University of [\$75,000—1972]		25,000
International Association of Students (Belgium) [\$30,000—1968]		3,598
London School of Economics and Political Science	400,000	
Paris I, University of [\$72,000—1972]		24,000
Research and training awards to social scientists: Foundation-managed project*	300,000	129,682
Social Science Research Council [\$600,000—1968, 1969]		162,770
Strengthen educational, scientific, and cultural institutions in Berlin: Foundation-managed project [\$125,000—1964]	(2,214)	
U.S.-U.S.S.R. seminar on management		
Foundation-managed project: administrative costs	18,730	271
Institute of International Education	13,000	13,000
New York University	9,000	9,000
	22,297,409	30,920,534
PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION		
Black Economic Research Center		
Strengthen research capability	271,000	33,875
Brookings Institution		
Research on taxation and inheritance of wealth	336,400	29,712
Diebold Institute for Public Policy Studies		
Research on effects of private-market forces on public performance	200,000	50,000
Harvard University		
Basic research at Harvard Law School	555,000	
Public policy seminars and curricula (Kennedy School of Government) [\$125,000—1971]		25,000
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences		
Research on social, ethical, and legal issues in medicine and biology	225,000	18,750
International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (Austria)		
Research on environment, technology, and urban affairs	275,000	
International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science		
Preparation of textbook for science policy studies	36,500	
Joint Center for Community Studies (Los Angeles)		
Creation of research institution for the black community	152,500	
Royaumont Center for A Science of Man (France)		
Research on the nature of man	43,500	43,500
Study of European family programs		
Foundation-managed project: research and publication	20,000	2,938
Training and research in public policy		
California, University of (Berkeley)	500,000	124,500
Carnegie-Mellon University	500,000	115,436
Duke University	150,000	37,500
Harvard University	500,000	125,000
Michigan, University of	250,000	44,020
Rand Corporation	150,000	37,500
Stanford University	250,000	22,700
Texas, University of	250,000	70,000
	4,664,900	780,431
Total, Education and Research	\$39,273,119	\$45,432,693

*List available on request

Resources and the Environment

A separate office dealing with the Foundation's program in resources and the environment was established this year. The program was transferred from the National Affairs Division, where it had been located since it began in 1966. The Foundation's concern for the environment, however, dates to the early 1950s, when it established a major new independent research organization, Resources for the Future. Since then the Foundation has supported efforts to apply the skills of ecologists, other scientists, lawyers, and planners to environmental problems and has helped citizen action groups carry out programs concerned with environmental issues and the conservation of resources.

In recent years, as the public has become more aware of environmental problems, citizen action and public information programs have become more widespread. Thus, the Foundation's limited resources are increasingly directed toward more intensive efforts (including professional training and research) to comprehend and deal with the complex policy issues underlying environmental problems in the United States and abroad. (See "Futurity and the Resource-Environment Challenge," page 23.)

ENERGY POLICY PROJECT

In response to the critical need for a broader understanding of the factors contributing to this country's energy problems, the Foundation established an Energy Policy Project in 1972, with a staff of lawyers, economists, engineers, and scientists. The staff, located in Washington, D.C., is assisted by a twenty-one member advisory board composed of public officials, energy industry executives, academic leaders, and representatives of the consumer and environmental movements. A total of \$4 million has been committed for research and analysis by the staff and by academic and other research centers commissioned to study a wide range of energy issues. Through these studies the project aims to provide the factual and

analytical bases for forming a coherent national energy policy.

The project will publish a series of fifteen to twenty research reports during the first half of 1974. The final report—a book summarizing the findings of the project and setting forth energy policy alternatives—will be published in late 1974.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Support for six programs in regional environmental management (REM) aims to help work out rational methods of guiding community development that take into account environmental as well as economic and social considerations. REM projects in San Diego County and Hawaii received supplementary assistance this year.

The San Diego grant is supporting a joint city-county task force that is developing a model plan for assessing the economic impact of private development proposals in the region. It will complement an earlier model that assesses the environmental impact. In Hawaii, a community council helps balance the technical work of the Hawaii Environmental Simulation Laboratory with political, social, and economic factors. The council puts the laboratory's data and analyses in nontechnical language for use by public decision-makers.

A Seattle citizens' task force received funds for films, meetings, and workshops to foster community participation in planning a comprehensive environmental program for the metropolitan Seattle region. The program aims to help citizens unravel the complexities of the planning process, understand the long-range consequences of various planning choices, and play a role in final decisions.

INTERNATIONAL

The Foundation provided support to several nongovernmental organizations working with the United Nations Environment Program, which was established as a result of the UN's Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972.

Recipients included the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. IUCN will draw upon experts from eighty-two nations to organize

meetings and develop educational materials on such subjects as the protection of wildlife and habitat, the management of national parks, and control of international trade in plants and animals. The International Institute for Environment and Development received support to engage nongovernmental organizations in discussions of the work of the UN program for a 1976 Conference on Human Settlements.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW

The resolution of environmental issues through the courts and administrative agencies of government at various levels has been a particular focus of a group of environmental law firms supported by the Foundation. For example, suits have been brought against federal agencies to stimulate a more rigorous interpretation of the environmental impact statements required by the National Environmental Policy Act. Other interventions have been designed to ensure that the public's interest in clean air and water, for example, gets an adequate hearing before federal, state, and local administrative agencies. Among the Foundation-assisted public interest firms concerned with the environment, three received supplemental support throughout 1975: the Environmental Defense Fund, the Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest, and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund. The newest of these, the Southern California center, conducts a clinical program for law students from the University of Southern California and Loyola University in addition to engaging in environmental litigation.

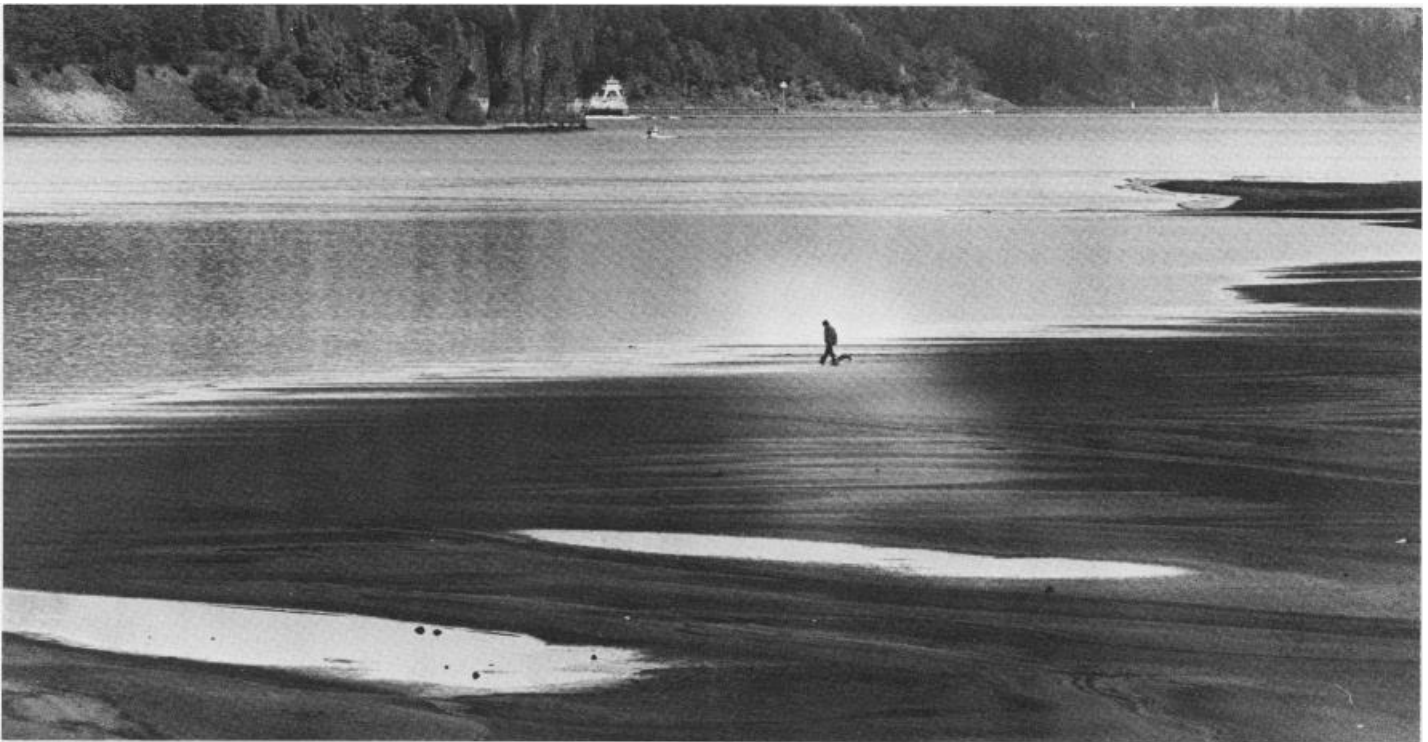
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The environmental movement is not an unrelieved series of adversary proceedings. Increasingly, citizens, professionals, and government officials have joined forces in attacking specific problems. Several Foundation-assisted efforts support such collaboration.

The Lake Michigan Federation, for example, which is made up of 350 local organizations, serves as a citizen advisory committee to governmental agencies responsible for water quality. Through its information and education programs, the federation

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1973. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1973 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1973 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ENERGY POLICY PROJECT		
Studies of energy supply and demand, and alternative national policies		
American Institute of Architects Research Corporation	\$43,560	\$43,560
American Public Health Association	69,800	68,800
Brookings Institution	228,000	228,000
California Institute of Technology	18,470	16,620
Conference Board	60,000	60,000
George Washington University	49,330	49,330
Illinois, University of	34,100	34,100
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	71,000	70,000
Michigan, University of	29,681	29,681
National Academy of Sciences	53,330	53,330
Natural Resources Defense Council [\$75,000—1972]		35,000
Operating support for Foundation-managed Energy Policy Project	2,449,737	1,364,718
Princeton University	22,242	22,242
Resources for the Future [\$190,000—1972]		190,000
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies	206,750	206,750
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
Graduate and undergraduate training in ecology		
British Columbia, University of [\$483,200—1968]		76,155
California, University of (Santa Barbara) [\$278,500—1968]		25,618
Chicago, University of [\$1,036,000—1967]		232,921
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1971]		18,200
Princeton University [\$372,000—1967]		30,828
San Diego State College [\$182,000—1969]		48,681
Stanford University [\$2,408,000—1968, 1969]		144,960
Yale University [\$909,655—1968]		145,253
Teacher training and curricula development		
Colorado, University of [\$368,000—1971]	34,510	100,798
International Center for Educational Development [\$140,000—1970]	83,650	50,852
Wave Hill Center for Environmental Studies (New York) [\$150,000—1971]		30,000
Western Ontario, University of [\$303,000—1970, 1971]		54,281
Resources and environmental research		
Colorado, University of	22,765	
Resources for the Future [\$8,373,000—1968, 1970, 1972]	(284)	1,765,829
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Resource Management		
Alaska Native Foundation	100,000	90,000
Alaska, University of [\$55,000—1970]	(184)	
Arizona, University of [\$371,850—1970]		4,325
Harvard University [\$144,000—1972]		72,000
Illinois, University of [\$124,000—1970]	1,783	44,083
Manitoba, University of [\$250,000—1968]		58,332
Oceanic Foundation [\$185,000—1970]	(35,705)	(35,705)
Pennsylvania, University of [\$300,000—1970]		140,000
Quinault Tribal Council [\$39,150—1971]		39,150
State University of New York, (Stony Brook) [\$368,000—1970]		197,504
Washington, University of [\$587,695—1968]		195,771
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution [\$150,000—1972]		70,000
Pest control management		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$262,000—1971]		107,014
Cornell University [\$516,000—1969]		106,524
Harvard University [\$125,000—1972]		62,500
Imperial College of Science and Technology [\$174,000—1969]	68,000	29,000
National Academy of Sciences [\$130,000—1972]		79,764
Demonstrations in regional environmental management		
British Columbia, University of [\$372,000—1970]		102,558
Erie County, Pa., Commissioners of [\$297,000—1971]		99,608
Hawaii, University of	400,000	150,000
Metropolitan Seattle, Municipality of	246,400	67,000
Nashville and Davidson County, Metropolitan Government of [\$650,380—1972]		316,650
San Diego County, Calif., Board of Supervisors [\$725,000—1971]	168,000	156,250
Technical services to regional environmental management programs—Foundation-managed project; consultants [\$150,000—1972]		72,949



INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Research and conferences

International Council of Scientific Unions [\$79,000—1971]	(17,787)	(17,787)
International Institute for Environment and Development (London)	300,000	
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources [\$650,000—1970]	300,000	165,000
League of Red Cross Societies	20,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$15,000—1972]		15,000
Sierra Club Foundation	10,000	10,000
Smithsonian Institution [\$20,000—1971]		20,000

United Nations

Information program for the UN's Environment Programme	39,500	39,500
UN Conference on the Human Environment—staff support and project specialist	103,600	103,597

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Training, research, and legal services

Environmental Defense Fund	300,000	80,000
Environmental Law Institute [\$152,000—1970]		22,335
George Washington University [\$251,000—1970]		45,631
Natural Resources Defense Council [\$765,000—1972]		400,000
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	143,000	100,892
Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest	309,000	150,000

CITIZEN ORGANIZATIONS AND CONSERVATION

Citizen organization and public information

Arkansas Ecology Center	75,400	18,850
Conservation Foundation [\$605,000—1970, 1971]		141,620
Lake Michigan Federation	100,000	41,666
National Audubon Society [\$388,000—1969, 1971]		111,037
Student Conservation Association [\$180,000—1970]		45,000

Preservation of natural areas and open space

California, University of (Berkeley) [\$500,000—1968]	72,550	750
Nature Conservancy [\$600,000—1971]		214,055
Nature Conservancy of Canada	100,000	100,000
Parks Council (New York) [\$90,000—1971]		15,000
Trust for Public Land	250,000	62,500

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Technical Assistance

Arkansas, State of	198,500	73,183
Institute of Ecology	220,000	54,664
Maine, University of (Orono) [\$100,000—1972]	3,000	53,000
Massachusetts Audubon Society	52,430	26,965

develops informed public participation in efforts to protect water quality in Lake Michigan.

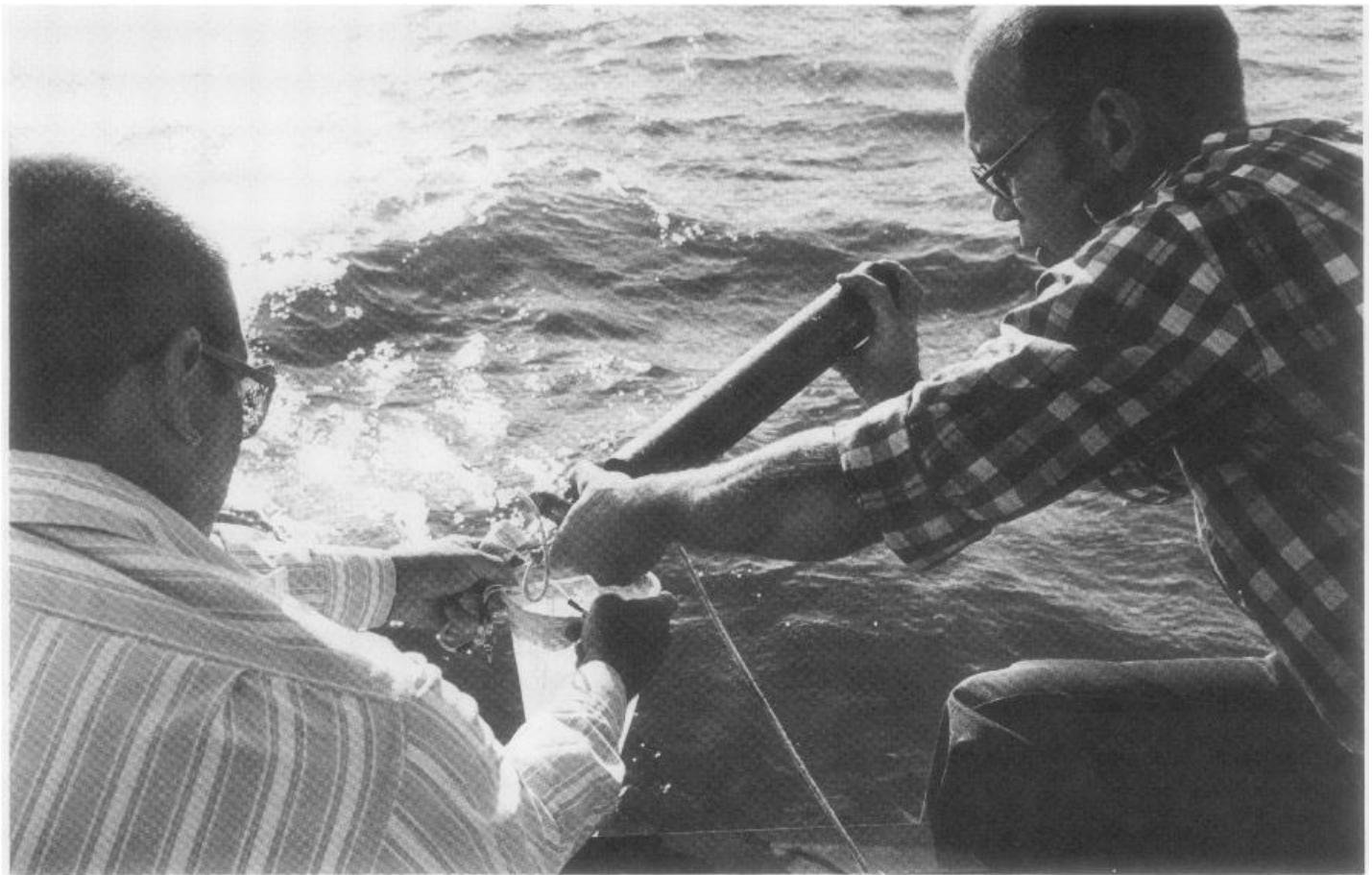
Research on the destruction of hardwood forests and wetland areas in eastern Arkansas, caused by drainage and dam construction projects, and on ways to guide future development of the regions, was supported with grants to the Arkansas Ecology Center and the state. Both studies aim to formulate a delta land-use policy consonant with long-range environmental stability.

To strengthen the technical capacity of states to deal with environmental problems, grants went to Connecticut, Montana, and Vermont.

Connecticut's 1972 Inland Wetland and Watercourses Act assigned to localities the responsibility for protecting the state's wetlands, but most local agencies lack the expertise to assume regulation and control. With Foundation assistance the Midstate Regional Planning Agency, a state body, is providing scientific and legal assistance to a model region of eight towns.

Plans to strip-mine Montana's vast

A spring and summer drought left the bed of the Columbia River in Oregon exposed for the first time in history, threatening the river's hydroelectric projects that supply power to the Pacific Northwest region. The implications of such energy problems throughout the United States are being analyzed by the Foundation's Energy Policy Project.



deposits of low-sulfur coal in order to generate electricity are being reviewed by the state's Environmental Quality Council. Funds were granted for personnel to help the state plan the use of these and other resources and to study the environmental problems that could result from the mining and other forms of economic development.

The State of Vermont, which has a strong new land-use control law, received funds to investigate legal mechanisms for balancing the rights of private property owners with the state's duty to conserve natural resources.

For the second year, the Foundation supported municipal conservation commissions in New York, New Jersey, and New England. Matching grants of up to \$5,000 were made to 193 localities (listed at right) for such activities as the design of programs to control water pollution, rehabilitation of natural areas, and preparation of open-space plans.

The waters of Lake Erie are sampled for pollution and the results reported to the Erie County (Pa.) Department of Health. The department, one of six demonstrations in Regional Environmental Management supported by the Foundation, also supervises enforcement of environmental laws related to solid waste disposal, sewage, and occupational health. Erie has become a model of shared state/county authority in managing environmental resources.

Miami, University of [\$240,000—1971]		105,000
Midstate Regional Planning Agency (Connecticut)	60,000	60,000
Montana, State of	150,000	55,000
North Jersey Conservation Foundation [\$82,270—1970]		33,700
Rutgers University	5,000	5,000
Smithsonian Institution [\$95,000—1970]		4,276
Vermont Natural Resources Council	5,000	5,000
Vermont, State of	15,000	15,000

Municipal Conservation Commissions

Assistance to local government in New England, New York, and New Jersey: Foundation-managed project*

	300,000	290,488
Total, Resources and the Environment	\$7,538,128	\$10,087,706

*Following is a list of 193 localities in which grants were made in 1973. The names of the commissions and the amount of each grant are available on request.

Connecticut: Ashford, Bolton, Branford, Bridgeport, Coventry, Ellington, Farmington, Goshen, Greenwich, Harwinton, Hebron, Litchfield, Lyme, Madison, New Hartford, Old Lyme, Plainfield, Pomfret, Preston, Sherman, Simsbury, South Windsor, Stratford, Torrington, Waterford, Willington, Woodbridge, Woodstock.

Maine: Acton, Bowdoinham, Brownfield, Brunswick, Cumberland, Dresden, Georgetown, Greenville, Hampden, Hermon, Hiram, Kennebunkport, Lincoln, Minot, Mount Vernon, Old Town, Orrington, Paris, Richmond, Strong, Waterboro, Wayne, Westport, Willimantic, Woodstock, York.

Massachusetts: Abington, Amesbury, Amherst, Arlington, Belchertown, Berlin, Billerica, Danvers, East Bridgewater, Grafton, Great Barrington, Groveland, Hampden, Hinsdale, Holyoke, Hudson, Lee, Lenox, Longmeadow, Maynard, Nantucket, Newton, Pittsfield, Princeton, Rehoboth, Rochester, Rockland, Schuette, Somerville, Southwick, Stockbridge, Tewksbury, Wenham, West Bridgewater, Weymouth, Woburn.

New Hampshire: Bridgewater, Brookline, Chester, Conway, Deerfield, Enfield, Exeter, Hampstead, Hanover, Hopkinton, Kingston, Lebanon, Loudon, Mason, New Boston, New London, Newington, Piermont, Springfield, Tamworth, Troy, Tuftonboro.

New Jersey: Bass River, Bridgewater, Chatham, Clinton, Delaware, East Amwell, East Hanover, Englewood, Franklin (Hunterdon County), Franklin (Somerset County), Gibbsboro, Greenwich, Hackettstown, Hamilton, Hanover, Hillsborough, Holmdel, Hopewell, Howell, Jefferson, Kingwood, Lebanon Borough, Linwood, Little Silver, Medford, Mendham Borough, Mendham Township, Millstone, Montgomery Township, Morristown, North Plainfield, Passaic, Princeton Borough, Princeton Township, Raritan Township, Readington, Rumson, South Brunswick, Sparta, Tewksbury, West Deptford, West Milford, West Windsor.

New York: Amherst, Avon, Beekman, Brunswick, Catskill, Clifton Park, Clinton, East Fishkill, Fishkill, Glenville, Henrietta, Huntington, Hyde Park, Irondequoit, Islip, LaGrange, Lewisboro, Lloyd Harbor, Malta, Niskayuna, North Castle, North Salem, Orchard Park, Perinton, Pittsford, Pittstown, Rosendale, Schodack, Southampton, Stockholm, Tonawanda, Union Vale, Wappinger, Warwick, West Seneca, Woodstock.

Rhode Island: Barrington, North Kingstown.

Futurity and the Resource-Environment Challenge

By **Marshall A. Robinson**

Is mankind's engagement with the issues of environmental quality and resource management likely to fade? Has concern over these matters been largely the expression of a minority who have managed to dramatize polluted lakes, endangered species, oil spills, and stripped land? Skeptics see a backlash against recent prohibitions of environmentally damaging activities, particularly as energy shortages disrupt our pace and style of living. Besides, they say, the attention span of most people on such issues is short. Earth Day and the movements that ensued will, they say, turn out to have been just another fad.

We think this notion is dead wrong. The impact of environmental issues on the day-to-day affairs of the world will not slacken in the years ahead; indeed, all the evidence points to the increasing severity and complexity of resource constraints *and* to the need for environmental protection. These issues will turn up in business, town councils, state legislatures, regional planning boards, and in a broad range of national government agencies. They will infiltrate our schools and colleges as well as our churches and other institutions in which our values are reviewed. They will not be limited to the United States; increasingly, we believe, they will intrude on the lives of the peoples of the developing countries and the affairs of international organizations and multinational corporations.

Man has always lived in tension with his environment; he has always exploited nature and he has always polluted. The critical elements in the world today are that mankind has become so ubiquitous and so powerful in satisfying its appetite for resources. Nor is man usually careful in assessing the long-run consequences of his actions. But this does not mean a linear and inevitable trend toward self-destruction. Man also makes conscious choices—if he can figure out what they are. He can improve conditions. It is no accident that London today has twice as many sunny days in winter as in the 1930s or that Pittsburgh no longer has to keep its streetlights on at midday. But such conscious and deliberate changes are not easy or cheap.

The world has been ill-prepared to deal with many of the swiftly emerging events that have raised hard questions about the way we misuse our resources and neglect the environment in which we live and work. Besides the most recent and dramatic case—the energy crisis—we are also being forced to confront water shortages, the growing pollution of our ocean basins, disposal of enormous amounts of waste, depletion of natural resources, loss of ecologically productive natural areas such as forests and wetlands, and the need to find suitable places for new industrial plants, roads, and other structures of modern life. Some of these problems loom larger in the industrial countries, others in the developing countries, and many in all countries.

Several major factors limit society's ability to deal early and effectively with these issues:

- our knowledge of the economic, social, biological, physical, esthetic, or cultural consequences of man-wrought changes of the environment is often imprecise, inadequate, or erroneous.

- someone stands to gain or lose from most environmental decisions, and our knowledge about how to resolve the resulting conflicts is often inadequate.

- even when we know generally what we want, we often lack the managerial skills to make it happen.

These constraints are the target of the Foundation's work in the resources and environment field. In tackling them we try to help generate and disseminate the knowledge that societies need to deal with current problems and thereby lay a basis for the next generation to deal with issues that we can only dimly perceive. We try to approach them with the international perspective that the underlying problems demand and we give special attention to the slow cumulative process by which important knowledge grows.

Problem-Solving Research

For the past couple of years the Foundation has been supporting a major investigation of the nation's energy policy options, the Energy Policy Project (see page 19). The Project has commissioned studies of issues that concern environmentalists (such as nuclear safeguards, oil spills, or strip mining), the business community (such as the costs of pollution control and prospects for energy conservation in industry), government (research and development options and costs, the organization of government for dealing with energy problems, the foreign policy implications of an energy shortage), and issues that concern all of us (such as the life style changes required for different levels of energy supply, ways to conserve energy, and ways of equitably distributing and paying for the energy we use).

When this project was originally conceived, we thought that its publications, planned for 1974, might strike the public as a bit esoteric, foreboding, or even futuristic. We hoped, though, that the findings would help the nation avoid being caught off-balance when the energy crisis arrived. As events have shown, prescience can have a short life.

The research of the Energy Policy Project has underscored the need for understanding the choices the American people must make in resource and environmental matters and the costs that go with them. It has reminded us again that there are tough and controversial "trade-offs" in a world that is finite. It is an old lesson, of course, but never easy.

In looking ahead we see another issue—economic growth—that calls for investigation on a major scale because it underlies most of the decisions that determine whether our grandchildren and their descendents will regard themselves as the beneficiaries or the victims of what we do now.

For a century or more American society (in common with most countries) has accepted and generally applauded a social ethic that includes striving for higher levels of economic growth, for more production and consumption of the products of an increasingly sophisticated economic system. But in recent years the world has been assaulted by events and studies that argue that a growth-oriented model of the good life is not only unwise, but worse, is really unworkable on a global basis. The ascetic prescriptions of the spokesmen for ecodoom may strike some people as too speculative to warrant serious attention, yet it is quite clear that we are going to be forced to adjust some cherished goals. The rub is, which ones, how much, and who will bear the brunt?

Through economic growth the people of the world try to pull themselves from the grinding destructiveness of poverty and from the pain of illness and hunger. Of course, economic expansion is not invariably equitable or benign; sometimes it is absorbed by greed or frivolity, and it usually leaves a residue of waste and pollution. Yet it is the process to which we look for the solutions of a great many of mankind's dilemmas. There are extremists on both ends of the growth debate, but few who would argue flatly that all growth should cease right away or that everything that can grow will and should grow as it has in the past.

Growth affects society at all levels, from its villages to its international systems. Growth in a city or region tends to place pressure on land use, transportation, public safety and amenities, air and water quality, and the public's access to natural areas or recreational facilities. Nationally economic growth has its greatest effect on limited resource supplies, employment, costs and prices, and the capacity of the economy to produce the consumer goods and capital needed for further growth (and for pollution control). At the international level economic growth has a bearing on population pressures, the efforts of poor nations to achieve balanced economies, the conflicts among nations over scarce resources and multinational pollution problems. Globally, growth calls attention to the consequences of thermal and other pollution of the earth's atmosphere, the long-run health of the oceans, the disappearance of certain species of plant and animal life, and the total capacity of the ecosphere to absorb man-made chemicals and waste.

The Foundation hopes in the years ahead to participate with others in a comprehensive array of research, analysis, and exchanges among those holding divergent views on the growth issue. We intend no single-theme "report to the world"; our agenda is likely to

reflect the variety of perspectives and approaches displayed by the recent *Daedalus* volume, "The No-Growth Society," where large and small problems are identified with a focus on their political, social, managerial, economic, philosophical, and scientific complexities—and with sustained attention to what we do not know.

Since 1953 the Foundation has supported Resources for the Future, Inc., in its research on a broad agenda of resource and environmental issues. For twenty years its economists, scientists, and resource experts have been developing and analyzing the data which underlie many present resource and environmental studies. Its own studies range widely over such topics as energy, forestry, land and water management, regional growth, mineral supplies, and complex models of environmental changes. It can be expected to continue to play an important role in the environmental research network of the future.

Beyond our support of these forms of research, we expect to keep an eye open for opportunities to assist researchers dealing with specific current problems for which decision makers need answers. For example, what can Indonesia do to exploit its vast timber resources without harming its vital watersheds? How can Italy and Yugoslavia collaborate to clean up the Adriatic Sea? How should Americans pay the costs of pollution controls, and how much pollution control should we try for?

The issues are complex and will not readily yield to traditional patterns of behavior or to the rhetoric and uncompromising righteousness that often dominate public discussions of environmental affairs. But they are tractable—if we can gain enough understanding of the economic, social, and governmental processes involved in them.

Problem-Solving: Scholars

The world is short of experts experienced in analyzing these kinds of problems. Economists have been slow in directing their research at environmental problems, even though "trade-off" questions that bulk so large in the environmental field are precisely what economists are trained to analyze. The other social sciences are even less engaged with these issues.

Economists, land planners, political scientists, international relations experts, sociologists, systems analysts, business researchers, and others will be needed in increasing numbers as scientists, lawyers, and political leaders grapple with new and more complex environmental dilemmas. We can only guess at some of the problems of the future, but if the next generation is to be spared our present sense of unpreparedness, we must begin promptly to develop the people who will work on them. In focusing its attention on the development of this high-level expertise, the Foundation will collaborate with universities, research centers, government education agencies, and other institutions concerned with education and research.

Problem-Solving: Lawyers

In the United States the ecology movement—a loose coalition of citizen groups, conservationists, and activist young people—has heightened public interest and consciousness about environmental affairs. The movement's effectiveness has been shaped in part by its cooperation with a relatively new legal institution: the public interest law firm. These firms, staffed by lawyers and researchers and supported largely by philanthropic donations, have provided the nation with a new instrument and forum for determining the scope and content of the public interest in environmental disputes. Issues such as the definition of air quality standards, off-shore oil drilling, and the siting of power plants are controversial, and responsible arguments can be made on both sides of most cases. In legal proceedings the public interest law centers make sure that the viewpoints of those concerned with environmental protection are heard. In the process they have helped accumulate a growing body of environmental law.

The Foundation has assisted several of these new centers in the belief that in a pluralistic society the views and interests of all segments of society should have their day in court. We will continue to do what we can to strengthen their base of support in the society at large.

In the nature of things, the role of these institutions usually is to try to stop something from happening—an industrial process that emits a toxic chemical, an oil pipeline through an ecologically fragile wilderness area, an atomic energy plant near a city. They do not usually offer solutions to the employment or energy problems that may arise if their efforts succeed. That is not their function; it is, rather, to help us recognize that the day-to-day actions of government, business, and consumers have environmental consequences. By using the law and the courts they sharpen our perception of the issues, bring us closer to direct examination of the alternatives, and help prevent us from being caught further off-balance.

Problem-Solving: Managers

Not long ago a group of distinguished scientists convened to discuss dangers to the earth's capacity to sustain human life. But the conference began with an exasperated nonscientific commentary by a biologist. "We will address ourselves to matters of scientific evidence and theory about human environment," he said, "but the critical problem for the foreseeable future is not one for which scientists can offer much help. Our greatest need is for managers who can sort out the social and scientific problems and then make things happen." It takes managers, he said, to turn lofty principles or scientific analysis into effective action.

The managerial tasks in the resources and environmental field are abundant and varied. Governments of both rich and poor countries must find people who can interpret and administer natural-resource policies and environmental protection programs on a broad scale, within the context of governmental bureaucracies. Business needs managers who can work with the new constraints imposed by a world of growing resource shortages and environmental controls. The need for efficiency, for careful cost control, for new production and distribution processes, give business here and abroad a vital role in determining the conditions under which we will live; environmentally sensitive managers of business are as important as they are inevitable.

For over fifteen years the Foundation has sought to improve the education of managers in the United States, in the developing countries, and in Europe and Japan. We have supported national educational institutions, multinational training programs, and research on management problems. Now we expect to draw on that experience to assist the training of government and business managers who can work with emerging resource and environmental problems. No one can say now whether a new managerial ethic will develop in response to the new environmental imperatives or whether the manager of the future will be merely a better informed version of today's managers, but whichever way it goes, we think the world will be better off if the education and development of its managers includes an ample, sophisticated knowledge of resource and environmental affairs.

Underlying all these comments is the stark inevitability of sporadic resource shortages and intensified efforts to sustain a decent environment. The problems will grow with each passing year, and somehow we have to find the ways to understand them and to respond intelligently and responsibly. If we are not to be caught off-balance again and again, we all have to get busy and prepare the people and institutions who can keep us ahead of the events that affect the natural environment and its capacity to enhance the well-being of mankind.

JANUARY 4, 1974

Public Broadcasting

Vital, long-standing issues in public broadcasting came to a head this year. The issues were increased government funding, freedom from interference in programming, and the independence of individual stations in choosing the programs that they air. To the extent that these matters came closer to resolution in 1973, the outcome seemed favorable for the successful development of public broadcasting.

Evidence of an improved climate can be seen in a two-year Congressional authorization of \$55 million for 1974 and \$65 million for 1975, compared to \$40 million in 1973. In addition, an agreement was reached between the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), the public body that administers federal funds, and the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), the national organization for noncommercial program interconnection. After much debate, these major agencies agreed on machinery for deciding how national programming will be offered to the nation's 234 noncommercial stations. Under the arrangement, public television stations retain considerable independence, a condition that the Foundation has always viewed as essential for the system to operate effectively in the public interest.

The Foundation's role as the largest single source of private funds for public broadcasting (\$250 million granted over the past twenty-three years) is diminishing as federal funding increases, as the system continues to grow, and as stations build support from individual subscribers, corporations, and their local communities. Over the next four years, the Foundation will grant \$40 million on a decreasing scale, after which it expects to assist only a limited number of public broadcasting projects, including programs by talented individuals, minority and women's programming, and applied research.

During 1973 the Foundation continued its support of major producers of national programming. Assistance was also given to efforts to increase audience support of public broadcasting, local news and public affairs programming, and research on public broadcasting viewing.

PROGRAMMING

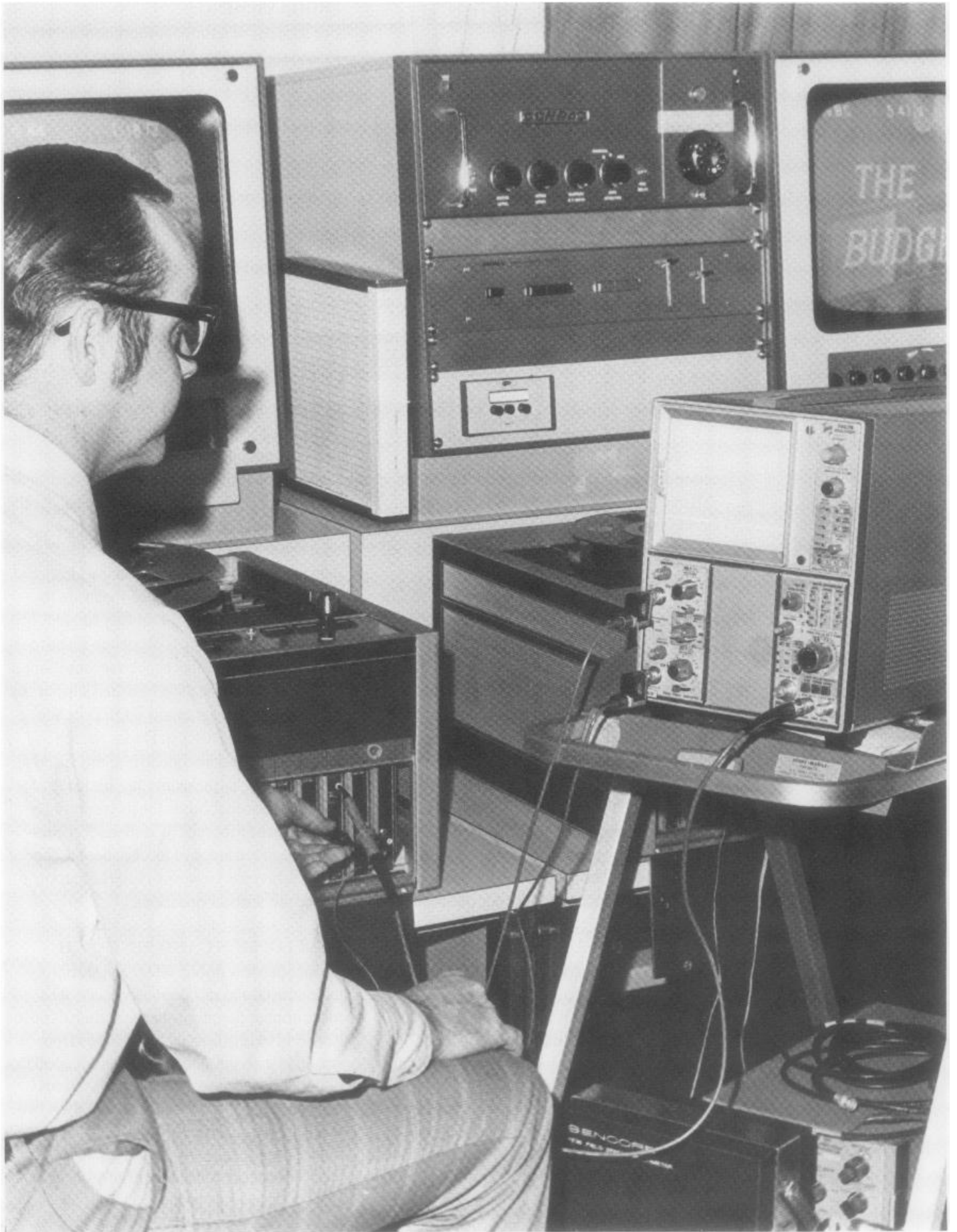
For support of national programming, the Foundation granted \$6 million to public television stations in Los Angeles, New York, and Washington, D.C. Together with WGBH in Boston, which has received Foundation assistance in the past, these stations produce most of the national programming for public television. Each production center develops its own programs, which PBS schedules for presentation among member stations throughout the country. The Foundation also provided \$1.2 million to CPB and PBS to buy and distribute programs produced at stations other than the four major production centers.

During 1973, WETA-Washington gave national viewers a special weekly series called "A Public Affair/Election '72" and presented daily coverage of the Watergate hearings. WNET-New York produced such programs as "VD Blues," which received the highest rating of the fall season on public television, and "An American Family," a controversial series that sparked widespread comment and drew many new viewers to public television. KCET in Los Angeles continued Hollywood Television Theatre with such productions as "Awake and Sing."

The Foundation gave terminal support to "Newsroom" programs at KQED in San Francisco and KERA in Dallas, which feature firsthand analytical and interpretive reports. WJCT-Jacksonville (Florida) received terminal funds for its community involvement program "Feedback," a combination of coverage of local issues and an opportunity for viewers to call the station with comments or questions.

DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Although a few public television stations have substantial numbers of viewers who make annual donations to the stations, most have had to rely heavily upon funds from school boards and local, state, and federal tax dollars for their income. To help stations diversify their funding, the Foundation two years ago began a program to assist local public broadcasters in raising money, especially in the form of paid subscriptions from viewers. It is estimated that if 10 to 20 per cent of the 35 million public television



GRANTS AND PROJECTS—PUBLIC BROADCASTING: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1973. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1973 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1973 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
PROGRAMMING		
Local		
Community Television (WJCT-Jacksonville) [\$50,000—1972]	\$100,000	\$150,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York) [\$2,000,000—1972]		1,500,000
KQED, Inc. (formerly Bay Area Educational Television Association-San Francisco)	575,000	541,249
Public Television Foundation for North Texas (KERA-Dallas) [\$375,000—1972]	250,000	343,750
National		
Bilingual Children's Television	175,000	175,000
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles) Corporation for Public Broadcasting	1,500,000	600,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)	700,000	
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA-Washington, D.C.)	3,000,000	2,250,000
National Public Affairs Broadcast Center for Public Television (NPACT-Washington, D.C.) [\$1,400,000—1972]	2,480,500	1,355,500
Public Broadcasting Service [\$100,000—1972]	(600,000)	300,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) [\$800,000—1972]	500,000	66,000
	292,000	1,012,000
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
Audience research		
Foundation-managed project: studies and analysis [\$50,000—1971]	100,000	41,397
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)		
Equipment for public television delay centers [\$683,000—1969]	(106,820)	(106,820)
Corporation for Public Broadcasting		
Advertising and promotion for Public Broadcasting Service [\$1,000,000—1972]	250,000	500,000
Development of public broadcasting survey facility	100,000	100,000
Fellowships for public broadcasting personnel [\$250,000—1969]		13,097
Management information system project	60,000	60,000
National Association of Educational Broadcasters		
Coordinating Committee of Governing Board Chairmen	75,000	75,000
Reorganization costs	150,000	50,000
Research and experimentation on expanding the membership base of public television		
Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corporation (WCBB-Lewiston, Maine)	24,206	24,206
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)	74,480	74,480
Foundation-managed project: all-media campaign, travel	300,000	213,237
Greater Cincinnati TV Educational Foundation (WCET)	24,206	24,206
KQED, Inc. (San Francisco)	31,654	31,654
Public Television Foundation for North Texas (KERA-Dallas)	31,654	31,654
Washington, University of		
Conversion from a university to a community station	60,000	30,000
COMMUNICATIONS		
Action for Children's Television		
Symposium on children and television [\$8,000—1972]		8,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies		
Study of communications media and policy	80,000	40,000
Audiovisual dissemination of Foundation-assisted activities		
Foundation-managed project: research, multimedia demonstration	90,000	51,099

viewers became paid subscribers—less than 5 per cent were in 1972—local stations could raise an additional \$50 million–\$100 million a year, making them considerably less dependent upon any single source of support.

The Foundation has worked with five stations to see if professional television and radio commercials, direct-mail advertising, and print ads could be used effectively to solicit viewer contributions through annual memberships. The results are promising. One station during a two-week campaign increased membership at twice the rate of any other two weeks during the year, and at another station membership tripled. (Coverage of the Watergate hearings also sparked support and increased station membership.)

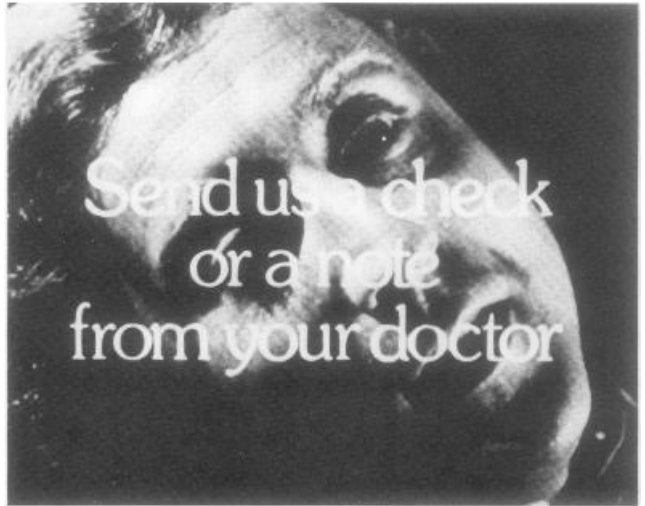
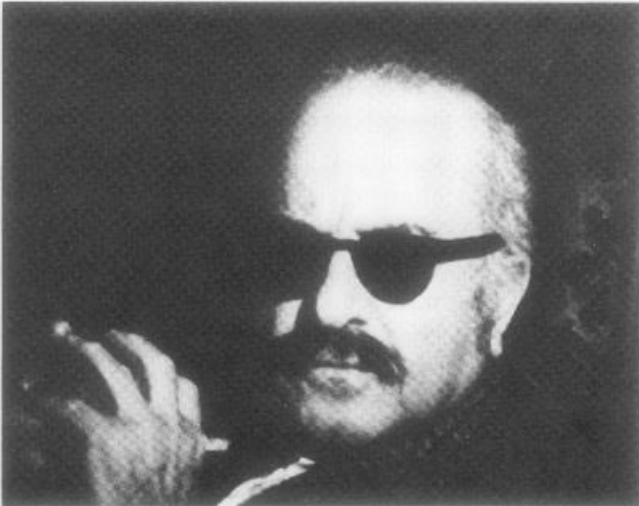
To answer the need for improved fiscal and administrative techniques in the growing public broadcasting system, the Foundation granted the Corporation for Public Broadcasting \$60,000 to develop a management information system. CPB is designing a system that will guide station managers in accounting, long- and short-term planning and scheduling, and will provide data to compare costs between stations.

The Foundation also set aside \$100,000 to continue audience research. During the past two years several studies have examined who watches public television, what their preferences are, and when they watch. The answers will help stations conduct highly targeted membership drives and determine viewers' program needs.

COMMUNICATIONS

More than 50 million people watch the evening news on the three commercial networks. Yet until Vanderbilt University in 1968 established a Television News Archive to systematically videotape the evening news, this most influential and far-reaching medium was not being kept "on file." This year the archive received a \$100,000 grant from the Foundation to help abstract and index past broadcasts and to publish and distribute the indexes to libraries, other

Each evening since 1968 the news broadcasts of the three commercial networks have been videotaped by the Television News Archive at Vanderbilt University. A Foundation grant enabled the archive to complete the abstracting and indexing of the broadcasts and to distribute the published indexes to libraries, other institutions, and individuals for research.



Five professionally-produced membership appeals this year helped to prod into action public broadcasting viewers who had not contributed to their local stations. The appeals are one segment of a Foundation project to broaden the base of viewer support.

institutions, and individuals for scholarly research. Tapes are available for study at Vanderbilt or may be rented for a small service charge.

With representatives from other parts of the Foundation, the Office of Public Broadcasting during the past year explored the impact and uses of telecommunications and their relation to Foundation interests. The group examined the possibility of building on the Foundation's experience in public broadcasting by providing assistance in the fields of journalism and communications.

Journalism studies		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	40,000	4,915
Rand Corporation		
Communications policy research	100,000	100,000
Studies of communications issues and development		
Research on satellites and related issues: Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1972]	(146)	8,980
Telecommunications task force: Foundation-managed project [\$50,000—1972]	50,000	98,331
Urban Institute		
Cable information service [\$2,500,000—1972]		625,000
Vanderbilt University		
Television news archive	100,000	100,000
Total, Public Broadcasting	\$10,606,734	\$10,491,935

National Affairs

The chief areas of concentration of the National Affairs Division are:

- urban and rural poverty, particularly as it affects the victims of racial discrimination;
- even-handed justice under the law for all citizens;
- improvement of government services and responsiveness to citizen concerns, especially in state and local matters.

In addition to funding activities in these areas, the division supported studies and programs concerning problems of the working class, efforts to advance women's rights, and low- and middle-income housing services. Support also was continued for the Drug Abuse Council, established last year in cooperation with other foundations.

Foundation programs addressed to the nation's environmental and energy problems, formerly run by the National Affairs division, were shifted to a separate office this year and are discussed under Resources and the Environment, page 19.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARITY

Community Development. In helping to strengthen selected Community Development Corporations (CDCs), the Foundation hopes both to illuminate the process of development as it relates to poor communities in an advanced economy and to assist the growth of minority leadership. Foundation-assisted CDCs typically conduct balanced programs of social and economic projects and possess strong executive leadership and the potential to engage in large-scale ventures concentrated in a limited geographic area—for example, a rural county or a city neighborhood. Foundation support includes cash grants, investments, and technical assistance. Federal funds provide the bulk of CDC financing for specific projects.

In their efforts to improve housing, create job opportunities, and spur more efficient delivery of government and private services, the CDCs are trying to help the poor break the cycle of dependence and deprivation that locks them out of the benefits of the surrounding, generally affluent society.

In addition to supplementary grants this

year to seven urban and rural CDCs serving primarily black communities, the Foundation provided direct assistance to three CDCs organized by and for Chicanos. Formerly they were supported through grants to the National Council of La Raza, which this year received supplementary support for other, less-developed local Chicano organizations.

The CDCs funded are:

—Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn, New York, the largest CDC in the country, \$975,000. Restoration's major economic development effort is a large commercial-residential complex.

—Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust, Philadelphia, \$525,000. Zion's projects include a shopping plaza, a moderate-income housing project, a scholarship and tutoring program, a real estate development corporation, and a property management company. It is currently developing 6.5 acres adjacent to the shopping plaza to provide additional jobs and business opportunities.

—Watts Labor Community Action Committee, \$650,000. Activities include planning for commercial and residential development of 140 acres surrounding the new Martin Luther King Hospital in south central Los Angeles, and a range of social and economic projects.

—East Central Committee for Opportunity (ECCO) in rural Hancock County, Georgia, \$400,000, provided through a grant to the Atlanta University School of Business, which administers ECCO's projects. ECCO's two large ventures are a \$2.5 million, 358-acre catfish farm that provides employment for Hancock residents, and a 150-unit, \$2.6 million housing development.

—The Woodlawn Organization, a federation of 144 black community groups on Chicago's South Side, \$304,352, to help support management of a large apartment complex and a shopping plaza. Another housing project is under construction, and a square-mile area has been targeted for major redevelopment to contain a mix of new and rehabilitated housing.

—The South East Alabama Self-Help Association (SEASHA), \$275,000. Serving black and white poor people in a twelve-

county rural area, SEASHA's projects include housing-business-industrial enterprises on a 335-acre plot and low-income housing. Government funds will cover the design and construction of up to 100 experimental low-cost homes.

—Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE), \$282,000. Working through its economic development arm, the Delta Foundation, MACE has created job opportunities by establishing black-owned enterprises, helped mobilize local investment for a chain of superettes, and organized basic adult education programs. It also continued efforts to obtain government funds for a new housing project and to plan housing for the elderly and for Delta areas hit by floods.

The Chicano CDCs are the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council, Oakland; Chicanos Por La Causa, Phoenix, and Mexican American Unity Council, San Antonio. All three sponsor and operate low-income housing programs, help Chicano business firms obtain loans and management assistance, and sponsor job training and recruitment activities.

The Foundation continued to provide exploratory assistance to a range of regional organizations serving minorities over large geographic areas. Among the groups assisted this year was the Alaska Native Foundation (ANF), which serves Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians. To help twelve regional and 200 village community organizations plan the use of nearly \$1 billion and 40 million acres due them from a federal claims settlement, a task requiring sophisticated management skills lacking in the native communities, ANF received a supplemental grant of \$350,000. ANF assists with accounting, real estate, and legal problems inherent in the settlement. In addition, the Foundation provided funds for a lawyer and a land-use planner to advise native groups on land selection procedures.

To spur rural economic development among southwestern Chicanos, the Home Education Livelihood Program (H.E.L.P.) provides management, accounting, and marketing advice to a range of projects and helps them obtain government and private funds. Supported by the Foundation since 1967, H.E.L.P. received supplementary

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1973. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1973 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1973 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARITY		
COMMUNITY AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT		
Community Development Corporations: direct support		
Atlanta University (East Central Committee for Opportunity)	\$400,000	\$351,262
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation [\$110,000—1972]	975,000	1,085,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	150,000	150,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	150,000	150,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education [\$250,000—1972]	282,000	331,000
South East Alabama Self-Help Association [\$275,000—1972]	275,000	281,760
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	150,000	150,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee	650,000	650,000
Woodlawn Organization (Chicago)	304,352	263,723
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia)	525,000	500,000
Community development: technical assistance and research		
Center for Community Change	650,000	650,000
Technical assistance to community development corporations— Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$600,000—1972]	793,000	942,584
Urban Institute [\$250,000—1972]		140,000
Community development: explorations		
Alaska Native Foundation	350,000	350,000
Colorado Economic Development Association [\$150,000—1972]		112,500
Foundation for Community Development (North Carolina) [\$442,000—1970]	200,000	379,675
Harlem Commonwealth Council	100,000	91,666
Home Education Livelihood Program (New Mexico)	200,000	136,397
Mississippi Economic Development Corporation	140,000	64,050
American Indian organizational and leadership development		
American Indian Historical Society	157,500	157,500
Americans for Indian Opportunity [\$270,000—1970]	175,000	230,000
Boston University	100,000	100,000
Indian Education Training, Inc.	200,000	67,107
Navajo Community College [\$275,000—1972]		118,250
Leadership training for public service		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1972]		75,000
Howard University [\$425,000—1972]	549,000	792,467
Institute of Politics (New Orleans) [\$203,000—1972]	67,000	134,549
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors [\$415,000—1972]	200,000	455,000
Pennsylvania, University of	5,000	5,000
Urban Affairs Institute (California) [\$210,000—1971]		41,250
Minority youth services		
American Institute of Architects Foundation, New York Chapter [\$50,000—1970]		9,614
Art and Architecture Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Aspira of America [\$260,000—1972]		50,000
District of Columbia [\$50,000—1972]	(50,000)	
Southern California, University of [\$656,000—1962]		(11)
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, MANPOWER PROGRAMS		
Manpower program assistance and research		
Arizona Job Colleges [\$887,834—1969]		93,220
George Washington University	73,111	62,174
Jobs Clearing House [\$175,000—1968]	(2)	
National Manpower Policy Task Force [\$120,000—1971]	69,092	107,023
North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation [\$750,000—1970]		171,140
Rural cooperatives and development		
Medgar Evers Fund	60,000	30,000
Navajo Community College	100,000	85,000
Southern Development Foundation	450,000	
Southern Regional Council	100,000	
Technical assistance for minority business		
Baltimore Council for Equal Business Opportunity [\$90,000—1972]		15,000
Bishop's Fund (Philadelphia) [\$314,900—1969]		17,500
Black Economic Research Center (New York) [\$99,600—1971]		75,000



funds this year. Among its successful projects have been small businesses, agricultural, marketing, and consumer cooperatives; self-help housing programs, and family health clinics.

American Indians. Despite considerable federal funds earmarked for Indian development, many Indian communities lack the knowledge and technical skills to take full advantage of them. The majority of the Foundation's grants support technical assistance projects, training programs, or model demonstrations designed to help Indians use available resources effectively.

Navajo Community College received \$100,000 in continued partial support of programs demonstrating improved range and livestock management, particularly raising and marketing sheep and cattle. It also set up a farm cooperative and a seventy-five-acre demonstration farm with an irrigation sprinkler system. Americans for Indian Opportunity, which has assisted over 300 Indian projects in obtaining some \$12.5 million in government funds, also received supplementary Foundation support.

Federal funds designed to provide supplementary educational services for Indian schoolchildren are sometimes diverted to the general school budget in violation of the Johnson-O'Malley law, which specifies that the funds are to be used only for Indian children. To correct the situation where it exists, Indian Education Training, Inc. (IETI) received renewed support to give parent committees and tribal leaders intensive instruction in developing and evaluating educational programs and negotiating with state agencies to ensure compliance with federal regulations. Previously funded through Navajo Community College and called National Indian Leadership Training Program, IETI is now independent.

The American Indian Historical Society received renewed support to publish and disseminate text and other Indian educa-

Arabella Martinez is director of the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland), one of three Mexican American Community Development Corporations assisted by the Foundation. SSUC projects include Las Casitas (middle), a \$1.2 million housing development designed and built by Chicanos, and help to small businesses like the Griffin Company (bottom), which manufactures etching and lithography presses used by artists in making fine art prints.



tional materials. The lack of such materials has handicapped Indian parents and teachers trying to devise school programs on Indian history and culture.

Minority Enterprise. Although the Foundation has decided to pursue its minority economic development efforts chiefly through the CDC program while reducing its support to technical assistance groups in this field, a few grants were renewed in fulfillment of previous commitments. The recipients provide minority group members with the technical and financial advice necessary to start and manage businesses. They included the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, the National Council for Equal Business Opportunity, and the Minority Contractors Assistance Project, which helps minority contractors obtain bonding and trains them in bidding procedures to enable them to get a larger share of the construction business.

The Cooperative Assistance Fund, established with Foundation aid in 1969 as a vehicle through which foundations, churches, and other charitable organizations could invest in minority economic and business ventures, now has a membership of nine foundations. The fund invests mainly in enterprises designed to advance community development, such as banks, low-income housing, and cooperatives. In 1973, the Foundation invested \$1 million in the fund; its capital resources are now \$3.5 million.

Racial Equality and Intergroup Relations. The Foundation's commitment to the advancement of equal opportunity was expressed again in support for such major civil rights organizations and resource centers as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, and the Metropolitan Applied Research Center. In addition the University of Notre Dame received funds to help establish a Center for Civil Rights at the law school. The center aims to serve as a resource for research into civil rights history, analysis of current issues, and development of recommendations for policy-making in civil rights. The center will house the papers amassed by Father Theodore Hesburgh,

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Capital Formation (New York) [\$95,000—1971]		45,000
Chicago Economic Development Corporation [\$176,000—1972]	67,000	95,000
Circle, The (Boston) [\$153,000—1972]		55,000
Cooperative Assistance Fund [\$225,000—1970]		31,250
Inner-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit) [\$225,000—1972]	200,000	312,500
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity	240,000	240,000
Minority Contractors Assistance Project	200,000	200,000
Minority Economic Development Corporation (Nashville) [\$100,000—1971]	100,000	110,000
National Council for Equal Business Opportunity	300,000	258,000
MINORITY PROFESSIONAL TRAINING		
Architecture and city planning		
American Institute of Architects Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$500,000—1970]		61,533
American Society of Planning Officials	350,000	86,000
Howard University [\$400,000—1969]		67,763
North Carolina, University of [\$180,000—1969]		19,830
Pratt Institute [\$150,000—1970]		48,332
Southern California, University of [\$139,650—1969]		16,640
Tuskegee Institute [\$350,000—1969]		67,730
Legal training		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$250,000—1969]		35,000
Earl Warren Legal Training Program	346,400	173,900
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$517,500—1971]	(346,400)	(1,400)
Texas Southern University [\$550,000—1969]	50,000	100,000
United Student Aid Funds	93,750	93,750
Journalism		
Columbia University	201,495	181,766
Foundation-managed project: summer training of minority journalists at Columbia University [\$70,900—1972]	55,505	60,660
United Press International	22,643	22,643
Public administration, foreign service, and philanthropy		
American Society for Public Administration [\$1,000,000—1971]		314,521
Association of Black Foundation Executives	75,000	
George Washington University [\$76,910—1970]	(10,792)	(4,292)
Georgia State University [\$200,000—1970]		24,750
Syracuse University [\$170,000—1970]		51,000
INTERGROUP RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY CONFLICT RESOLUTION		
Civil rights and race relations research		
Catholic University of America [\$345,000—1971]	175,000	192,393
Foundation-managed project: conferences, consultants	50,000	58,870
Institute of Race Relations, Ltd. (London)	50,000	50,000
Morris Brown College [\$58,600—1972]	2,500	31,800
Media and race relations		
Community News Service	45,000	45,000
Council on Interracial Books for Children [\$40,000—1971]	(69)	6,431
Race Relations Information Center [\$150,000—1971]		14,000
Telethon for Research in Sickle Cell Anemia [\$50,000—1972]	(50,000)	(50,000)
United Church of Christ (Office of Communications)	157,000	138,000
National and regional civil-rights organizations		
NAACP Special Contribution Fund	500,000	500,000
National Council of La Raza	485,000	450,000
National Council of Negro Women [\$106,000—1972]	100,000	144,000
National Urban League	1,150,000	825,000
Southern Regional Council	550,000	550,000
Resource centers on civil rights and minority affairs		
Howard University [\$156,000—1971]		65,233
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change [\$100,000—1971]		37,500
Metropolitan Applied Research Center [\$827,000—1972]	610,000	720,250
Notre Dame, University of	500,000	31,250
Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center [\$150,000—1972]	100,000	140,000
Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs		
Development of white ethnic community development projects	496,919	496,919
Pilot projects for ethnic heritage studies in public schools	62,110	62,110
Study of the ethnic backgrounds of American trade union leaders	53,638	26,819
White ethnic groups: community organization, studies		
American Jewish Committee	195,160	156,160
Center for Policy Research	5,000	5,000
Michigan, University of [\$65,472—1971]		23,425
National Opinion Research Center	250,000	84,694



president of the university, during his tenure as a member and chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

For technical assistance to local Puerto Rican groups in developing social and educational programs and in locating funding sources, a grant went to the Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center. Since it was organized in 1971 with Foundation assistance, the center has established ties among Puerto Rican groups in seventy-two American cities and provided a clearinghouse of information and research materials for scholars, educators, and community leaders. The center is planning a community college for high school dropouts and adults.

White Ethnic and Working Class Concerns. Although white ethnic groups are sometimes labeled racist and accused of retarding racial equality in northern cities, recent research indicates that the label and the accusation are simplistic. To continue programs on behalf of white ethnic groups, some of which suffer from the same conditions as blacks—job insecurity and poor housing and health care, for example—further support went to the Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs in Washington, D.C., the American Jewish Committee, and the Center for the Study of American Pluralism, organized by the National Opinion Research Center.

The Washington center, established in 1970 by the U.S. Catholic Conference, received grants for two programs. One helps urban white ethnic leaders who are working with blacks and other groups on projects to implement the new \$1 billion federal school desegregation program and the government's proposed Ethnic Heritage Program. The other project provides information, organizational advice, and leadership training for ethnic community groups in several northern cities, including Detroit, Newark, Rochester, Baltimore, and Providence. Similar work will be continued under supplemental grants to the American Jewish Committee and the Center for the Study of

Third-party mediation is being used to resolve conflicts in settings as disparate as prisons and universities. The Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution in New York and the National Center for Dispute Settlement in Washington act as intermediaries in bringing contending parties together. Here, a session on prison grievances is conducted by the New York institute for California and Ohio corrections representatives.

Training, studies, and mediation on public employee and community disputes

American Arbitration Association	425,000	336,750
American Foundation on Automation and Employment [\$1,100,000—1970]	(27,926)	51,714
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution	500,000	420,000
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors [\$3445,200—1970]		155,000

WORKING CLASS PROBLEMS

Job satisfaction: research and conferences

American Assembly	111,500	62,500
California, University of (Berkeley)	15,152	15,152
California, University of (Los Angeles)	5,000	5,000
Columbia University [\$150,000—1972]		25,000
Cornell University	75,000	75,000
Research on worker discontent: Foundation-managed projects [\$57,000—1972]	147,880	189,983
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America	34,000	34,000

Occupational health and safety studies

California, University of (Berkeley)	25,850	25,850
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	23,528	23,528
Occupational health and safety research: Foundation-managed project [\$30,000—1972]	14,394	28,163

IMPROVING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Advancement in the professions

Brown University [\$50,000—1972]		25,000
Center for Women Policy Studies	47,816	47,816

Day care services

Bank Street College of Education	75,000	75,000
Black Child Development Institute	156,000	156,000
Day Care and Child Development Council of America	117,100	117,100
New School for Social Research	95,370	24,000

American Pluralism. The latter's projects include studies of the ethnic press, family structure, and the attitudes of women in ethnic groups toward feminism.

The Quality of Working Life. National efforts to meet the needs of urban white ethnic groups are uncovering other problems associated with Americans at work. Thus, Foundation support continued in 1973 for explorations of changes in attitudes toward work and ways to improve the quality and safety of working life. A Foundation-assisted American Assembly conference, attended by leaders in business, labor, universities, government, and the media, dealt with efforts to redesign jobs and work organization, as well as with pensions, part-time jobs, and continuing education.

Analysis of available data on absentee and turnover rates was supported with a grant to the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California (Berkeley). The university also received planning funds for a program on occupational health.

Worry about the adequacy of pension plans is one of the reasons for worker insecurity. The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association received funds to assess the status of private retirement plans and develop criteria on which to base future public policy regulating pension plans.

The Status of Women. The implications of women's changing role in society have been explored in Foundation actions related to legal matters, the professions, higher education, and employment. Programs assisted by the National Affairs division focus on the economic role of women.

For example, the Urban Institute was granted funds to analyze the marked increase in households headed by women, particularly among black and Spanish-speaking families. The institute is focusing on the public policy implications of income subsidies, day-care provision, tax-law changes, and equal pay and wider employment and training opportunities for women. A two-year research and action program aimed at eliminating job discrimination against minority women, established by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, also

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research and litigation on equal opportunities for women		
Columbia University	20,000	
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and studies of special groups [\$75,000—1972]	50,000	96,319
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	150,000	75,000
Rutgers University	164,000	49,200
Urban Institute	99,000	99,000
Women's Law Fund [\$140,000—1972]		55,500
Work opportunities		
Catalyst [\$150,000—1972]		50,000
Cornell University (N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations) [\$41,600—1972]		41,600
National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of U.S.A. [\$40,000—1972]		40,000
National Committee on Household Employment [\$125,000—1972]		125,000
SOCIAL WELFARE		
Drug abuse		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1970]		24,900
Drug Abuse Council	1,599,364	1,599,364
Planning for drug abuse program—Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$70,000—1971]	30,102	(61)
Social welfare research and technical assistance		
Brookings Institution [\$100,000—1972]		31,700
Columbia University [\$96,000—1972]		96,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants on various development projects [\$206,190—1971]		36,344
Hunter College	64,000	
Voluntary social action		
National Center for Voluntary Action	285,000	200,000
National Urban Coalition [\$2,250,000—1969]	750,000	937,500
HOUSING		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education		
Legal aid for low-income and community-based housing [\$90,000—1972]		40,000
Cook County (Illinois) Assessor's Office		
Research on property taxes on subsidized housing	25,000	
Expanding access to housing		
Association for Better Housing (Boston) [\$125,000—1972]		8,333
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund	100,000	55,000
Home Investments Fund (Chicago) [\$152,245—1971]		25,000
Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington [\$313,380—1972]		135,366
Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
Low Income Housing Development Corporation (North Carolina) [\$50,000—1972]		18,288
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing [\$775,000—1972]	223,000	483,000
National Urban League [\$200,000—1971]		40,000
San Francisco Development Fund [\$306,042—1972]		122,417
Seattle Urban League [\$282,000—1969]		50,000
Urban League of Cleveland [\$130,000—1970]		33,422
Westchester Residential Opportunities (New York) [\$75,000—1970]		15,000
Henry Street Settlement		
Evaluation of temporary residence program for homeless families	60,000	15,000
Low-income housing development		
Greater Boston Community Development [\$100,000—1970]		50,000
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. [\$50,000—1970]		5,000
National Council of La Raza Housing Development Corporation [\$600,000—1970]		95
National Council of Negro Women	110,000	75,000
Nonprofit Housing Center [\$850,000—1971]	130,000	157,500
Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement	130,000	65,549
Rural Housing Alliance [\$270,000—1971]	140,000	141,250
St. Louis Housing Loan Fund, Inc. [\$233,070—1970]	(27,208)	54,092
Stanford Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition [\$150,000—1971]		70,000
Technical Assistance Corporation for Housing (Illinois) [\$720,000—1970]		171,667
Urban Home Ownership Corporation (New York City) [\$50,000—1972]	(50,000)	(12,500)
Watts Labor Community Action Committee [\$325,000—1971]		60,000
West Virginia Housing Development Fund [\$400,000—1970]		30,000



received assistance. In addition, the Foundation commissioned studies of groups of women on whom there has been little research—for example, single mothers and working-class women such as waitresses, clerks, factory operators, and housewives.

With a doubling of the numbers of working mothers since 1950, improvement in child-care services has become a major concern. The Foundation renewed support for three organizations that provide information and assistance to parents and community groups in the organization and operation of high-quality day-care programs that go beyond “babysitting” and include provision for intellectual and social growth, health care, and proper nutrition. The groups are the Day Care and Child Development Council of America, the Black Child Development Institute, operating mainly in the South, and the Bank Street Day Care Consultation Service in New York City.

Women are frequently discriminated against when they try to obtain mortgages, student loans, credit cards, or installment loans. The Center for Women Policy Studies received a grant to review credit practices as they relate to women and to develop data on women’s creditworthiness. Funds were also committed to Columbia University for a study by law school faculty and students of the implications of the Supreme Court’s *Frontiero* decision, which recognized the right of an Air Force lieutenant to claim a housing allowance for her husband.

DRUG ABUSE

The Foundation allocated \$1.6 million for continued support of the Drug Abuse Council, an independent agency established in 1972 in concert with Carnegie Corporation, the Commonwealth Fund, and the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation. Having established itself as a source of reliable information (some twenty reports were published in 1973), the council began concentrating on analysis of public policy as it

Home renovation under way in the Anacostia section of Washington, D.C. (above), one of three cities participating in the Foundation-assisted Neighborhood Housing Services program. The Home Investments Fund, which helps minority families buy homes in Chicago suburbs (below), is one of several Foundation-supported efforts to further equal opportunity in housing. The fund’s services include financial counseling and assistance in obtaining mortgages.

affects the use and abuse of drugs in America. For example, the current emphasis on stringent criminal sanctions was examined in a council paper, "A Perspective on 'Get Tough' Drug Control Laws."

HOUSING

Housing projects erected for low- and moderate-income families have encountered rising criticism of their management, maintenance, building design, and security. To help improve conditions in such housing, the Foundation is assisting the training of housing managers, supporting programs that increase tenant services and participation in operating their buildings, and financing explorations of better housing design.

Grants were made to two New York City organizations (Upper Park Avenue Community Association and the Housing Development Corporation of the Council of Churches) and the Hough Area Development Corporation in Cleveland to provide orientation sessions for tenants prior to occupancy, on-the-job training for management and maintenance personnel, social services, and resident counseling. These groups have also helped to establish day-care centers and recreational programs.

Concern for security in cities with high-crime rates is leading to new concepts in the design and construction of apartment buildings. The Center for Residential Security Design received a grant to explore a range of designs that will be incorporated in a model building code to replace older codes that lack provisions relating to security.

To prevent aging neighborhoods from reaching the point of irreversible decline, the Foundation is supporting neighborhood housing service (NHS) programs for the rejuvenation of older homes. Grants for such programs in Dallas, Oakland, and Washington, D.C., provide revolving loan funds for homeowners whose age, income, or credit disqualifies them for conventional loans.

First tried in Pittsburgh with funds from the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation, the NHS program developed a formula by which lenders, city government, and community residents cooperate to reverse decline in a selected target area. Banks and savings and loan associations agree to increase

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Mortgage programs to preserve urban neighborhoods		
Neighborhood Housing Services (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	37,500
Neighborhood Housing Services of Dallas	100,000	
Oakland Neighborhood Housing Services	100,000	50,000
Housing design and safety research		
Center for Residential Security Design	40,000	40,000
Illinois, University of	111,000	100,000
Housing management and tenant services		
Cornell University	125,000	50,000
Foundation for Cooperative Housing (Washington, D.C.) [\$120,600—1971]		28,900
Greater Boston Community Development	75,000	
Hough Area Development Corporation (Cleveland)	67,700	22,525
Housing Development Corporation of the Council of Churches of New York City	70,000	49,426
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials [\$50,000—1972]		25,250
Resident Advisory Board of Philadelphia [\$180,000—1971]		67,500
Southern Illinois University	47,045	14,545
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis) [\$130,000—1972]		105,750
Upper Park Avenue Community Association Non-Profit Housing Foundation	235,000	175,500
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
Administration of justice: studies and demonstration programs		
American Law Institute [\$180,000—1970]		34,000
Association of American Law Schools [\$100,000—1968]		20,000
California, University of (Davis) [\$100,000—1967]		219,143
Chicago, University of [\$120,000—1971]	30,000	39,500
Institute of Judicial Administration [\$225,000—1971]		75,000
International Legal Center [\$84,847—1971]		36,713
National Center for State Courts	46,000	46,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency [\$210,000—1970]		122,500
United Nations Social Defence Research Institute	125,000	80,000
Vera Institute of Justice [\$1,500,000—1970]	125,000	411,861
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education		
Advisory services for local criminal justice reform [\$300,000—1969]	(33,333)	
Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services [\$250,000—1971]	398,100	500,000
Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration [\$125,000—1971]		37,000
Demonstration of prepaid legal insurance [\$48,000—1970]	(42,469)	(42,469)
Corrections, criminal law, and criminology research and training		
Alabama, University of (Hugo L. Black Law Center)	50,000	50,000
American Assembly	107,200	107,200
American Justice Institute [\$192,100—1971]		24,038
Battelle Memorial Institute	1,500	1,500
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$735,000—1967]		26,393
Cambridge, University of	15,000	15,000
Chicago, University of [\$700,000—1970]		115,000
Columbia University (with Cambridge University) [\$320,000—1966]		6,158
Correctional information service: Foundation-managed project	245,000	109,548
Crime in the U.S. (a study by Charles E. Silberman): Foundation- managed project [\$445,000—1972]		77,017
Georgetown University [\$650,000—1970]		97,702
Harvard University [\$1,027,625—1969, 1972]		201,078
Montreal, University of [\$250,000—1967]	(61)	44,194
New York University	55,000	27,000
Office of Law-Related Research (Association of American Law Schools)	175,000	
South Forty Corporation (New York City)	28,000	28,000
Stanford University [\$210,000—1967]		25,905
State University of New York (Albany) [\$353,000—1969, 1971]		27,607
Syracuse University Research Corporation [\$94,500—1972]		94,500
Toronto, University of [\$350,000—1967]	50,000	61,250
Wisconsin, University of [\$260,000—1964]		36,935
Experiments and research in legal services for the poor and minorities		
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$530,000—1971]	200,000	200,654
Legal Action Center of the City of New York	125,000	62,500
Legal Aid Society of Cleveland [\$360,000—1972]		124,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$2,200,000—1968]	415,000	441,332
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$350,000—1969]	400,000	429,167
National Legal Aid and Defender Association [\$50,000—1972]		50,000
National Office for the Rights of the Indigent [\$650,000—1970]		108,334
Native American Rights Fund [\$1,200,000—1972]		396,812
New Haven Legal Assistance Association	200,000	85,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund	60,000	60,000
Vanderbilt University	50,000	50,000
Family law research and counseling		
Home Advisory Council of New York [\$400,000—1968]		38,113
Minnesota, University of [\$283,000—1969]		5,000
Judicial administration, research, and conferences		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$750,000—1970]		35,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	5,000	5,000
Departmental Committee for Court Administration [\$135,000—1972]	1,000	6,865
Duke University [\$50,000—1972]		25,000
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation	50,000	25,000
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation [\$80,000—1967]		10,000
World Peace Through Law Center	60,000	60,000
Legal education		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$50,000—1972]		25,000
Columbia University	25,000	25,000
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility [\$3,400,000—1970]		952,039
New York University [\$1,043,500—1968, 1969]	(10,677)	79,623
Texas, University of [\$380,000—1967]		19,632
Police training, administration, and research		
International Association of Chiefs of Police [\$500,000—1970]		172,315
Police Foundation	5,981,035	2,783,400
Public interest law		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (for Citizens' Advocate Center) [\$300,000—1971]		32,500
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$1,273,000—1970, 1972]		458,537
Education Law Center	450,000	
For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1972]		200,000
Georgetown University	260,323	
League of Women Voters Education Fund	350,000	215,280
Public Advocates (San Francisco)	650,000	287,500
Wisconsin, University of	497,000	111,550
Research on no-fault auto insurance		
National Association of Insurance Commissioners	45,000	45,000
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws [\$100,000—1971]		50,000
GOVERNMENTAL PERFORMANCE		
LOCAL, STATE, AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
State and local government research and advisory services		
Analysis of grants for improvement of state and local government— Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$130,000—1972]		89,213
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures [\$1,000,000—1972]		399,000
International City Management Association [\$325,000—1972]	(261,675)	(11,675)
Nassau County (New York)	150,000	
National Training and Development Service for State and Local Government	261,675	141,175
Ohio, State of [\$158,000—1972]		84,800
Rutgers University (Eagleton Institute of Politics) [\$365,000—1971]		150,000
South Carolina Council on Human Relations [\$143,000—1971, 1972]		36,500
Southern Regional Council	136,000	111,000
Task Force on Children Out of School (Boston)	120,000	45,000
Utah, State of [\$75,000—1972]		38,500
Wisconsin, University of [\$92,000—1968]	(38,511)	(8,511)
Southern Growth Policies Board		
Economic cooperation among Southern states	225,000	150,000
State and local revenue studies		
Missouri, University of	31,000	15,500
Rand Corporation [\$200,000—1970]		58,000
State University of New York (Albany) [\$50,000—1970]		11,793
International City Management Association		
Technical assistance on state and local government deferred compensation plan	125,000	
Public service internships and training		
International City Management Association [\$88,500—1971]		22,400
National Civil Service League [\$307,000—1971]		59,760
California Center for Research and Education in Government		
Monthly magazine on California governmental affairs	87,000	62,500

mortgage lending; city government upgrades services, conducts building code inspections, and schedules needed capital improvements, and the NHS staff counsels individual property owners on personal finances, supervises the home improvement work required to bring homes up to code standard, and makes referrals to lenders.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In its continuing effort to help ensure equal protection of the law for all citizens and to improve the quality of American justice, the Foundation this year assisted work on the correctional system, the efficiency of courts, the legal rights of minorities, and defense of underrepresented groups through public interest law.

Corrections, Courts, and Crime. Before prison reform emerged as a major public issue, the American Bar Association's Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services had been working to upgrade the nation's penal system. It has initiated a national pretrial intervention service center, organized procedures for handling inmate complaints, and developed programs to improve prison medical and educational services. The commission also publishes the *Prison Law Reporter*, the only up-to-date source of correctional cases and codes. Assisted by the Foundation since it was established in 1970, the commission this year received a \$398,100 supplement to assist in establishing jail standards and inspection systems, to encourage wider membership in correctional associations of juvenile corrections workers, and to promote minority recruitment in correctional staffing.

Although numerous experiments in prison reform have been developed throughout the country, they are often unknown beyond a limited locale. Since this lack of communication impedes fundamental changes in the correctional system, a correctional information service has been established by the Foundation. In addition to publishing a magazine, *Corrections*, the service will circulate reports on the results of various reform efforts.

Job discrimination, one of the major difficulties confronting ex-convicts, is the

focus of a new organization, the Legal Action Center of the City of New York, to which the Foundation gave \$125,000. The center, an independent offshoot of the Foundation-supported Vera Institute, will investigate licensing regulations and civil service practices that prevent hiring persons with records of arrest, conviction, or drug use.

Court reform was the focus of grants at the federal and state levels. The National Academy of Public Administration Foundation was assisted in inaugurating a Federal Judicial Fellows Program. Appointed for one year, the fellows will be assigned to the administrative assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and trained in modern management techniques aimed at reducing case backlogs now burdening courts.

State courts, which handle more than 90 per cent of all civil and criminal cases, are severely disorganized in many areas. To provide such services as the design and installation of computer-controlled court information and calendaring systems, the newly established National Center for State Courts, which is supported primarily by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, received a grant for research, education, and training.

The Police Foundation, established by the Ford Foundation in 1970 with a five-year \$30 million commitment, continued its assistance to experiments aimed at improving police patrol, investigation, and crime prevention. The Police Foundation has made grants to Dallas, Cincinnati, and Kansas City, Missouri, for long-term, comprehensive approaches to police improvement. Smaller grants have been made for such projects as the use of civilian police planning specialists in New York, and the evaluation of policewomen on street patrol in Washington, D.C.

Equal Rights. To use legal processes to combat the discrimination encountered by 1.5 million mainland Puerto Ricans in jobs, housing, and education, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund was formed in 1972 with assistance from several foundations and corporations; the Foundation provided support this year with a grant of \$60,000. Besides handling individual and

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Experiments in applying systems analysis to government		
Institute of Social Technology (San Juan) [\$75,000—1971]		42,500
Michigan, University of [\$60,000—1971]		26,242
New York City—Rand Institute	250,000	62,500
Public Technology, Inc.	300,000	135,500
Urban problems and policy research		
American Law Institute [\$500,000—1963]		67,000
Athens Technological Organization (Greece) [\$250,000—1972]		150,000
Center for Governmental Studies	10,000	
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$550,700—1972]		117,000
Columbia University (Conservation of Human Resources Project)	50,000	
Columbia University (Urban Center) [\$1,764,339—1970]		215,490
Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs [\$40,000—1972]		19,000
Inventory of Foundation urban grants: Foundation-managed project [\$45,000—1970]		11,915
Johns Hopkins University	53,998	38,998
New York University [\$50,000—1972]		15,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$39,000—1972]		16,000
Potomac Institute [\$150,000—1972]		75,000
Urban Institute [\$1,250,000—1972]	1,250,000	1,550,000
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies	300,000	145,000
Wayne State University [\$102,000—1970]	(53,998)	(11,498)
United Nations Development Corporation		
United Nations area development [\$3,150,000—1969]		1,118,580
Regional and metropolitan planning and research		
Center for Analysis of Public Issues	22,500	22,500
District of Columbia [\$600,000—1968]	(106,565)	(106,565)
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)	50,000	25,000
National Area Development Institute	100,000	
National Association of Counties Research Foundation [\$90,000—1971]		10,000
National Association of Regional Councils [\$125,000—1972]		23,400
New Community Development Foundation (Washington, D.C.) Oakland, City of (Department of Human Resources) [\$1,200,000—1965]	30,500	
Regional Plan Association (New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut) [\$252,600—1971]	(11,634)	(11,634)
Spindletop Research [\$565,000—1970, 1971]	95,000	154,139
		255,000
Greater Hartford Process		
Metropolitan social, economic, and physical development	175,000	58,333
Census data research and training		
Chicago, University of	59,446	
National Association of Regional Councils [\$60,000—1972]	5,000	25,000
New School for Social Research	34,930	34,930
Oak Ridge Associated Universities [\$71,600—1972]	5,000	26,300
FEDERAL POLICIES		
Brookings Institution		
Monitoring of revenue sharing legislation	230,000	113,400
Study of government regulation of industry [\$1,400,000—1970]		109,103
National Affairs, Inc.		
Double issue of <i>The Public Interest</i> on federal social policy in the 1960s	84,000	84,000
Public policy research, training, and conferences		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$273,406—1970]		93,179
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation [\$160,000—1971]		50,000
National Planning Association	24,848	24,848
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the U.S. Urban Institute	79,000	79,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$150,000—1970]		41,984
Political campaign and election studies		
Brandeis University	1,900	1,900
Citizens' Research Foundation	75,000	70,000
Duke University	25,000	25,000
Governmental Affairs Institute [\$179,000—1967]		26,260
League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$180,000—1971]		79,000
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1972]		35,464
National Municipal League [\$262,000—1971]	45,000	145,509
Voter registration and electoral rights		
National Urban League [\$200,000—1972]		100,000
Voter Education Project [\$180,000—1972]		153,888
Total, National Affairs	\$38,318,611	\$42,896,973



class-action suits, the fund's eight-member legal staff promotes education projects to help make Puerto Ricans more conscious of their legal rights.

Supplementary support also went to the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, established in 1968 with a five-year, \$2.2 million grant from the Foundation. The fund has succeeded in desegregating ten school districts and housing projects, in ending pre-school testing procedures that caused Chicano children to be put in classes for the mentally retarded because of weakness in English, and in winning equal employment cases.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the pioneer minority-rights litigator, after which both the Puerto Rican and Mexican American funds are patterned, received continued Foundation support.

Efforts to provide adequate legal representation for the rural poor were supported with grants to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and to Vanderbilt University for a legal office covering a five-county Appalachian area in East Tennessee. The Jackson, Mississippi, office of the Lawyers' Committee, which the Foundation has supported since 1967 with grants totaling \$1.7 million, has provided defense for civil rights workers and successfully challenged tax exemptions for segregated private schools and the exclusion of blacks from juries. The new East Tennessee law office is providing legal protection for the area's poor through investigation and litigation of land disputes, water damage from extensive strip-mining of coal, and other issues. Where necessary, suits will be filed against government agencies that fail to provide adequate health and education services.

Legal Education. For the past decade, many law schools have been experimenting with ways to balance the abstract study of the law by bringing students into direct but super-

The Women's Law Fund focuses on discrimination against women. Here the fund's director Jane Picker (left) confers with a client on a housing problem, one of the fund's four areas of concentration. (The others are disparities in education, employment and employment benefits, and access to credit.) The Foundation also supports public interest law firms that deal with citizen and consumer rights, the environment, and equal educational opportunity.

vised contact with cases, clients, and courts. Spreading such clinical legal education has been the major purpose of the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility (CLEPR), which operates under the auspices of the Association of American Law Schools. An outgrowth of earlier Foundation-supported efforts, CLEPR was established by the Foundation in 1968 with a \$6 million appropriation. To date ninety law schools have received grants for their clinical programs. Under a new five-year appropriation of \$5 million, CLEPR will encourage expansion of clinical practice to the working poor and lower middle class as well as the destitute, greater activity in public interest law, and improved legal services through the training of paraprofessionals.

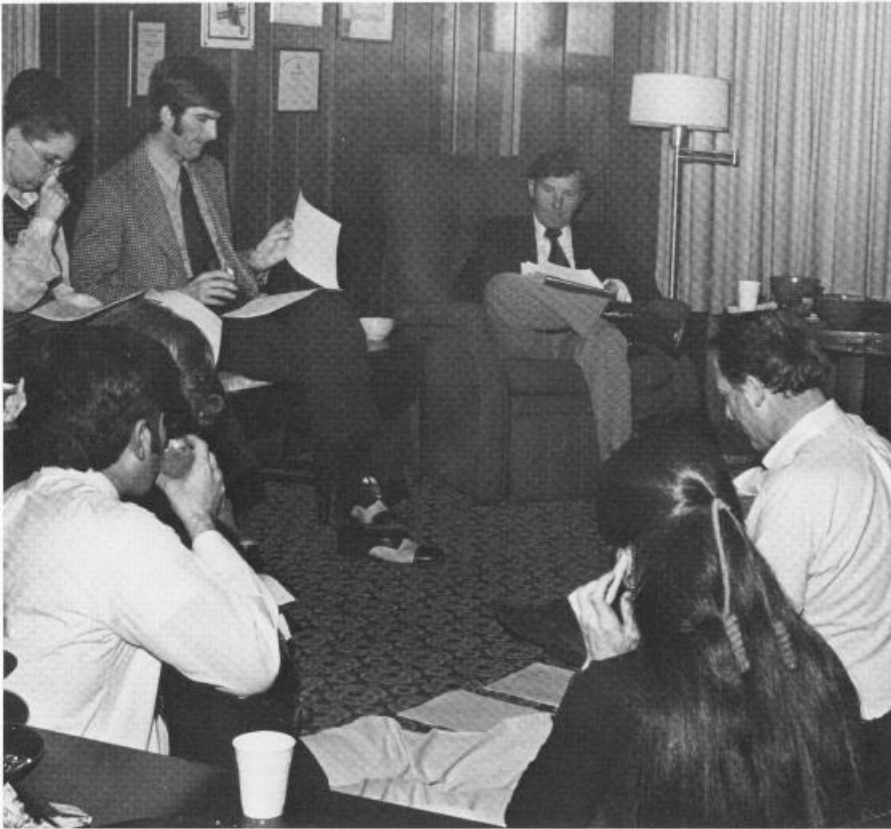
Public Interest Law. An overall analysis of the economic and social consequences of the rapidly growing field of public interest law will be conducted in a four-year multi-disciplinary study for which the Foundation granted funds to the University of Wisconsin. The Foundation now supports eleven tax-exempt firms, and there are a number of others, with and without tax-exemption, that act on behalf of people and groups with substantial collective or class interests that would otherwise go unrepresented. Wisconsin researchers will assess the rationale of public interest litigation, its benefits and costs in specific cases, and its impact on private and public institutions.

In the meantime, in addition to renewing support for two years to three firms (Public Advocates, which operates throughout the state of California; the public interest law program of the League of Women Voters Education Fund, and the Institute for Public Interest Representation at the Georgetown University Law Center), the Foundation gave a two-year \$450,000 grant to a new firm that focuses on legal action to improve the performance of educational systems. Called the Education Law Center and located in Newark, New Jersey, the firm is working on more equitable methods of financing schools, education for physically or emotionally handicapped children, and First Amendment and due process rights for parents and students.

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, 1973. 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, 9¾%, October 1974-79 ⁽¹⁾	600,000	600,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Development Corporation (New York, N.Y.)—1972 Guarantee of term loan to construct a community-owned commercial center	3,400,000	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	850,000
Greater Watts Development Corporation (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1971 Low-income housing development	350,000	
Zion Investment Associates, Inc. (Philadelphia, Pa.) Our Markets, Inc.—1970—Note (8%) to develop chain of supermarkets. 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 1974	188,551 300,000	38,551 300,000
EDUCATION		
Center for Understanding Media, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)—1973 Traveling children's film theater to promote media literacy Notes, 7½%, June 1974	125,000	100,000
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	145,000
Ebony Development Corporation (Baltimore, Md.)—1969 Purchase of food stores by minority businessmen Guarantee, August 1974	100,000	100,000
First Harlem Securities Corporation (New York, N.Y.)—1971 Minority-owned securities brokerage concern Note, 8%, January 1976-81	200,000	100,000
Mortgage Opportunities, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)—1970 Working capital for minority mortgage brokers Notes, 6%, October 1973-77	500,000	292,500
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	250,000

⁽¹⁾Interest rates adjusted periodically to reflect changes in prime rate.



Support of environmental law firms is discussed on page 20.

GOVERNMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Local, State, and Regional Development. Programs to increase citizen understanding, participation, and influence at the state and local government levels have long been a Foundation interest. A concomitant objective is to enhance the ability of government to serve citizens' needs.

Citizen monitoring of state and local government services in Massachusetts and South Carolina was supported this year. In Massachusetts, a Task Force on Children Out of School, a citizens' advocacy organization on state policy and performance in delivering educational services, will expand its monitoring to the treatment of juvenile delinquents, the adequacy of public health services to the poor, and the special needs of handicapped children. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations will, under a grant to the Southern Regional Council, continue a program of monitoring and research on government performance in social services and the administration of justice—for example, abuses in old-age assistance, Medicaid, and the parole system.

Antiquated pension systems discourage the transfer of retirement rights of state and local government employees across state boundaries. By limiting the interchange of government professionals and discouraging many from entering public service, pension rigidities serve as a barrier to improving government. The International City Management Association, which has developed a national deferred compensation plan for public employees, was granted \$125,000 to publicize the plan and help states and localities interested in introducing it.

The new federal revenue sharing law, which will result in the payout of \$30.2 billion to state and local governments over five years, is a highly significant experiment in intergovernmental relations. To assess the practical effects of the law, the Brookings Institution has begun a monitoring project,

The Institute of Politics offers nonpartisan courses to prepare for political and government careers in the South. Here, students at Hendrix College, Arkansas, discuss campaign organizations, strategy, and financing with Dr. Walter DeVries (center, top), a professional campaign consultant.

Trans-Bay Engineers & Builders, Inc. (Oakland, Calif.)—1970-1972-1973 Consortium of minority-owned construction firms Notes, 4%, April 1974-78	945,000	945,000
Vic-Way Broadcasting Corporation (St. Louis, Mo.)—1969 Minority-owned radio station Note 1, 10¾%, December 1974, convertible into Note 2, due December 1979 ⁽¹⁾	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
Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.)—1973 Investment pool for minority enterprises Units of participation	1,000,000	500,000
Funds for Self-Enterprise (Cincinnati, Ohio)—1969 Loan pool for minority business Guarantee, March 1976	295,297	295,297
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

⁽¹⁾Interest rates adjusted periodically to reflect changes in prime rate.

partially supported this year by the Foundation. Among the areas to be studied are the effect on state and local tax policies and the comparative distribution of funds between rural and urban communities.

Local and national urban centers received funds to analyze and recommend corrective approaches to a range of city problems—the New York City Rand Institute, which is conducting research on mass transportation, public education, delivery of social services to the poor, criminal justice, and welfare; the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, which is examining the public policy consequences of such changes as large shifts in population and industry that suggest the future emergence of a Baltimore-Washington super region, and the Urban Institute, which is studying national urban unemployment and inflation, health care, and the effects of government policies and programs on ethnic and racial minorities.

Some success in applying science and technology to the problems of cities has been achieved by Public Technology, Inc., which received a \$300,000 two-year supplement. Its program includes work on new breathing equipment for firemen, adapted from a device used in space flights, and development of computer models for allocating manpower and planning the location of such public facilities as fire and police stations.

The development of a regional approach to the use of human and natural resources in thirteen Southern states was supported again this year with a grant to the Southern Growth Policies Board. The board, which has five representatives from each state, including the governors, works on coordination of state and local planning and development, cooperation with federal agencies, and regional land-use planning.

To help develop a comprehensive strategy of social, economic, and physical renewal of the Hartford, Connecticut, metropolitan region, a grant was made to The Greater Hartford Process. The projects include community development corporations, a regional "fair share" system of allocating low- and moderate-income housing, and methods of eliminating duplication in the delivery of social services.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
	Total Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
PUBLIC TELEVISION		
Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1970		
Studio purchase and renovation Note, 7½%, October 1973-81	2,557,479	2,557,479
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.)—1971		
Purchase of new broadcast facility Note, 8%, October 1973-81	276,000	276,000
Educational Broadcasting Corp. (WNET) Channel 13 (New York, N.Y.)—1973		
Relocation of offices and production facilities	500,000	
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)—1972		
Purchase of new broadcast facility Note, July 1974-78	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%, November 1977-78	425,000	425,000
Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust (New York, N.Y.)—1968		
Racially integrated apartment housing Shares of beneficial interest	942,970	942,970
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 Common stock	1,113,791	1,113,791
The PUSH Foundation (Cleveland, Ohio)—1972		
Production of documentary film on black business and cultural exposition Note, 10¼%, September 1974 ⁽¹⁾	750,000	750,000
	<u>\$24,329,088</u>	<u>\$21,856,588*</u>

(1) Interest rates adjusted periodically to reflect changes in prime rate.

SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Total approvals, September 30, 1972		
Invested or guaranteed	\$21,574,030	
In process	1,627,500	\$23,201,530
New approvals during 1973		
Invested or guaranteed	1,098,791	
In process	1,025,000	2,123,791
Less		
Partial return of amounts invested	\$ 206,530	
Withdrawal of approvals	180,000	
Investments written off	605,000	
Guarantees disbursed	4,703	
	<u>996,233</u>	
Total approvals, September 30, 1973		\$24,329,088

*Of this amount \$5,995,297 represents guarantees (of which \$2,312,404 is currently outstanding) and \$15,861,291 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 \$6,044,692.

Humanities and the Arts

The Foundation's program of support for the creative and performing arts, now over fifteen years old, has two main objectives. One is the development of professionals in music, theater, dance, architecture, literature, and the visual arts. The other is strengthening and improving professional groups and institutions that can serve as outlets for artists' careers.

Toward these objectives the Foundation's Division of Humanities and the Arts makes grants and administers projects of four types:

—experiments and demonstrations of new artistic approaches. Among organizations that received support during 1973 for such activities was an improvisational theater troupe whose actors not only interact among themselves but also involve the audience as players in the performance.

—the training of young people, with special emphasis on blacks and other minorities—this year, for example, a museum preparator training program in Washington's Anacostia Museum.

—assistance in the preservation of artistic crafts and traditions, such as a project to research, compile, and publish the many methods of musical notation.

—help to strengthen professional groups and organizations in both the performing and visual arts. Besides providing operating support to selected companies, the Foundation continued for a third year a program of cash reserve grants; the program aims to help stabilize the financial position of professional theater, dance, and opera companies.

Support for humanistic scholarship is given largely at the postdoctoral level and channeled through the American Council of Learned Societies. The Foundation granted ACLS \$3.2 million supplementary support through 1982 for postdoctoral fellowships, bringing the total since 1956 to \$18.5 million.

EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The Foundation's work in the theater has focused on leading resident repertory theater, off-off-Broadway groups, and other

organizations that show promise of forging new directions in experimental productions and acting styles. For example, the International Centre of Theatre Research received continued support in 1973 for its experimental theater training program.

Under British director Peter Brook, the center involves actors from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the United States in workshops at its headquarters in Paris and in public demonstrations of its research, including the widely publicized *Orghast I* and *Orghast II*, using a specially created language. Having performed in Iran and Africa in 1971 and 1972, the group gave demonstrations in the United States this year in places ranging from El Teatro Campesino in California to the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A group of American actors and actresses being trained in Britain received support for an experiment that combined British and American methods of Shakespearean performance. According to many drama critics, British and American actors and actresses have distinct styles of presentation; each group brings to its particular rendition of Shakespeare special qualities that elude the other. Under the direction of the British actress Tina Packer, fifteen American actors and actresses worked first at Stratford, England, then at the O'Neill Center in Connecticut, where they performed two Shakespearean plays, and finally at New York City's Performing Garage. Five noted British drama teachers participated.

In an effort to enable symphony orchestras to give their players more varied experiences with repertoire, the Foundation granted \$50,000 to the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The funds will partially support two seasons of an experimental chamber music series. By enabling the orchestra's members to play in small groups with noted solo artists, the series gives musicians more professional opportunities and offers St. Louis audiences new musical experiences.

Several efforts to integrate the arts into the affective and perceptive experiences of young children were supported. Among them was the Roberson Memorial Center's project to demonstrate how television can be used to develop children's aesthetic sensitivity. The experiment involves research,

production of several videotape segments, and evaluation of their effectiveness with children individually and in groups.

Two previously assisted approaches to music education are being combined in an experiment at the Reykjavik (Iceland) Children's Music School under a grant made this year. The earlier programs are the Contemporary Music Project, which emphasizes creativity, and the Kodaly method of instruction, which concentrates on musical skills. The experimental model being developed and tested in Iceland is being adapted for American schools. The project involves music curriculum at the elementary school level, teacher training, and preparation of teaching materials.

TRAINING

Several grants were given for the artistic training of young people—either as a supplement to their regular education or as preparation for a professional career.

The Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts received its fifth year of Foundation support for a program geared to children and young adults in Boston's mostly black Roxbury and Dorchester sections. The school enrolls more than 500 students in classes in the visual arts, music, drama, dance, and related subjects such as costume design. Although the school has laid the groundwork for professional careers for many of its students, the aim is also to foster in the students growth in self-awareness and pride through artistic accomplishment.

A program to recruit and train minority museum preparators was assisted under a grant to the Smithsonian Institution's Anacostia Neighborhood Museum in Washington, D. C. Museum preparators, of whom there is a serious shortage, are skilled craftsmen who use techniques ranging from photo reproduction to construction of exhibits with synthetic materials.

Also in Washington, a \$224,500 grant was made to assist George Washington University's Workshops for Careers in the Arts, which offer professional training in the visual and performing arts to talented students from public high schools. During the school term, 250 participating students are released from their regular classes at

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1973. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1973 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1973 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
MUSIC		
Advanced Training		
Cleveland Institute of Music [\$1,000,000—1971]		\$500,122
Marlboro School of Music (Vermont) [\$675,000—1971]		35,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music [\$1,000,000—1972]		532,418
Affiliate Artists		
Residencies for young performers	\$700,000	130,000
American Symphony Orchestra League		
Advisory services for member orchestras [\$360,000—1968]		76,116
Concert artists program		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$225,000—1969]		30,000
Contemporary music programs		
Foundation-managed project:		
recording publications program [\$55,000—1972]		30,100
Greek Association of Contemporary Music	40,800	
International Contemporary Music Exchange	78,000	17,000
Mills College [\$35,200—1971]		19,800
Experimental chamber orchestra programs		
St. Louis Symphony Society	50,000	15,000
Saint Paul Civic Philharmonic Society [\$442,275—1971]		101,550
International Inventory of Musical Sources (Germany)		
Listing of all published and manuscript music prior to 1800	228,488	
Music Library Association		
Index of modern musical notation	41,474	
New York Jazz Museum (New York Hot Jazz Society)		
Performances and educational programs	140,000	50,000
New York Pro Musica Antiqua		
Production of early music and musical dramas [\$465,000—1963]		56,000
Opera development and productions		
Cash Reserve Program:		
Baltimore Opera Company [\$110,260—1971]		24,502
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association [\$153,131—1971]		34,029
Dallas Civic Opera Company [\$751,110—1971]		85,053
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association [\$66,197—1971]		19,155
Houston Grand Opera Association [\$233,090—1971]		51,788
Kansas City Lyric Theatre [\$137,202—1971]	(5,558)	53,570
Kentucky Opera Association (Louisville) [\$61,593—1971]		17,638
Lake George Opera (Opera Festival Association, New York) [\$76,370—1971]	(4,344)	19,596
Lyric Opera of Chicago [\$1,000,000—1972]		555,556
New Orleans Opera House Association [\$134,935—1971]		34,947
Opera Association of New Mexico [\$727,600—1972]	20,355	442,335
Portland Opera Association (Oregon) [\$139,128—1972]		50,200
St. Paul Opera Association	238,917	137,253
San Diego Opera [\$162,630—1971]		36,140
San Francisco Opera Association	1,000,000	670,950
Seattle Opera Association [\$508,334—1971]		225,926
Western Opera Theater (San Francisco) [\$165,747—1971]	(54,925)	
Commissions for new operas: Foundation-managed project* [\$175,000—1967]		(7,500)
New York City Opera (City Center of Music and Drama, recoverable grant)	500,000	500,000
Society for the Dissemination of Greek Music		
Production and distribution of records of Byzantine and folk music [\$113,889—1972]		40,000
Society of Friends of Nikos Skalkottas		
Editing of manuscripts and related archival work [\$15,000—1970]		5,000

*List available on request



Symphony orchestra development

Detroit Symphony Orchestra [\$2,000,000—1964]		106,528
Festival Orchestra Society [\$75,000—1966]	(45,000)	
Jacksonville Symphony Association [\$325,000—1966]	(15,000)	

THEATER

Cash Reserve Program

American Place Theater (New York City) [\$365,474—1971]		56,772
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society)	742,542	305,849
Asolo State Theater (Florida) [\$176,955—1972]		57,171
Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park	420,751	95,449
Guthrie Theatre Foundation (Minneapolis) [\$618,828—1972]		343,794
Long Wharf Theatre (Connecticut Players Foundation, New Haven) [\$265,561—1972]		78,339
Mark Taper Forum (Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles)	865,015	246,472
The Play House (Cleveland) [\$225,706—1972]		50,157
Trinity Square Repertory Company (Foundation for Repertory Theatre of Rhode Island) [\$357,606—1971]		158,417

International Centre of Theatre Research (Paris)

Training workshops under Peter Brook [\$300,000—1972]		141,000
-------------------------------------------------------	--	---------

noon to attend workshops that carry regular academic credit. Many participants continue their training through the summer, when classes are supplemented by performances in Washington's parks and neighborhoods, in the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and in other cities.

A different approach to training in the arts is followed by the Academy Theatre

The Chelsea Theater Center, located in Brooklyn, N.Y., is partially supported by the Foundation and offers audiences contemporary drama and experimental theatrical forms seldom seen in this country. Here, members of the company perform a scene from Chelsea's production of The Screens, by Jean Genet.

(Southeastern Academy of Theatre and Music) in Atlanta. In addition to being a regional repertory theater, the group works in several ways to combine the usually diverse roles of educator and performing artist. With Foundation assistance this year, Academy Theatre will train a full company of actor-teachers who present original plays in area schools, offer workshops and classes in the arts to prospective and present teachers at nearby universities, and teach drama, movement, and improvisation at the elementary and secondary levels.

One of the largest and most widely seen Foundation-assisted training-for-performance enterprises is Arthur Mitchell's Dance Theatre of Harlem, involving 1,200 young children, largely from minority groups, and an active performing nucleus at the top. During 1973 the group received \$1.25 million in partial support for three years.

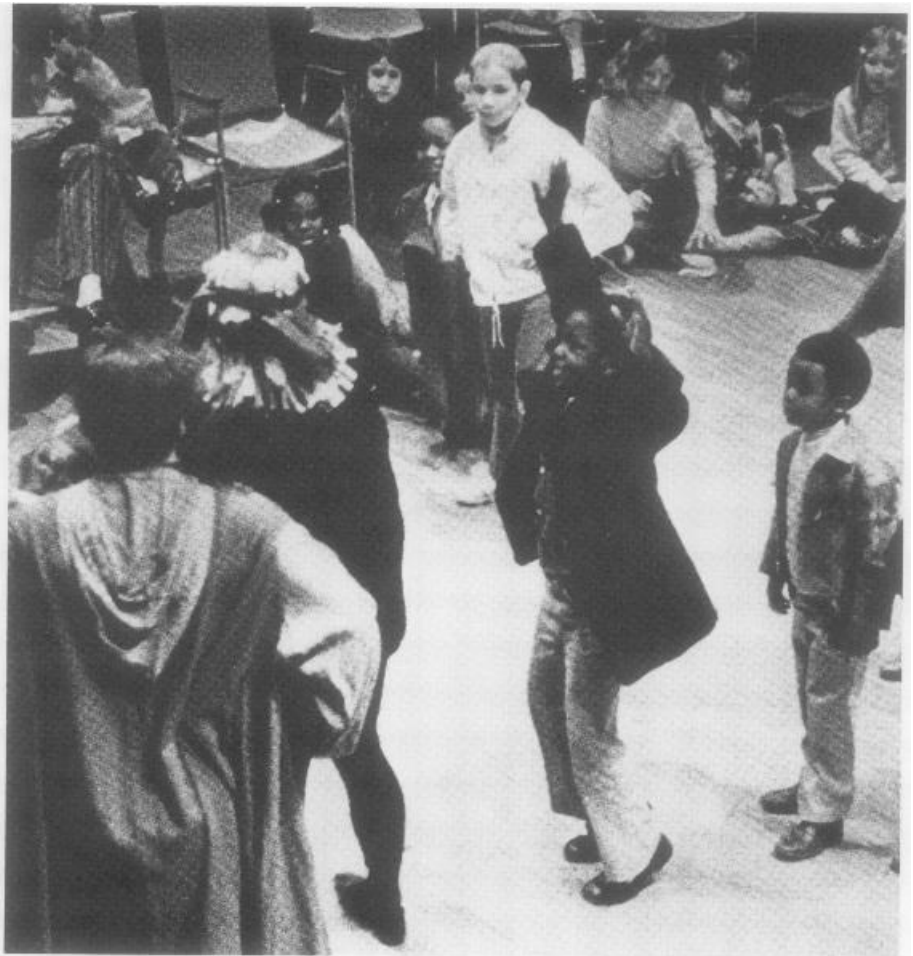
ARTISTIC CRAFTS AND TRADITIONS

Through the centuries, the performing arts have undergone changes in style, method of performance, and even the way they are set down on paper. Contemporary arts offer new styles and techniques that add to this rich legacy. Several grants this year were aimed at preserving past and current artistic crafts and traditions.

Jazz, a native American musical style, is celebrated and preserved at the New York Jazz Museum, which was granted \$140,000. One of the country's most extensive archives of rare recordings, books, and periodicals on the subject, the museum presents concerts of all jazz styles and periods and offers educational programs at the elementary, secondary, and university levels. Visitors can view rare films and browse through exhibits devoted to the life of notable jazz artists.

The International Inventory of Musical Sources (West Germany) received funds to complete the compilation, coding, and publication of lists of all manuscript and

Atlanta schoolchildren help the wizard give a test of valor to the prince during a production of "Dragons for Breakfast," by the Academy Theatre, a resident company. The theater is using a Foundation grant to help develop a team of artist-teachers to do educational and community work.



International Theatre Institute of the United States

Publications and exhibitions on U.S. theater [\$150,000—1972] 58,892

Resident professional theater development

Actors Theatre of Louisville [\$360,000—1971]		66,250
American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco) [\$700,000—1971]		350,000
New York Shakespeare Festival	1,500,000	200,000
Theatre Communications Group [\$839,705—1972]		166,628
Washington (D.C.) Theater Club [\$250,000—1969]		30,000

Theatre Development Fund (New York)

Evaluation of Voucher Program and Times Square Theatre Center	62,000	
---------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--

Workshops and productions for development of playwrights, actors, and directors

Chelsea Theater Center [\$386,784—1972]		104,119
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center	133,000	133,000
La Mama Experimental Theater Club [\$373,722—1971]		17,000
Resident theater program for playwrights: Foundation-managed project [\$325,000—1964]	(11,950)	(48)
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society)	9,444	9,444
McCarter Theatre (Princeton University)	2,506	2,506
The Wooster Group	25,000	5,221

DANCE

Ballet training and strengthening of ensembles

Dance Theatre of Harlem	1,250,000	516,000
Joffrey Ballet (Foundation for American Dance, New York City) [\$923,500—1972]		450,000
New York City Ballet (City Center of Music and Drama) [\$2,000,000—1964]		200,000
Pennsylvania Ballet Association [\$2,900,000—1971]	10,722	374,422
San Francisco Ballet Association [\$644,000—1964]		64,400
School of American Ballet (New York City) [\$3,925,000—1964]		422,313

Cash Reserve Program

American Ballet Theatre (Ballet Theatre Foundation, New York City) [\$1,000,000—1972]		333,334
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	---------



Boston Ballet [\$470,460—1972] Houston Ballet Foundation	203,582	167,050
Chicago Dance Foundation Modern dance performances [\$53,846—1971]	(31,916)	
New York City Ballet (City Center of Music and Drama) Interim support (recoverable)	500,000	500,000
VISUAL ARTS		
American Federation of Arts Urban design studies [\$488,000—1967]		10,000
Catalogues of fine arts museum collections		
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	14,842	14,842
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	19,488	9,744
Wadsworth Atheneum (Hartford)	20,000	
City Center Cinematheque (City Center of Music and Drama, New York City) Planning and development [\$88,000—1972]		88,000
College Art Association Art history training slides [\$149,000—1971]		35,403
Company for the Development of Cinematography in Greece Equipment, services to film clubs, and support for film journal [\$104,500—1972]		54,500
Institute of Fine Arts Foundation (New York University) Matching grant for endowment	1,000,000	686,775
Intermuseum Conservation Association Training in conservation of artistic objects [\$545,250—1970]		116,625
International Council of Museums Strengthening of central services [\$285,000—1968]		21,000
Museum curatorial training Foundation-managed project: internships [\$325,000—1968]		15

published music composed before 1800. Twenty-nine countries are participating in the ten-year-old project.

To help complete an index of the thousands of new symbols and signs used in contemporary musical notation, the Music Library Association received \$41,474. The project involves compiling, coding, and publishing recommendations for a more uniform system of contemporary notation to help performers, students, and teachers understand composers' intentions.

PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES

For a highly detailed analysis of why professional companies face continuing financial problems, the Foundation for two years has conducted an economic survey of the performing arts. The survey, to be

Performing before employees of a foundry in Beloit, Wisconsin, are Mary Beth Peil and Bunyan Webb, participants in the Affiliate Artists program. The program, assisted by the Foundation since 1969, gives professional singers, dancers, instrumentalists, and actors the opportunity to perform in a variety of settings—schools, day-care centers, PTA meetings, factories, and hospitals, as well as the traditional concert hall.

published in 1974, has been extended to cover six rather than five years of the financial history and analysis of 166 professional groups in the theater, dance, opera, and symphony with annual budgets of approximately \$100,000 or more. Another feature is a market study in twelve cities that surveys actual and potential audience size and analyzes factors affecting peoples' decision to buy or not to buy tickets.

In the meantime the Foundation's cash reserve grants continued. Inaugurated in 1971, they are designed to alleviate two recurring economic problems that handicap most performing arts groups in the United States—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.

During 1973 seven cash reserve grants were made to three theaters, one dance company, and three opera companies. The grants provided some \$3.5 million, bringing the total to \$13.6 million to thirty-eight performing arts organizations since the program began.

The grants provide a cash reserve fund, amounting in the first year to 15 per cent of a company's prior year expenses, and adding 10 per cent each year for three subsequent years if certain terms are met: the company must replace, with earned or contributed income, funds drawn from the reserve for operating expenses. The Foundation also covers 50 per cent of a company's net current liabilities, so long as the company has eliminated the other half during a specified period, usually one year. Net current liabilities totaling more than \$4 million have been liquidated under this incentive program.

Aside from the cash reserve program, the Foundation works to strengthen and improve professional resources by making direct grants to major organizations in both the performing and visual arts. New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, devoted to art history, archaeology, and art conservation, received a \$1 million matching grant for endowment this year. The Institute's close relations with the Metropolitan Museum of Art offer graduate students the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture Scholarships for professional art training [\$450,000—1968]		26,410
Tamarind Lithography Workshop Development of lithographic art [\$705,000—1970]		100,000
ARTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
National Endowment for the Humanities Matching grant for the Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History [\$300,000—1970]		120,000
Training and performance programs serving minority communities		
Arts Students' League of New York [\$45,000—1971]		15,000
City University of New York (Brooklyn College) [\$81,979—1971]		47,634
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts (Boston) [\$400,000—1969]	100,000	110,000
Free Southern Theater (New Orleans)	225,000	39,500
George Washington University	224,500	134,500
Henry Street Settlement (New York City)	150,000	
Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles) [\$688,700—1971]		188,200
Negro Ensemble Company [\$343,000—1972]		150,453
Newark Community Center of the Arts [\$200,000—1970]		10,000
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop [\$333,725—1972]	(25,181)	46,360
Smithsonian Institution (Anacostia Neighborhood Museum)	317,991	
ARTS IN EDUCATION		
Kodaly method of music education		
Holy Names College (Oakland)	116,218	
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Wellesley, Mass.) [\$306,613—1972]		40,000
Reykjavik Children's Music School (Iceland)	45,146	22,546
State University of New York (Stony Brook) [\$108,750—1972]		37,500
Music Educators National Conference		
Improvement of creative programs in schools and colleges [\$1,340,000—1968]		125,265
Roberson Memorial Center		
Experimental videotape to develop aesthetic sensitivity in children [\$200,000—1972]	28,000	198,000
Southeastern Academy of Theatre and Music (Academy Theatre, Atlanta)		
Training of artist-teachers for area schools and colleges	375,000	165,000
MISCELLANEOUS		
Art-Macedonian Artistic Society (Greece)		
Art exhibits, concerts, theatrical workshop, film club [\$68,400—1972]		30,700
Economic and financial survey of nonprofit performing groups		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$212,000—1972]		96,407
Grants to concert artists, creative writers, and theater directors		
Foundation-managed project: administrative costs [\$120,000—1966]	(15,429)	404
Iowa, State University of		
International writing program [\$100,000—1971]		30,000
International Council of Museums		
Study of European artists and institutions [\$109,500—1970]		32,760
HUMANITIES		
Advanced field training in archaeology		
Brown University [\$11,000—1968]		386
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$87,500—1968]		10,182
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$87,500—1968]		39,056
Columbia University [\$45,000—1968]		21,546
Cornell University [\$35,000—1968]		5,250
Harvard College [\$90,000—1968]		17,472
Illinois, University of [\$63,000—1968]		2,000
Michigan, University of [\$125,000—1968]		70,250
Missouri, University of [\$55,000—1968]		5,065
Pennsylvania, University of [\$395,000—1968]		56,332
Toronto, University of [\$19,500—1968]		6,075
American Council of Learned Societies		
Grants, postdoctoral fellowships, and conferences	3,200,000	657,000



resources of both the Museum's curatorial staff and its collections.

The New York Shakespeare Festival received \$1.5 million, two-thirds of which must be matched from other sources on a three-to-one basis. Begun in 1953 by Joseph Papp, the festival was later enlarged to present at the Public Theatre such original plays as *Sticks and Bones* and *That Championship Season*. *Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *Much Ado About Nothing* were the first of many festival productions, presented free in Central Park, to move to Broadway and then to tour the United States. The funds will help the organization, which now operates three theaters in the renovated Astor Library, expand its operations as a new constituent of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

The New York City Ballet and New York City Opera, to which the Foundation has given major support over the last sixteen years, each received recoverable grants of \$500,000 for operating costs while they completed a financial reorganization.

To assist both the commercial and non-profit theater, the Foundation granted funds to New York's Theatre Development Fund for evaluation of two of its projects—a voucher program and the Times Square Theatre Center. Both efforts are aimed at increasing audience size by bringing down the high price of tickets.

Contemporary composers have opportunities to have their works performed abroad as well as in their native countries in part as a result of the work of the International Contemporary Music Exchange. The exchange, which received a \$78,000 matching grant this year, works through national committees (made up of musical scholars, composers, and musicians) that select what they consider to be their country's best contemporary works. They then disseminate recordings and tapes to committees in other member countries, who promote performances of the works.

Students at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts have access not only to the resources of the institute's library and teaching staff, but also to the Metropolitan Museum of Art's collections and curatorial staff. The institute, devoted to graduate teaching and research in the history of art and archaeology and in art conservation, received a \$1 million matching grant toward its endowment.

International congresses in the United States [\$250,000—1968]		71,268
Strengthening of American Studies in foreign universities [\$3,662,500—1970]		695,000
American School of Classical Studies (Athens)		
Completion of a lexicon of medieval Greek vernacular literature	23,000	11,500
Library collections of selected Byzantine and modern Greek works [\$43,500—1972]		11,500
Athens Technological Organization		
Archaeological and historical research on ancient Greek cities	150,000	66,000
Bicentennial of the American Revolution		
Library of Congress [\$500,000—1971]		52,500
National Archives Trust Fund Board [\$150,000—1971]		45,786
Council on Library Resources		
Research and experiments in library problems [\$5,000,000—1971]		1,941,568
Humanities research		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$560,000—1967]		106,136
American Historical Association [\$96,000—1956]		6,000
Columbia University [\$24,000—1970]		6,000
Princeton University [\$700,000—1969]		140,000
Lawrence University of Wisconsin		
Faculty development in the humanities [\$36,880—1968]		2,990
McGill University (Montreal)		
Experimental Greek language teaching	13,380	13,380
Mycenaen Foundation		
Archaeological research on Mycenae [\$15,000—1972]		7,500
National Endowment for the Humanities		
Postdoctoral fellowship program [\$400,000—1972]		400,000
Northwestern University		
Center for Interdisciplinary Study of Science and Technology [\$56,786—1970]		25,830
Conference on African-American art history [\$30,400—1970]	(14,594)	(14,594)
Total, Humanities and the Arts	\$14,561,264	\$17,682,254



International Division

The activities of the International Division fall into three major areas:

—assisting the less-developed countries to increase food production, strengthen educational systems, improve the planning and execution of development programs, and reduce excess population growth.

—supporting research and training in the United States and other advanced countries on reproductive biology and population problems generally.

—aiding American and European universities, research centers, and related institutions to increase understanding of complex world problems.

Assistance to the less-developed countries (which together with activities in the population field account for some 80 per cent of the International Division's budget) is directed at building both individual and institutional competence, so that the people of these countries can achieve their aspirations for more rapid social and economic progress. More generally, the Foundation's international activities in both the developing and developed world are aimed at strengthening the conditions for peace and a better international order.

This year the division sponsored two major studies, one dealing with the future of the international economic order (see page 71), the other with growing unemployment and underemployment in the less-developed countries. The latter study identified the following objectives for possible future Foundation support: more accurate definition and measurement of the underutilization of labor; dispersion of economic activity more widely, especially in rural areas; comparative research on development programs; promotion of technological change appropriate to the conditions of developing countries, and greater participation by these countries in decisions on the international economic order.

Assistance in 1973 totaled \$69,810,925, of which \$17,144,189 was for Asia and the Pacific; \$15,016,889 for Latin America and the Caribbean; \$13,301,963 for the Middle East and Africa; \$11,975,021 for European

and International Affairs; \$2,371,286 for Development Studies; and \$10,001,577 for Population.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Agriculture and Rural Development.

Foundation work in agriculture continued to focus on rice, the staple of the vast majority of Asians.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines, which for more than ten years has conducted pioneering research in improving the yield of the tropical rice plant, received funds for general operating support and for assistance to rice research programs in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Research programs in seven major rice-producing countries in Asia, funded by the Foundation as well as other donors, are now being assisted by IRRI. The programs include cooperative research, training of rice scientists, and advisory services.

In India, research is conducted through the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, a large-scale national effort to increase production of the country's most important food crop. The project coordinates work among some 120 institutions throughout India. This year the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to construct a training and communications center that will help integrate research with extension services.

Also in India, the Foundation is assisting research and training in water resource development and in soil and water conservation. Two grants were made this year—to ICAR for research and training at the Soil Conservation, Research, Demonstration, and Training Centre at Dehra Dun and to Harvard University for research and training of Indians and other Asians in planning water resource development.

In Bangladesh, plans for improving rural conditions assign a large role to the Academy for Rural Development at Comilla, which has attracted international attention for its social action, research, and training. The academy plans to double its facilities and staff, enlarge by several times the rural

Agricultural production in the Middle East and North Africa is being improved by the development of advanced techniques suited to the region. The Foundation supports agricultural modernization in the area through the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program and a wheat production program in North Africa (above). Here, a scientist from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, which is collaborating in the wheat program, examines soil conditions on an Algerian farm.

Adequate water is a critical factor in Indian food production. The Foundation supports research and training for Indians on large-scale water planning, the engineering and economic aspects of irrigation project management, the use and management of water on farms, and the conservation and improved utilization of water in areas of low rainfall or high erosion.

region that serves as its laboratory area, and guide the establishment of rural institutes at other locations in Bangladesh. The academy received a Foundation grant of \$650,000 for staff training, visiting scholars, equipment, library development, research, and conferences.

Population. With the increased availability of international and national support for family-planning service programs, Foundation assistance in the population field in Asia has concentrated increasingly on long-range research and training needs. In Indonesia, for example, the government and more than a score of foreign donors support programs aimed at reducing population growth. The Foundation complements this effort by assisting demographic research and training at the National Institute of Public Health in Surabaya and at the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia; the latter received a supplementary grant in 1973 to train university personnel from throughout the country in demographic analysis.

In Pakistan, the government's Statistical Division and Census Organization was granted funds to expand and improve the statistical base for population measurement and analysis and to organize a population reference service.

The Foundation also granted funds to the Family Planning Foundation of India, a private organization that assists institutions and individuals in research and experimental projects in the social and biomedical aspects of population growth.

Development Planning and Management.

Before the India-Pakistan War and the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent state, the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) was an important independent research organization focusing on the long-term aspects of Pakistan's development. Founded in 1957 and assisted by \$3.1 million in Foundation grants, PIDE by 1971 had grown into a body of fifty well-trained economists and demographers, many of them from the East Bengal wing of the country. Shortly before the national breakup, PIDE had moved its headquarters to Dacca, capital of the eastern wing. The outbreak of

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1973. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1973 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1973 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Agricultural Development Council		
Social science research and training [\$600,000—1972]		\$250,000
American Society of Newspaper Editors		
Visit of Chinese newspaper editors	\$20,000	20,000
Committee for Coordination of Investigation of Lower Mekong Basin		
Review of environmental research needs	50,000	20,000
Training of local professionals [\$90,000—1971]	54,125	62,114
Conferences on population research		
Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	9,150	
Transnational Family Research Institute (Silver Spring, Md.)	3,000	
Development administration consultants and conferences		
Foundation-managed project	136,000	61,997
Field office operations		
Foundation-managed project [\$550,000—1972]	537,384	691,089
International Council of Museums (Paris)		
Travel costs of Asian conference delegates	750	350
Michigan, University of		
Research and teaching on environmental problems [\$158,500—1971]		62,157
Research, training, and consultants on rural development, population, environmental policy, arts and archaeology		
Foundation-managed projects	495,013	219,396
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$29,000—1971]		(151)
Stanford University		
Research and training in educational development [\$192,000—1970]		126,255
Research on agricultural change in Southern Asia [\$50,000—1972]		25,000
BANGLADESH		
Agricultural research and training		
Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1970]		66,666
International Rice Research Institute	852,000	275,400
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development		
Training and research in rural development	650,000	53,974
Institute of Business Administration		
Library materials and teaching equipment	5,000	1,383
Reference library for government ministries		
Foundation-managed project: consultants and publications [\$50,000—1972]		3,492
Research, training, and conferences on economic development		
Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics	206,500	112,863
California, University of (Berkeley)	15,500	15,500
International Economic Association	28,500	28,500
INDIA		
Administrative Staff College of India		
Management training	556,151	94,709
Research on India's scientific community [\$32,500—1970]		3,000
Agricultural research and education		
Agricultural Sciences, University of [\$289,060—1968]		102,500
All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project	38,000	13,330
Construction of rice research facility: Foundation-managed project [\$102,000—1971]	90,000	137,962
Construction of water technology center: Foundation-managed project	40,000	15,704
G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	344,000	72,930
Harvard University	600,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Indian Agricultural Research Institute [\$440,750—1969]		372,911
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	550,000	
Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	6,000	3,999
Indian Institute of Technology [\$315,000—1971]		155,962
International Rice Research Institute	5,798	5,798
Punjab Agricultural University (College of Agricultural Engineering) [\$265,000—1971]		51,750
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		
Conference of Indian and American scientists	25,000	
Arts and cultural development		
Asiatic Society (Calcutta)	3,527	3,527
Confluence of the Three Arts	260,000	
Darul Musannefin Shibli Academy	1,270	1,270
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$37,000—1971]	(15,688)	6,158
Little Ballet Troupe	2,666	
National Centre for the Performing Arts [\$200,000—1972]		95,000
Rashtriya Kala Mandal	1,200	
Baroda, University of		
Training and research in home science	31,608	1,608
Consultants on education, food production, water technology, economics, administration, planning, manpower, family planning, and urban development		
Foundation-managed projects [\$2,149,250—1967-1972]	2,463	411,928
Economics and social science research and training		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships [\$180,000—1968, 1970]*	(5,000)	57,752
Indian Council of Social Science Research	395,000	49,509
Institute of Applied Manpower Research [\$272,000—1970]		14,638
Tamil Nadu, Government of	3,389	3,389
Educational research and development		
Janata Shikshan Mandal [\$27,000—1972]		4,001
Maharashtra, Government of [\$150,000—1972]		12,024
State Institute of Education (Poona)	3,540	3,540
Xavier Labour Relations Institute	8,280	2,713
Family-planning training, research, and evaluation		
Family Planning Foundation	100,000	50,000
Gandhigram [\$477,000—1969]		15,000
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)	65,000	66
West Bengal, Government of [\$181,000—1970]		20,500
Homi Bhabha Fellowship Council		
Fellowships for training and research in development [\$356,000—1966]		33,433
Indian Institute of Public Administration		
Modernization of financial management in government [\$226,000—1969]		61,780
Industrial relations and business management research and training		
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$1,043,000—1970, 1972]		402,764
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) [\$105,000—1971]	38,800	77,853
Institute of International Education [\$22,000—1970]		6,105
Research in entrepreneurship: Foundation-managed project [\$115,000—1970]	(25,000)	8,549
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources [\$204,000—1967, 1970]	1,990	47,453
Islam and the Modern Age Society		
Research, publications, and conferences on Muslim affairs [\$50,000—1969]		23,450
Language and linguistics studies and training		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages	220,000	
Central Institute of Indian Languages [\$306,000—1970]		47,820
Cornell University	4,004	
India, Government of [\$357,000—1966]	(22,698)	6,458
Stanford University [\$240,000—1970]		80,000
Legal education improvement		
Banaras Hindu University [\$304,000—1967]		12
Delhi, University of [\$441,000—1967]		4,179
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Studies on use of satellite television for education [\$38,500—1971]	(3,045)	29,876

* List available on request

hostilities scattered its staff and virtually extinguished it as an institution.

With the return of peace to the region, efforts were quickly begun to reconstitute PIDE in Pakistan and to form a new Bangladesh Institute for Development Economics (BIDE). The Foundation this year made grants to both organizations for visiting scholars and consultants, training of staff, and library materials. In its new form, PIDE will be associated with the University of Islamabad and will broaden its research concerns to include social and population-related issues. BIDE, which inherited many of PIDE's Bengali staff and physical facilities, including one of the best economics libraries in Asia, will work closely with the Bangladesh Planning Commission, focusing research initially on the country's immediate problems in achieving economic stability.

In India, support was renewed for the Pilot Research Project in Growth Centers, which is developing planning methods in connection with government efforts to upgrade the quality of rural life and break down its isolation by creating rural market and service centers. Descended from the Foundation-assisted rural community development program that began soon after Indian Independence, the project is focused on the analysis of social, economic, and physical data and planning for twenty pilot "blocks," aggregations of 100 to 150 villages. The results will guide investments in rural schools, roads, clinics, and other public facilities.

To help reorganize and strengthen the competitive position of Indonesia's numerous state-owned businesses, the Foundation granted \$506,000 to Harvard University's Development Advisory Service. The funds will support resident advisors, consulting services, and staff training for a new unit within the Ministry of Finance that supervises public enterprises. The Foundation also granted funds for the training of Indonesian public and private sector managers by the Management Foundation of East Java and the Foundation for Management Education and Development.

One of the region's most advanced institutions for the training of administrators is the National Institute of Development Admin-

istration in Thailand, which has received some \$3 million in Foundation assistance over the last eight years. The institute offers master's degrees in business and public administration, development economics, and applied statistics. This year the Foundation granted \$479,500 to the institute, most of which will be used for further staff training.

Funds were set aside to support individuals and organizations studying the environmental implications of development projects. About half of the funds will be used to build environmental planning, research, and training capabilities in organizations concerned with water resource development in the Mekong River Basin, the Philippines, and northern Malaysia.

Education. The importance of research to underpin orderly planning and policy-making for education is increasingly appreciated in South and Southeast Asia. Educators in the region face a complex array of problems: schooling systems unsuited to the needs of the majority of pupils, educational costs rising more rapidly than resources, inequalities of educational opportunity, and considerable waste of human potential. Realistic plans to cope with these problems depend on reliable information on the strengths and weaknesses of existing schools, on the economics of the systems, and on the social and political costs of inequality and waste. This year the Foundation acted to strengthen educational research capabilities in three countries—Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Since 1968 the Foundation has been assisting the development of Thailand's National Education Council, a central education planning and research organization. This year it allocated funds for key government units that are also responsible for planning and research; they will conduct studies of school costs and space utilization, employment and abilities of school dropouts, and scholastic achievement.

Funds were also earmarked for advisory and training assistance to the Educational Planning and Research Division of Malaysia's Ministry of Education. The division has established a data bank on enrollments, teachers, facilities, and finance;

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Planning assistance for state officials Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$231,000—1972]		146,233
Public administration training Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration India, Government of (Ministry of Labor and Employment) [\$130,000—1969]	111,000	35,204
Indian Institute of Public Administration [\$251,000—1968]		36,000
		53,972
Reproductive biology research All-India Institute of Medical Sciences [\$300,000—1972] Delhi, University of [\$74,500—1969]		225,000
		16,500
Research on rural village development Foundation-managed project	618,000	301,574
University development Consultants in administration: Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1972]	(19,951)	15,771
Delhi, University of [\$3,497,000—1967, 1970, 1972]	(42,779)	343,103
Madurai University	2,027	2,027
West Bengal, Government of Urban and regional planning and development in Calcutta [\$1,217,500—1969, 1971]	(193,740)	133,226
INDONESIA		
Agricultural development Agricultural Development Council [\$210,500—1972]	58,000	120,500
Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics	3,820	3,820
Pancasila Farmer's Movement	2,500	2,500
Consultants in data-processing, clerical skills, census analysis, agriculture, education, family planning, and management Foundation-managed projects [\$1,094,000—1968, 1969, 1971, 1972]	(31,187)	272,824
Family planning and demography Central Bureau of Statistics	8,000	3,000
Indonesia, Government of [\$195,500—1970, 1972]		44,256
Indonesia, University of	135,760	25,230
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association [\$170,000—1969]		(1,004)
National Family Planning Coordinating Board	1,667	1,667
Harvard University Assistance to National Development Planning Agency [\$799,200—1972]		483,266
Consultants on management of public enterprises	506,000	62,000
Indiana University Training for statistics teachers [\$432,000—1965]		24,837
Indonesia, Government of Agro-economic survey	81,000	40,000
Editorial costs and equipment for University of Indonesia Press [\$100,000—1972]		51,238
Educational research and planning	335,000	63,220
National Archives	75,000	
National Institute of Archeology [\$83,200—1970, 1972]		23,154
International Rice Research Institute Training and research in rice culture	218,100	90,200
Language teacher fellowships and training Foundation-managed project* [\$100,000—1971]		31,433
League of Women Voters Overseas Education Fund Strengthening of women's organizations [\$53,000—1972]		25,000
Legal education and research California, University of (Berkeley)	43,750	21,313
Pajajaran University	5,000	
Management training Foundation for Management Education and Development Management Foundation of East Java	123,000 244,000	7,273 37,828
New York, State University of Curriculum work at Indonesian faculties of education [\$295,000—1969]		11,353
Graduate and secondary school English-language teaching [\$296,000—1967]		(154)
*List available on request		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Preservation of traditional Indonesian arts Foundation-managed project: recordings, crafts, and other local activities	100,000	
Provincial university development		
Andalas University	80,000	14,289
Foundation-managed project: staff training and research [\$580,000—1971, 1972]	(330,000)	71,867
Hasanuddin University	110,000	35,157
Lambung Mangkurat University	70,000	28,750
Syah Kuala University	70,000	18,310
Social science research and training		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and consultants Indonesia, University of	424,300	23,097
Indonesian Institute of Sciences [\$100,000—1969]	2,500	2,500
Obor, Inc.	42,000	4,720
Syah Kuala University	73,700	15,000
Wisconsin, University of	456,500	331,236
Special District of Jakarta		
Urban and Environmental Research Center	50,000	
Surabaya Institute of Technology		
Teaching materials	2,500	
MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE		
Development planning in Malaysia		
Harvard University [\$455,000—1972]		215,400
Malaysia, Government of	9,107	4,300
Educational and family-planning consultants		
Foundation-managed projects	314,893	223,381
Institute of International Education		
Fellowships in management training and research [\$120,000—1966]	(11,500)	(11,500)
Foreign training for Malaysian agricultural officers [\$45,100—1970]		(5,234)
Language teaching		
Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1972]		32,697
Malaya, University of		
Establishment of school of education [\$176,500—1969]		(11,094)
Newsletter on tropical ecology	1,333	394
Malaysian Economic Association		
Workshop on economics curricula	1,700	
Pittsburgh, University of		
Public administration training and research in Malaysia [\$383,900—1971]		224,000
Sciences, University of		
Social science research and training in Malaysia	152,228	45,228
Singapore, Government of		
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development [\$436,000—1970]		82,523
Singapore, University of		
Analyses by the Organization of Demographic Associates [\$51,000—1969]	(39,102)	(6,602)
Center for Economic Research [\$115,000—1972]		(14,158)
Staff training and research in the Department of Law [\$150,000—1967]		6,832
Wisconsin, University of		
Strengthening University of Singapore's Faculty of Engineering [\$95,000—1972]		79,400
HONG KONG, NEPAL, AND SRI LANKA (CEYLON)		
Chinese University of Hong Kong		
Faculty development and graduate program [\$570,000—1967]		50,797
International Rice Research Institute		
Rice research for Government of Sri Lanka [\$284,000—1972]	325,000	411,000
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)		
Research on social and economic issues	150,000	

*List available on request

developed a comprehensive educational plan for one region of the country, and completed a report on school dropouts, recommending increased expenditures for primary education, compensatory educational services, and consolidation of small rural schools.

In Indonesia, the Foundation has assisted the country's first comprehensive survey of formal education. One result has been to build in professional research as an essential ingredient in national planning in the Ministry of Education. To help initiate two experimental projects in regional educational planning in Sumatra and Java, funds were granted this year to train and advise teams of Indonesians with skills in demography, economics, educational research, and management.

Language and the Arts. The Foundation devotes a modest portion of its funds to efforts, frequently private, to advance the arts. This year, for example, grants were made to expand the reach of the Confluence of the Three Arts, a New Delhi center for music, dance, painting, and the humanities, and to inaugurate a program in Indonesia for the preservation of music, dance, and other forms of traditional art that are in danger of disappearing. Funds were also granted for an oral history project in Indonesia that will record the impressions of Indonesian leaders and others who have been involved in important historical events, particularly during the revolutionary period.

Additional funds were granted to the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, India's principal institution for training and research in English-language teaching. India has adopted a three-language formula—Hindi, English, and the predominant language of the state or region—and the institute has been assigned a key role in improving English-language instruction in secondary schools and universities. The funds are principally for foreign training of institute staff.

Asian Studies. Although Foundation assistance in the social sciences in Asia has concentrated on economics, there is a growing recognition in the region of the need for other perspectives on problems of growth

and change. An experimental effort was begun in Indonesia this year when the Foundation allocated funds to increase the research capacity of younger scholars in anthropology, sociology, and related disciplines. Two field research stations will be established at provincial locations where Indonesian scholars will study local communities and social systems.

To continue a major instrument for strengthening the social sciences and humanities in Southeast Asia—the Southeast Asia Fellowship Program—\$926,000 was set aside. Initiated by the Foundation in 1968, the program assists both Asian scholars and scholars from outside the region in gaining a better understanding of Southeast Asia's history and political and social institutions. Some fifty fellowships have been awarded for research on subjects ranging from political development in Thailand to Islam and modernization in Indonesia.

For research on China, Japan, and Korea, the Foundation granted \$1.3 million to the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies. About half of the funds are earmarked for studies of Chinese civilization and contemporary China. Support was also renewed for the SSRC's Asian Foreign Area Fellowship Program for study in South, Southeast, and East Asia. Inaugurated in 1952, the program has trained some 1,500 specialists who are now serving in colleges and universities, government, and development agencies.

Two institutions that serve foreign scholars and students studying in Japan—the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies and International House of Japan—received additional support. Operated by a consortium of eleven American universities, the center provides advanced training in Japanese for some thirty students a year. The recent dollar devaluation and a cutoff in National Defense Education Act funds had threatened suspension of its activities. International House aids scholars doing research in Japan by arranging contacts, providing interpreters, and helping with living arrangements.

The National Committee on United States-China Relations received a supple-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Nepal, Government of Centre for Economic Development and Administration [\$525,000—1971]		117,544
PAKISTAN		
Agricultural and rural development International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [\$565,500—1970, 1972]		210,969
International Rice Research Institute [\$240,000—1968]		(1,102)
Michigan State University [\$280,000—1968]		(28,459)
Pakistan, Government of [\$575,000—1965]		23,654
California, University of (Berkeley) Assistance to Planning Commission for educational planning [\$400,000—1970]		22,726
Consultants on agriculture, education, management and family planning Foundation-managed projects	1,934	7
Islamabad, University of Conference on Pakistan history Computer and laboratory equipment [\$270,000—1972]	1,010 73,000	1,010 275,000
Karachi, University of Economics research and training	143,000	20,000
Oklahoma State University Technical education and home economics training [\$483,000—1966]		5,669
Pakistan Arts Council Research in classical Muslim music	600	600
Pakistan, Government of Establishment of educational equipment technical assistance center [\$260,000—1963]		38,045
Flood Relief Fund	6,000	6,000
Research and training in population statistics	228,000	
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Research and training in planning and development	250,000	15,500
Syracuse University Assistance to Pakistan Administrative Staff College [\$148,000—1966]		16,600
Yale University Assistance to Pakistan Institute of Development Economics [\$217,300—1972]		(108)
PHILIPPINES		
Agricultural development Association of Colleges of Agriculture in the Philippines Cornell University [\$715,750—1967]	13,500 (3,500)	6,558
International Rice Research Institute	750,000	750,000
Philippine Council for Agricultural Research	108,300	86,000
Research on agricultural marketing: Foundation-managed project [\$125,000—1972]		29,181
Business administration graduate training Asian Institute of Management [\$130,000—1971]	13,000	54,021
Harvard University [\$15,000—1971]	(7,916)	
Philippines, University of the [\$26,000—1971]		3,341
Consultants on agriculture, population, and higher education Foundation-managed projects	169,717	150,038
Educational planning and development Center for Educational Television [\$40,000—1972]		40,000
Davao Association of Colleges and Schools	30,000	
Davao Atheneum	2,370	2,370
De La Salle College [\$124,750—1970]		14,900
Education Task Force	755	755
Fund for Assistance to Private Education	90,000	18,239
Notre Dame Educational Association	104,554	23,820
Philippine Foundation for Cultural and Educational Development	5,019	5,019
Santo Tomas, University of (Manila)	30,000	
Silliman University [\$120,000—1970]		31,200
Educational Projects, Inc. Equipment for Mindanao State University [\$36,870—1972]		36,870

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Family planning and demography		
National Research and Development Center for Teacher Education Philippines, Government of	1,158	1,158
Population Center Foundation Santo Tomas, University of (Manila) [\$113,000—1968]	3,519	3,519
Social Communications Center Development and Research Foundation	9,750	28,108
	122,200	122,200
Mindanao State University		
Science and engineering faculty development [\$245,520—1969]		12,100
National Economic and Development Authority		
Library materials	3,000	3,000
Philippine Normal College		
Research and training in languages and linguistics [\$95,000—1970]		26,755
Philippine Social Science Council		
Demographic workshop	11,400	11,400
Research and training in social sciences [\$155,000—1972]		54,225
Philippines, University of the		
College of Agriculture [\$267,000—1967]		21,750
Development of Population Institute [\$131,200—1970]		41,007
Graduate program in engineering [\$375,000—1970, 1972]		37,753
Graduate work in the arts and sciences [\$875,000—1967]		4,531
School of Economics [\$275,000—1971]		77,900
Science education [\$150,000—1971]	3,635	6,229
Science Education Center		
Research and evaluation on population biology	5,150	750
Xavier University		
Conference on folklore	1,315	1,315
Graduate program in educational administration [\$72,500—1972]	1,858	53,208
THAILAND		
Agricultural development		
Chiangmai University	6,845	6,845
Kasetsart University	18,656	16,022
Thailand, Government of	5,498	5,498
Chulalongkorn University		
Academic exhibition	3,350	3,350
Research on social sciences	7,650	7,650
Consultants and fellowships* on family planning, education, and population		
Foundation-managed projects	313,916	220,364
Development administration		
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities [\$262,000—1971]		132,807
National Institute of Development Administration	479,500	201,763
English language training		
Central Institute of English Language	6,250	6,250
Foundation-managed project: fellowships,* books, and equipment [\$292,000—1972]	(6,250)	164,911
Khon Kaen University		
Publication of book on textile design	2,665	2,665
Mahidol University		
Research on pregnancy	5,520	5,520
National Education Commission		
Consultants and research	9,895	8,935
Village literacy program	1,845	1,391
Society for the Conservation of National Treasures and Environment		
General support	10,000	5,426
Thailand, Government of		
Adult education pilot project	17,000	8,850
Study of archaeology and conservation	12,000	12,000
Training in architectural preservation	8,200	
Thammasat University		
Graduate economics program	5,092	3,394

*List available on request

mental grant for development of Sino-American educational and cultural exchanges. Many of the recent visits of journalists, athletes, teachers, and other groups between the two countries have been arranged by the committee. Funds were also granted to the International Press Institute for an exchange of U.S. and Japanese news and telegraph editors.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN Education and Research. Foundation support of education in Latin America has focused in recent years on two objectives—expanding Latin American capabilities for research on education and developing graduate programs in the social sciences and related research skills applicable to problems of development.

Illustrative of the latter aim is Foundation support of some \$5 million since 1966 to help Brazilian educators and scholars upgrade teaching and research in social sciences other than economics—political science, sociology, social anthropology, administrative sciences, and law. This effort has paralleled the growing awareness among policy-makers and academicians that the challenges of development in the Third World go far beyond economic questions alone. Thus additional support was provided in 1973 for a combined master's-degree program in sociology and economics at the Federal University of Pernambuco, aimed at providing universities and development agencies with better-trained personnel and more reliable analyses of socio-economic problems, and for a graduate program in political science at the Federal University of Minas Gerais. Also assisted was the University Institute of Research in Rio de Janeiro, which offers a master's-degree program in political science and sociology. As part of its research, the institute has been collaborating with the University of Michigan in a survey of elite and mass attitudes on such issues as family planning, foreign investment, income distribution, and political representation.

To assist the growing social science communities in Peru and Brazil with their research on national development problems, the Foundation allocated funds for training and research fellowships, to be awarded on the basis of national competitions. Recipients

are selected by national committees of social scientists. A grant was also made to assist study commissions of the Latin American Council of Social Sciences, a regional group with headquarters in Buenos Aires, in the examination of problems of common concern to the region's social scientists.

The lack of any graduate social science program in Central America has led the Superior Central American University Council, in collaboration with the University of Costa Rica, to establish a graduate program in sociology for students from five Central American countries. Assisted in 1973 by a Foundation grant, the program will seek to build up faculty training in sociology in participating universities.

In an action confined to exceptional cases, the Foundation granted \$2 million toward the endowment of the College of Mexico, one of the region's strongest social science centers. Income from the endowment will support teaching and research in the social sciences, including sociology, political science, economics, demography, urban studies, and economic and social history. Graduates of the college occupy important public service and academic positions in Mexico, and research by the faculty has helped form new governmental policies on issues ranging from population and urban growth to economic stabilization. During the first ten years of the endowment, the college will employ funds from other sources to maintain expenditures on the social sciences at a level at least five times that of the endowment income.

The Foundation's support of educational research in Latin America is currently directed to centers in seven countries, several of which received grants this year. The Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, for example, was granted a supplement for its Interdisciplinary Program of Education Research, which has focused on educational reforms in Chile.

In Brazil, the Carlos Chagas Foundation was granted supplementary support for research on the effects of cultural deprivation on student achievement, an evaluation of a national literacy campaign for adults, and an analysis of a teacher training program in the city of São Paulo.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ASIAN STUDIES		
Japanese-American exchanges, conferences, and language programs		
Columbia University [\$260,000—1969, 1971]		150,732
International House of Japan	42,500	8,500
International Press Institute (Zurich)	35,000	35,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	25,000	25,000
Social Science Research Council [\$250,000—1968]		80,000
Stanford University	140,000	90,000
Research and training on Asia		
CHINA:		
Academia Sinica (Taiwan) [\$268,000—1967]	(389)	(158)
American Council of Learned Societies [\$250,000—1968, 1971]		112,500
Delhi, University of [\$536,000—1964]	(4,371)	2,804
German Association for East Asian Studies [\$145,000—1968]		36,250
Harvard University [\$1,985,000—1967, 1970]		143,827
London, University of [\$325,000—1967]		20,220
National Committee on United States-China Relations	135,000	80,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	145,000	145,000
Princeton University [\$125,000—1971]		25,000
Social Science Research Council [\$80,000—1967]		10,000
Staten Island Community College	5,000	5,000
INDIA:		
American Institute of Indian Studies [\$156,800—1970]		41,400
INDOCHINA:		
Cornell University [\$300,000—1970]		12,115
Harvard University	3,410	3,410
JAPAN:		
Columbia University [\$400,000—1968]		142,759
Committee for Economic Development [\$125,000—1972]		100,000
Harvard University [\$800,000—1967]		91,313
Michigan, University of	12,000	
KOREA:		
Hawaii, University of [\$70,000—1971]		39,450
Princeton University [\$100,000—1967]		3,347
NEPAL:		
Association for Asian Studies [\$46,800—1972]		23,400
REGIONAL:		
American Council of Learned Societies	260,000	94,800
American Historical Association	60,000	
Asiatic Society (Paris)	25,000	25,000
Association for Asian Studies [\$275,000—1971]	5,521	51,354
Australian National University [\$191,200—1971]		70,107
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$700,000—1970, 1972]		177,500
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West [\$63,256—1972]		63,256
Columbia University [\$702,000—1972]	30,000	284,500
Cornell University	12,000	12,000
Foundation-managed project: Research awards for study in Southeast Asia*	926,000	553,755
Harvard University [\$800,000—1972]		110,000
Indiana University	8,000	8,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	1,755	
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation [\$200,000—1970]		40,000
Michigan, University of [\$450,000—1972]		211,401
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs [\$65,000—1971]		23,000
Northwestern University [\$18,000—1971]	9,500	21,000
Queen Elizabeth House (Oxford) [\$100,000—1972]		55,000
Social Science Research Council	1,460,000	681,879
Washington, University of [\$450,000—1970]		84,928
Yale University [\$150,000—1969]		20,233
	17,144,189	16,645,647
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Agricultural research and training		
International Center of Tropical Agriculture	750,000	750,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [\$784,000—1971]	750,000	1,032,916
American Association for the Advancement of Science		
Conference on science in the Americas	12,500	12,500
Brookings Institution		
Collaborative research on Latin economic integration	408,000	193,000
Studies of political development in Latin America [\$200,000—1965]	(13,962)	

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Inter-American Relations (New York) Seminars, exhibits, and other programs on Latin America [\$500,000—1970]		137,500
Colorado, University of Evaluation of biological sciences curriculum [\$24,300—1971]		2,300
Field office operations Foundation-managed projects	142,153	142,153
Harvard University Research and training in educational development	150,000	135,000
Institute of International Education Graduate fellowships for Latin Americans [\$2,193,000—1971, 1972]		707,662
Inter-American Planning Society (Puerto Rico) Quarterly <i>Review</i> and other publications [\$80,000—1970]		20,000
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center Technical assistance for affiliated newspapers [\$150,000—1970]		25,000
Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching Conferences and training	40,000	
Purdue University Overseas professional service fellowships [\$510,000—1966]		1,947
Research, conferences, and training in demography and reproductive biology		
Latin-American Association for Research in Human Reproduction [\$10,000—1972]		10,000
Latin American Demographic Center [\$295,400—1971]		14,000
National Academy of Sciences	18,200	18,200
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools [\$100,000—1971]		25,000
Pan American Federation of Endocrinological Societies	3,200	
Pan American Health Organization [\$460,000—1969]		19,750
Social science research and training		
Chicago, University of [\$125,000—1972]		8,600
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile) [\$300,000—1972]		90,000
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (Chile) [\$149,500—1972]		56,375
Resources for the Future	250,000	185,000
Stanford University		
Engineering studies and research in Latin institutions [\$100,000—1970]		20,623
Graduate training in education for Latin Americans [\$301,000—1971]		92,346
ARGENTINA		
Advisory services and training in agriculture and education		
Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences [\$232,000—1970]		35,000
Institute of International Education [\$358,200—1971]		28,812
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$200,000—1970]		8,447
El Salvador, University of Research and training in reproductive biology [\$134,800—1965]		8,000
Foundation Center for Research and Social Action Center of Educational Research	57,000	10,000
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research Science curriculum development, research, and teacher training [\$250,000—1965]		5,000
Torcuato Di Tella Institute		
Latin American Council of Social Sciences	100,000	33,000
Research on education, public administration, and urban and regional development [\$172,700—1972]	(18,240)	26,350
Research on marginal populations [\$194,000—1968]	(414)	
BRAZIL		
Agricultural and economic research and training		
Brazil, Government of [\$520,000—1967, 1969]		115,878
Ceará, Federal University of [\$643,000—1969, 1970, 1972]	105,000	208,124
Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	70,000	
Institute of Agronomic Research	130,000	
Purdue University [\$260,000—1970]		97,574
*List available on request		

Other centers of research on education assisted were the Foundation Center for Research and Social Action in Argentina and the Center of Educational Research and Development in Chile.

The Foundation has supported linguistics training and research primarily in Latin American countries where a large segment of the population speaks local languages. For example, in Peru, where one third of the population does not speak Spanish and a larger number has a first language that is not Spanish, supplementary support went this year to the Center For Research on Applied Linguistics at the National University of San Marcos for research on Andean and jungle languages and for aid to bilingual education programs. The Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching, a professional association of linguists, also received a grant for project planning and training in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Mexico.

For research preparatory to a full-scale evaluation of the educational effects of “Plaza Sésamo,” the Spanish-language version of “Sesame Street,” funds were granted to two Mexican organizations, the Center for Psycho-Pedagogical Research and the National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute. The popular children’s television program is now seen in ten Latin American countries.

Two fellowship programs received supplementary funding—the Foreign Area Fellowship Program (FAFP) of the Social Science Research Council and a series of graduate training awards for Latin Americans. The FAFP includes postdoctoral research awards (extended this year to all qualified scholars without regard to nationality), predoctoral fellowships, and professional internships. The graduate awards are for training in major fields of Foundation activity in the region.

Agriculture. A major emphasis of the Foundation’s assistance to Latin American agriculture is the development of a network of international and national agricultural research programs to produce new crop varieties and farming techniques adapted to the needs of individual countries.

Thus the Foundation and other donors continued this year to support the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico and the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia, which are developing new high-yielding strains of wheat, corn, rice, cassava, field beans, and other crops for use throughout the region and other areas.

Although CIMMYT's major contributions to date have been in wheat, the center appears to be on the threshold of a major breakthrough in corn. Promising results have been obtained for a family of varieties with improved protein quality, good disease resistance, and higher yield under tropical conditions.

In keeping with the diversified nature of tropical agriculture, CIAT is working to improve productivity of a number of crops and farming systems, including beef-forage, cassava, rice, maize, swine, and food legumes.

In the northeast of Brazil, the Foundation is assisting a national research effort aimed at increasing the production of sorghum and millet, which have considerable potential as major food and animal feed resources. These crops are well adapted to the semiarid conditions of the northeast, which, with per capita income less than half that of the rest of the country, is Brazil's poorest region. Funds were also granted this year to the Institute of Agronomic Research of the State of Pernambuco for expanded research on the two crops and for the training of Brazilian scientists and administrators engaged in the program.

In Colombia, the government is attempting to accelerate rural development through some twenty projects in areas with many small farms and low levels of farm income and productivity. A \$385,000 Foundation grant to the Colombian Agricultural Institute will support staff training and an interdisciplinary research group that will conduct bench-mark and evaluation studies for the projects.

The Foundation continued to support teaching and research in agricultural economics—a key discipline for improved policy-making in the agricultural sector. Grants were made to the Federal University of Ceará and the University of São Paulo in

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
São Paulo, State of [\$138,000—1971]		69,052
São Paulo, University of	198,000	142,257
Vicosa, Federal University of [\$237,000—1971]		71,821
Applied nutrition graduate training and research		
Foundation-managed project: training and research awards*	140,000	
Paulista School of Medicine [\$90,500—1972]		67,500
Pernambuco, Federal University of	60,000	31,250
Educational research and training		
Brazilian Foundation for the Development of Science Teaching [\$227,000—1971]		145,500
Carlos Chagas Foundation	188,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$380,000—1972]	150,000	212,570
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul [\$90,000—1970]		(3,218)
Reproductive biology and family-planning research and training		
Bahia, Federal University of [\$410,000—1970]		76,000
Brasília, University of [\$70,000—1971]		30,100
Foundation-managed project: fellowships for Brazilian demographers*	325,000	173,478
Juiz de Fora, Federal University of	120,000	28,500
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$78,000—1971]		(23)
Society for Family Welfare in Brazil [\$350,000—1971]	175,200	244,709
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of		
Graduate training center in linguistics [\$149,000—1971]	(72,000)	135,272
Teaching and research in social anthropology [\$305,000—1970]		36,750
Social science research and training		
Brasília, University of [\$330,400—1972]		195,335
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$440,000—1969, 1971]	162,000	235,591
Foundation-managed project: Research awards for Brazilian social scientists*	370,000	
Guanabara, University of the State of [\$280,000—1966]		(5,179)
Minas Gerais, Federal University of [\$291,500—1971]	117,000	157,914
Para, Federal University of	50,000	20,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of	160,000	47,333
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro [\$180,000—1972]		141,000
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$100,000—1971]		14,000
CARIBBEAN		
Association for Development		
Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican agriculture [\$71,000—1971]		9,000
City University of New York		
Conference on Puerto Rico and the Caribbean	2,000	2,000
Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences		
Research on family planning in Haiti [\$70,000—1972]		40,000
Specialists in manpower development for Trinidad and Tobago		
Foundation-managed project [\$27,200—1971]	(3,496)	
West Indies, University of the		
Institute of Social and Economic Research	223,500	50,000
Linguistics and language teaching [\$125,000—1971]	4,112	45,000
Management education [\$48,000—1969]		(5,723)
Research on agricultural economics [\$150,000—1971]		56,250
Training in culdoscopy and research in human reproduction	188,600	74,700
CENTRAL AMERICA		
Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises		
Emergency relief for victims of Managua earthquake	75,000	
Research and training in family planning [\$65,000—1972]		65,000
Costa Rica, University of		
Graduate training in sociology	124,200	
Research and training in family planning [\$147,280—1972]	120,000	182,160
Pan American Health Organization		
Research on nutrition at Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama [\$217,000—1972]		117,000
Valley, University of the (Guatemala)		
Graduate program in educational measurement and evaluation	178,000	33,800
Training and extension work in educational testing [\$58,000—1972]		58,000

*List available on request



Brazil and to the National School of Agriculture in Mexico. The grant to the National School ends ten years of support, totaling \$2.5 million, to develop graduate programs in agricultural economics, statistics, and statistical computing.

Work on nutrition was assisted at several institutions, including the Department of Nutrition and Food Technology of the University of Chile, which has conducted research on the physiology of infant and child malnutrition and collaborated with other institutions seeking alternative protein sources for humans and farm animals.

Development Planning and Management. Supplementary support to a network of independent research and training centers, most of them connected with universities, was the Foundation's principal contribution to economic and social planning in the region.

Continued assistance, for example, went to the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies, which since 1948 has been studying the major development problems of the Caribbean, advising governments in the region, and enriching university teaching programs. Assisted by the Foundation since 1959, the institute will use the new funds for studies of employment, income distribution, urbanization, external migration, and regional economic cooperation.

In Colombia, support was continued for two independent research institutes. One, the Foundation for Higher Education and Development, conducts policy-related studies concerning Colombian development problems; with the new grant it will develop research proposals and pre-investment studies to be funded from Colombian or international sources. The other center, the Economic Research Development Corporation, is supporting individual research projects and graduate study abroad.

The Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration, which the Foundation

Many of the world's poor rural masses who drift to the cities (as here, in Colombia) simply exchange one form of poverty for another. The Foundation is assisting efforts to improve farm life through technological change and modernization. In Colombia, support is going for benchmark and evaluation studies in twenty rural development projects in areas of low farm income and productivity.

CHILE

Center of Educational Research and Development

Research in education 80,500

Chile, Government of

Equipment and fellowships for fruit production research [1952,000—1972] 47,250
 Research and evaluation of nutrition planning [1970,600—1972] 116,600

Chile, University of

Center of Biology of Reproduction 87,000 58,888
 Development of graduate programs in economics 2,715 1,030
 Development of regional colleges [1970,000—1968] (171,109)
 Nutrition studies at the Center for Pediatric Research 287,000 36,500
 Research in science, technology, and water resources [1929,000—1972] 81,000

Concepción, University of

Research and training in soil and water management 125,000

Food and Agricultural Organization

Study of agricultural taxes and subsidies 5,000

Institute for Legal Teaching and Research

Legal research and training [1925,000—1972] 45,000

Institute of International Education

Faculty exchanges between Universities of Chile and California 925,000 925,000
 Teacher training and curriculum development [19250,000—1969] 49,667

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

Fellowships for graduate studies in agriculture [1975,000—1971] 33,000

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

National planning studies and training [1940,000—1970] (304)

Minnesota, University of

Development of agricultural extension and education [1913,000—1970] 2,781 10,811

Pontifical Catholic University of Chile

Center for National Planning Studies 198,000 32,000
 Center for Urban Development [19260,000—1970] 110,000
 Conferences on government and law 9,300 5,000
 Development of Institute of Political Science [1928,000—1972] 45,000
 Graduate training and research in economics [19252,000—1972] 58,480
 Graduate training and research in education 198,000 86,300
 Pilot project in legal aid 90,000 15,000

has assisted since 1962 with grants totaling \$1.9 million, received additional funds this year for research on Latin American wage structures, comparative prices, income distribution, and other subjects related to economic policy-making for the region. Collaborating in the project are twenty-one Latin American research institutions and one United States center, the Brookings Institution.

Resources for the Future received a final grant for a collaborative project with Latin American institutions to develop research, training, and policy-making capabilities in natural resource economics. Research in the final stage will focus on management of the region's water resources.

The Foundation also provided modest support for programs in law, including a legal-aid center in Chile and research in Colombia on the legal situation of urban migrants living in Bogota's "pirate" (illegal) barrios.

Population. Continued Foundation support of research in reproductive biology in Latin America is part of a worldwide effort aimed at discovering improved methods of contraception. Reproductive biologists at the University of Chile, the National Autonomous University of Mexico, and the Federal University of Juiz de Fora in Brazil received assistance for research on such subjects as the process by which zinc- and copper-coated intrauterine devices prevent contraception, the conditions of uterine growth during pregnancy, and the possible harmful effects of widely used drugs on fetal development.

Funds were also granted to the University of the West Indies for a training program in a simplified method of female sterilization known as culdoscopy. Performed under local anesthesia, culdoscopy is particularly well suited to the less-developed countries, where shortages of hospital facilities limit the use of more complicated surgical methods.

Continued support also went to the University of Costa Rica Center for Social and Population Studies, which has been supporting Central American family-planning programs through paramedical training for family-planning workers,

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research and training in agricultural economics [\$280,000—1972]		94,500
Research in reproductive biology [\$69,000—1972]		46,387
Research on land reform	97,500	
State Technical University		
Master's degree program in mathematics	182,000	41,000
COLOMBIA		
Andes, University of the		
Graduate economics program [\$103,000—1968]		11,080
School of Engineering [\$500,000—1965]		(3,392)
Association for the Reform of Legal Education		
Publications, research, and fellowships at the University of the Andes [\$15,000—1972]		15,000
Colombia, National University of		
Central library development [\$150,000—1967]	(2,107)	(1,994)
Economics teaching and research [\$280,000—1968]		1,590
Graduate program in sociology and mathematics		29,825
Colombia, Republic of		
Development and evaluation of educational television [\$123,000—1970]		15,842
Training and research in economic planning [\$240,000—1971]		101,000
Colombian Agricultural Institute		
Graduate training in statistics and computing [\$125,000—1972]		51,381
Research and training in agricultural and rural development	386,400	212,829
Colombian Institute for Educational Credit and Technical Studies Abroad		
Research on secondary and higher education [\$150,000—1971]		20,000
Colombian Institute of Social Development		
Training and research in mass communications	88,000	13,000
Consultant in economics		
Foundation-managed project [\$34,000—1971]	3,400	11,419
Economic Research Development Corporation		
Training and research in economics	150,000	56,000
Family planning and demographic research and training		
Antonio Puerto Foundation	1,425	1,425
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine [\$310,000—1970, 1972]		92,000
Colombian Association of Family Welfare [\$52,000—1972]		52,000
Regional Population Center	117,000	71,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development		
Research on public policy issues	104,942	69,942
Human Ecology Research Station		
Pre-school education for deprived urban children [\$220,000—1972]		150,304
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University		
Basic sciences program and teacher education [\$483,200—1965]		1,828
Research awards on law and society*		
Foundation-managed project	95,000	
Seminar for Colombian economists studying in U.S. universities		
Foundation-managed project [\$4,000—1972]		294
Valley, University of the		
Division of Sciences and Faculty of Engineering [\$200,000—1967]		(631)
Office of Planning and Development [\$346,000—1964]	(4,964)	
MEXICO		
Agricultural education, extension, and research		
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants [\$235,000—1970, 1971]		74,078
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies [\$150,000—1972]		37,500
National School of Agriculture	226,000	68,360
Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock [\$970,000—1965, 1972]	(220,000)	51,134
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Evaluation of rural development project	21,000	
Internships for university administrators [\$136,000—1969]	(7,864)	(370)
*List available on request		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Educational Studies		
Research and training in educational policy	100,000	
College of Mexico		
Research and teaching in the social sciences and humanities	2,000,000	230,000
Evaluation of Spanish-language version of "Sesame Street"		
Center for Psycho-Pedagogical Research	46,500	46,500
National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute	80,000	80,000
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies		
Engineering education development [\$135,000—1971]		70,000
Study of employment opportunities for public administrators	20,000	
National Autonomous University of Mexico		
Engineering education development [\$165,000—1972]		35,000
Research and training in reproductive biology, demography, and family planning		
College of Mexico [\$50,000—1972]		50,000
Foundation for Population Studies [\$100,000—1970]		37,500
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases [\$282,000—1971]		112,450
Mexican Institute of Social Studies [\$200,000—1972]		45,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	120,000	
PARAGUAY		
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies		
Research, teaching, and publications [\$70,000—1971]		20,000
PERU		
Educational planning and development		
Higher School for Public Administration	76,000	8,000
National Council of the Peruvian University	75,000	20,000
Peru, Republic of [\$163,000—1971]		59,444
Foundation for National Development		
Research and training for the Cajamarca agricultural project [\$70,000—1972]		55,000
Graduate School of Business Administration		
Preparation of case studies	5,000	5,000
Interuniversity training and research in the basic sciences		
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University	70,000	40,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships	62,000	27,663
National Engineering University [\$140,000—1967, 1971]	8,000	18,400
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	46,000	10,000
Junta of the Cartagena Agreement		
Research on Andean economic integration [\$115,000—1972]		80,700
Linguistics and bilingual education research and training		
Foundation-managed project	28,000	
National Office of Statistics and Census		
Purchase of research supplies	1,531	1,531
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru		
Completion of five-year development plan [\$15,000—1972]		15,000
General development [\$382,200—1965, 1968]		67,191
Modernization of law faculty [\$242,500—1968]		33,348
San Marcos, National University of		
Establishment of language-teaching service	104,000	29,320
Social science research and training		
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University	500	
Center of Studies of Population and Development [\$88,000—1971]		14,460
Central Reserve Bank of Peru [\$26,000—1972]		1,115
Foundation-managed project	300,000	9,903
Graduate School of Business Administration	70,000	
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$162,000—1972]		80,950
National Planning Institute [\$177,500—1972]		159,500
National University of San Marcos	4,640	4,640
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru [\$373,500—1971, 1972]	(8,951)	171,752
San Antonio Abad, National University of [\$51,200—1971]		6,000
VENEZUELA		
Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital		
Training in family planning for medical personnel	63,000	63,000

demographic and social research, program evaluation, sex education, and training in communications.

Family-planning services in Brazil are available through the Society for Family Welfare, a private organization founded in 1965 by a group of professors of obstetrics and gynecology alarmed at the increasing rate of illegal abortions. The society has since grown into a nationwide network of eighty-one family-planning clinics, many of which are integrated into comprehensive health facilities operated under agreements with municipal and state organizations. A supplementary grant was made this year to help improve the society's administration, communications, and evaluation capacity and to support a study of the commercial distribution of contraceptives.

The Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration in Venezuela received funds for research and training on various public and private sector issues, including family-planning management and related population matters. The institute, which has received Foundation support since 1968 for the development of a master's-degree program in business and public administration, will design management and marketing systems for family-planning agencies and train their personnel.

Also assisted was the Regional Population Center in Colombia, a new agency created to provide research, training, and service functions in the population field, eventually throughout the Andean region.

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Agriculture. The Foundation is working toward long-range improvement in the ability of African and Middle Eastern nations to produce more food of better quality.

Agricultural modernization in the region is supported principally through three projects—the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program (ALAD), a wheat production program in North Africa, and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria. In addition, initial funding was provided for a maize and legume improvement program in Tanzania.

ALAD, headquartered in Lebanon with major collaborative programs in Egypt and

Iran, seeks to increase the production of the major cereal crops—wheat, barley, maize, sorghum and millet—in the arid and semi-arid lands of the Middle East and North Africa. A total of \$1.2 million was granted this year for sixteen research and training specialists, fellowships, and program costs.

The North African wheat program, aided by the Foundation since 1968 through grants to the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico (CIMMYT), has helped raise soft wheat yields under favorable conditions in northern Tunisia by more than 150 per cent. Substantial progress has also been made in Algeria. A grant of \$1,035,000 this year will provide the services of seven CIMMYT scientists in Tunisia and Algeria, fellowships for training abroad, consultants, equipment and supplies, and field operating expenses.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) is attempting to increase the quality and quantity of food production in the humid tropics by developing more efficient farming systems to replace the shifting cultivation common to the region and by improving the productivity of maize, rice, grain legumes, and roots and tuber crops. IITA is also expanding its training through practical instruction for West African rice production specialists, internships and visiting appointments for researchers, and collaborative programs with the Faculty of Agriculture of the nearby University of Ibadan, which received \$300,000 this year for visiting faculty and staff fellowships.

To help Tanzania improve the quality and quantity of its maize and food legume production, a cooperative program has been developed involving IITA, CIMMYT, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Foundation is providing funds for a research coordinator, training, equipment and supplies, and field operating expenses. Although 90 per cent of Tanzania's 14 million people are engaged in agriculture, food production is increasing at about the same rate as population growth, leaving little room for improvements in nutrition levels. The program will seek to develop an indigenous capacity for research, training, production testing, and field demonstration.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration Business and public administration program	110,000	60,189
National Fund for Agricultural and Livestock Research Fellowships in agricultural and social sciences [\$150,000—1967]		(3,835)
Venezuela, Republic of Educational research and development [\$410,000—1969]		140,286
Venezuelan Association for Family and Sexual Orientation Research and training in family life education [\$100,000—1971]		30,000
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES		
Cuban and Caribbean studies Foundation-managed project [\$125,000—1968] Illinois, University of [\$90,000—1972] Yale University [\$90,000—1972]		7,101 30,000 74,994
	(6)	
Fellowships and research awards Foundation-managed projects* Social Science Research Council [\$1,121,569—1972] Tufts College	1,245,223 1,185,000 120,000	1,145,545 1,871,569
Institute of International Education Latin American Studies Association [\$105,000—1972]		43,750
Studies of Latin America Kansas, University of [\$200,000—1968] Michigan, University of [\$650,000—1971] Vanderbilt University [\$375,000—1967]		(84) 250,000 39,152
	15,016,889	15,862,743
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA		
Field office operations Foundation-managed projects	729,167	729,149
Research on Africa and the Middle East California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$360,000—1970] Foundation-managed project: fellowships * [\$170,500—1972]		86,523 92,067
	(10,000)	
SUB-SAHARA AFRICA		
African Association of Public Administration and Management General support	95,870	48,370
African Social Studies Programme (Kenya) Development of African social studies curriculum [\$115,000—1971]		57,500
International Extension College (London) Technical assistance for extension colleges in Africa	100,000	50,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) Construction of laboratories and other facilities [\$3,021,000—1972] Research and training in agricultural production	970,000	675,500 885,000
International Press Institute (Zurich) Training of African journalists	153,000	59,900
Research, training, and conferences on Africa Africa Publications Trust (London) [\$67,000—1971] African-American Institute African Studies Association [\$140,000—1970] American Friends Service Committee California, University of (Berkeley) [\$67,500—1972] California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$426,522—1971, 1972] Center for Socio-Political Research and Information (Brussels) Columbia University [\$310,000—1970] International African Institute [\$120,000—1970] International Congress of Africanists (Ethiopia) Johns Hopkins University [\$106,600—1971] Michigan, University of Northwestern University [\$176,000—1971] Phe'ps-Stokes Fund [\$186,000—1972] Regional public administration seminars: Foundation-managed projects Social Science Research Council [\$299,000—1971] Sussex, University of	301,241 40,000 38,000 10,000 167,250 115,000 25,000 342,500 22,200	23,000 136,000 33,375 38,000 15,000 215,952 19,000 108,335 31,180 20,560 92,328 162,890 75,000 2,664 347,500 22,200
*List available on request		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	4,500	4,500
Wisconsin, University of [\$67,512—1971]		51,792
Yale University	24,570	24,570
Studies and conferences on education in Africa		
American Council on Education [\$150,000—1972]		75,000
Association of African Universities (Accra) [\$65,000—1972]		7,250
Regional Council for Education (Kenya)	9,158	9,158
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	15,000	15,000
Training and research in law		
Columbia University	64,910	40,910
Institute of International Education [\$991,000—1965]	(6,014)	
International Legal Center [\$170,500—1972]	73,000	80,000
Waterford School (Swaziland)		
Scholarship fund	30,000	
BOTSWANA		
Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, University of		
Seminar on law and economic development	1,000	1,000
Development planning and public administration training and research		
Ariel Foundation (London) [\$32,000—1971]		12,000
Botswana, Government of	133,330	133,330
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$400,000—1970]	24,500	162,307
Overseas Development Institute (London) [\$38,200—1970]		4,100
International Extension College (London)		
Development of the Botswana Extension College	300,000	
EAST AFRICA		
Agricultural training and research		
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa	60,000	
Foundation-managed projects: consultants	181,000	56,301
Dar es Salaam, University of		
Faculty research and development [\$325,000—1972]	633	82,875
Purchase of economic journals	5,000	5,000
East Africa, University of		
Laboratory technician training program [\$191,000—1965]		(235)
Postgraduate economics research and training [\$166,000—1969]		34,642
Ecological research and training		
Nairobi, University of [\$76,000—1970]		19,000
Tanzania National Parks [\$100,000—1972]		100,000
Institute of International Education		
Kenya career guidance manual	6,000	6,000
Kenya Association of University Women		
Study of legal status of women in Kenya	1,200	
Language Association of Eastern Africa		
Foundation-managed project: language conference [\$17,000—1972]		901
Makerere University		
Master's degree program in agricultural economics [\$183,000—1972]		45,397
National Museums Board of Zambia		
Cooperative program among East African museums	4,016	4,016
Population research and training		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, seminars, and research awards* [\$100,000—1972]		48,379
Sociolinguistic survey in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia		
Foundation-managed project [\$180,500—1971]		1,407
Specialists and consultants on public administration, business and industrial development, educational planning and development, economic planning, and assistance to East African Community		
Foundation-managed projects [\$1,014,000—1972]	738,756	909,753
Tanzania Publishing House		
Village mechanization manual	4,800	

*List available on request

The Nigerian government received a grant of \$500,000 to enable a team of specialists to assist the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in preparing the agricultural sector component of the country's Third National Plan. The team will help identify projects for public investment and train Nigerian agricultural planners.

Education. The relation of indigenous and foreign language learning to the total educational process has been a focus of the Foundation's educational assistance in the Middle East and Africa.

In Western Nigeria, for example, the Foundation provided supplemental support this year to the University of Ife for a language development program designed to improve instruction in both Yoruba, the language of the home and (under current policy) of the first three years of primary school, and in English, the language of instruction from the fourth year on. Under the project, which aims to test the hypothesis that primary education is most effective when taught in the child's mother tongue, Yoruba is used as the medium of instruction throughout the primary years, and English is taught simultaneously by specialist teachers. A revised primary curriculum in both Yoruba and English is being developed for use in experimental classes.

The Center of Applied Linguistics of the University of Dakar, which also received supplemental support, is a major West African institution concerned with the application of linguistics to language teaching. The center conducts research on the indigenous languages of West Africa and has undertaken studies to identify aspects of these languages likely to affect the teaching of French and English, the languages of wider communication. The center has provided the basis for a complete reform of the teaching of English, which is now compulsory in Senegalese secondary schools. Efforts are under way to adapt the method to other countries of the region, including Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zaire.

Additional support went to the English Language Institute of the American University of Cairo, a major regional resource for

the teaching of English. The institute has developed a master's-degree program for teachers of English and improved teaching materials adapted to students' needs in such areas as management and science. It has also provided assistance to English-language projects in other countries of the region.

In Turkey, Bosphorus University (formerly Robert College) was granted funds to establish a master's-degree program in linguistics, the first such program in that country. Graduates of the program will help improve foreign-language teaching, which extends throughout the secondary school system and is significant in Turkish university education.

A major experiment in out-of-classroom education was funded with a grant of \$300,000 to the International Extension College in London. The funds will be used to assist the Botswana Extension College in testing the effectiveness of methods of low-cost, formal and nonformal education and training of children and adults. The college will make use of broadcasting, correspondence, and face-to-face instruction in launching a secondary-level academic program, vocational courses, and informal courses for adults in rural areas. Should the extension college prove successful, it will be made a permanent part of the country's education system. A separate grant will enable the London institution to provide research and technical aid to other African countries interested in correspondence education.

The Foundation continued to support vocational education in Nigeria. Kaduna Polytechnic received funds to complete the establishment of eight vocational improvement centers in southern Nigeria and to form an in-service training unit for teachers. Twenty centers are now providing evening training for artisans in such subjects as auto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, welding, mathematics, simple accounting, and English. The University of Nigeria also received supplementary aid for a four-year training program for vocational instructors in business, agriculture, and industrial arts.

In Lebanon, the Center for Educational Research and Development, a new unit of the Ministry of Education with a broad mandate for educational reform, received funds to undertake an analysis of the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Tanzania, Government of Civil service training [\$147,000—1966]	26,086	47,000
Zambia, Republic of Library materials on development administration	1,000	1,000
Zambia, University of Survey of squatter housing Teaching materials and American staff assistance [\$300,000—1966]	10,000	10,000 50,320
ETHIOPIA		
Haile Selassie I University Academic and administrative development [\$473,500—1972] Research on urbanization	15,000 75,000	252,701
GHANA		
Ghana, Government of Consultants on government reform and civil service training [\$204,000—1970]		30,189
Ghana, University of Institute of Statistical, Social, and Economic Research [\$175,000—1969] Research on local government and administration [\$21,880—1972] Salaries for American expatriate faculty [\$25,000—1972]		30,000 9,000 25,000
Harvard University Technical assistance for economic development planning [\$122,500—1972]		114,037
Training for Ghanaian language teachers Foundation-managed project [\$20,000—1969] Ghana, University of	(4,200) 4,200	4,200
GUINEA		
Guinea, Government of National Institute of Research and Documentation [\$37,000—1961]	(146)	
IVORY COAST		
Ivory Coast, Government of Field training of agricultural agents [\$162,000—1965]		30,000
NIGERIA		
Ahmadu Bello University Expansion of Nigerian staff [\$134,000—1971]		32,000
East Central State, Government of Rural development program [\$345,800—1972]		79,789
English-language training Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$75,000—1966] Southern Illinois University [\$384,000—1966]	(18,919) (100,084)	(84)
Fellowships for curriculum specialists and economic planners* Foundation-managed projects	16,000	13,081
Family-planning seminar Foundation-managed project [\$63,000—1970]		1,395
Ibadan, University of Conference on International Economic Planning [\$29,250—1972] Family-planning training for nurses and doctors [\$62,000—1972] Graduate training for Faculty of Agriculture Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research [\$200,000—1971] Training for government librarians [\$16,660—1972]	300,000	(276) 31,000 49,000 104,000 8,330
Ife, University of Management reorganization Postgraduate course in development planning [\$72,000—1971] Research and training in teaching of Yoruba and English Staff development [\$250,000—1969]	132,000 200,000	37,392 18,000 123,577 69,353
Institute of International Education Training of economic planners [\$120,000—1966]		(3,236)
Journal of African writing, Okike Foundation-managed project: salaries and publishing costs	28,000	

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Lagos, University of		
Comparative Education Center [\$28,400—1969]		17,341
Population growth studies	34,500	34,445
Staff development [\$340,000—1968]		24,818
Library development		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, equipment, and supplies [\$50,000—1967]		3,103
Nigeria, Government of		
Consultants on manpower and planning	498,690	23,341
Small-industries management and loan program	240,000	10,762
Technical education [\$800,000—1968]	(6,970)	
Nigeria, University of		
Development of Faculty of Education	150,000	
Economic Development Institute [\$286,000—1964]		66,409
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs		
Development of international affairs program [\$173,000—1965]		761
Nigerian Institute of Management		
Development of management training programs	235,000	71,556
Northern Nigeria, Government of		
Establishment of a credit institution [\$380,000—1965]		62
Vocational education development		
Foundation-managed project: equipment and operating costs of vocational centers [\$36,000—1972]		18,000
Kaduna Polytechnic	75,000	65,000
Western Nigeria, Government of (Aiyetoro High School) [\$385,000—1968]		13,303
SENEGAL		
Dakar, University of		
Faculty exchange and research on African law [\$110,000—1962]	(12,780)	(12,780)
Publication of West African atlas	75,000	
Teaching and research in African vernacular languages	120,000	
SOUTH AFRICA		
Council on Foreign Relations		
Research on corporate practices in South Africa	18,000	18,000
Denver, University of		
Study of investment in South Africa and Namibia	15,000	15,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law		
Legal research and representation in South Africa	124,553	87,414
Natal, University of		
Conference on legal aid in South Africa [\$32,000—1972]		32,000
English-language teaching experiment	30,000	
South African Institute of Race Relations		
Education and publication activities [\$270,000—1969, 1971]	37,000	75,150
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program		
Faculty and leader interchange [\$100,000—1972]	10,000	110,000
WEST AFRICA		
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 projects [\$527,984—1972]	405,500	676,874
Pan-African Institute for Development (Geneva)		
Training of West African rural development personnel	260,560	226,850
Regional fellowships in development planning and management, agriculture, and education*		
Foundation-managed project	360,000	355,534
Studies of political integration		
Cape Coast, University of (Ghana)	5,835	
Foundation-managed project: research and pilot program [\$50,000—1971]	(5,835)	16,510
West African Examinations Council (Ghana)		
Language and linguistics studies and training	18,919	18,919

*List available on request

education system and identify aspects that require deeper study or reform measures.

The Foundation continued to support social science research concerning the region through grants to the Social Science Research Council, the Social Research Centre in Cyprus, and the Middle East Studies Association. For a conference of Middle Eastern social scientists to evaluate the state of instruction and research in the social sciences within the region, funds were given to the American University in Cairo.

To help improve the practice of journalism throughout Africa, the International Press Institute in Zurich was granted support. Over the past ten years, the institute conducted two in-service training programs for African journalists and helped establish a school of journalism at the University of Nairobi, a quarterly professional publication, and the Nigerian Institute of Journalism.

Supplementary support was received by the African-American Institute, which seeks to strengthen African-American relations through exchanges, conferences, and educational programs, and American Friends of the Middle East, which provides counseling, testing, placement, and orientation for Middle East students seeking education abroad.

Southern Africa. Funds were granted to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law for support of staff and administrative costs of the committee's Southern Africa Program. The committee, with resources provided by the American legal community, assists attorneys in southern Africa defending individuals in controversial cases. Also, the committee advises American companies on the legal aspects of business practices in South Africa, Namibia, and Rhodesia; initiates legal actions in U.S. courts on southern African issues, and provides information on legal events in the area.

Support also went to the South African Institute of Race Relations for organizing and microfilming a wide range of research materials on southern African affairs.

Development Planning and Management. The Foundation provides advisors and consultants to a number of Middle Eastern and African countries in such areas as develop-

ment and manpower planning, civil service reform, educational planning, and public administration. Funds totaling \$1.6 million were set aside for this purpose for 1973.

In southern Africa, the Foundation supports a major technical assistance effort in Botswana to improve public services and planning for development. Among the specialists are a staff development advisor, who has guided an extensive reorganization of Botswana's government machinery, and analysts who have been working on the development of the country's considerable mineral and water resources. This year the Foundation allocated funds for three additional advisors. A grant was also made to help construct and equip an Institute of Development Management, a training organization for middle- and senior-level civil servants of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

Two management training activities received supplementary grants—the Nigerian Institute of Management, which seeks to improve business administration both through training and consulting work, and the graduate program of the American University in Cairo, which trains government administrators and business managers in Western management techniques.

Continuing assistance that began in 1964, the Foundation this year granted \$240,000 for advisors and training assistance for a small-industries development program in Nigeria's three eastern states. Through training of plant managers and government personnel, the program assists the post-civil war revival of small industries in this region. Government officers will also be trained in the preparation of market and pre-investment studies and in loan application evaluation.

Population. Continued support for family planning activities in Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria was provided this year through a \$235,000 grant to the Population Council. Of the three countries, Tunisia has advanced farthest in efforts to reduce population growth, having adopted a national family planning program in 1963 and passed laws to equalize the rights of women, legalize abortions and the sale of contraceptives, raise the minimum marriage age, and limit

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ZAIRE		
Law and public administration training for civil servants Foundation-managed project [\$186,700—1972] National School of Administration [\$300,000—1970]	(145)	17,933
Montreal, University of Seminar for Congolese economists [\$45,120—1971]	(7,367)	
NORTH AFRICA		
Audio-visual aids for wheat production program Foundation-managed project	30,000	22,488
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center Technical assistance for wheat programs in Tunisia and Algeria	1,035,000	296,775
Population Council Advisory assistance, research, and training in family planning	235,000	130,500
ALGERIA		
Algeria, Government of English-language teaching program [\$342,125—1967]		(50,614)
Research on date-palm disease Foundation-managed project: training and consultants	51,000	29,963
MOROCCO		
Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen Seminars on modern business practices [\$240,000—1972]		30,000
Morocco, Kingdom of Moroccan School of Administration [\$206,000—1967]		15,558
TUNISIA		
English-language textbook development for secondary schools Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$121,000—1972]		57,249
National School of Administration Training and research in public administration [\$275,000—1969]		17,000
National Union of Engineers Seminar on the environment	4,000	
Tunisia, Republic of English-language textbook development [\$35,000—1969] Manpower personnel training [\$148,000—1969]		(1,310) 3,883
MIDDLE EAST		
Agricultural research on arid lands Foundation-managed project: research and consultants	100,000	62,677
American Friends of the Middle East Student counseling services	95,000	95,000
Conferences on Arab-Western relations Ariel Foundation [\$53,200—1970] Association for International Communications Seminars (Zurich) Middle East Institute	(8,999) 6,827 39,300	(5,675) 1,827 39,300
Consultants in the Middle East and North Africa on agriculture, education, public administration, economic planning, population, and business management Foundation-managed projects	1,877,706	1,428,584
Research and training on the Middle East Chicago, University of Columbia University Foundation-managed project: research awards to social scientists* [\$350,000—1971] Michigan, University of Middle East Studies Association Middle East Technical University (Turkey) Princeton University [\$225,000—1971] Social Science Research Council [\$326,600—1972]	5,000 23,077 (2,400) 3,968 201,000 3,360	5,000 23,077 137,253 3,968 122,000 3,360 53,000 80,000
United Nations Children's Fund Research on child rearing in Oman	70,000	70,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Wisconsin, University of Science education in Arab countries [\$57,000—1966] Training in university management	40,000	24,100
CYPRUS		
Social Research Centre Research on socioeconomic issues and staff development	50,000	25,000
EGYPT		
Al-Azhar University Institute of Languages [\$210,000—1971]		44,000
American University in Cairo Compilation of Egyptian Arabic dictionary [\$78,800—1972] Conferences on social science research and training	52,400	48,000
English-language training program	167,100	72,100
Fellowships for black American undergraduates	10,000	10,000
Population research [\$236,000—1968]		66,000
Training in administration and business management [\$385,900—1971]	101,500	122,400
Visiting professors from Egyptian universities [\$180,000—1968]	(16,200)	36,761
Cairo University Institute of Statistical Studies	129,500	42,043
Library modernization [\$110,000—1972]		28,770
California, University of (Berkeley) Center for Arabic Study Abroad	12,000	12,000
Center for Applied Linguistics Regional linguistic training institutes	121,800	60,100
Egypt, Arab Republic of Family planning and reproductive biology research and training [\$343,500—1965, 1972]	8,283	37,626
Institute of Planning [\$338,000—1961]	(324)	
Regional planning for the Aswan Governorate	115	115
Research on law and social change	92,000	
Vocational training center in commercial fishing [\$218,000—1965]		20,000
Seminar on operations research Foundation-managed project	7,772	347
Wisconsin, University of Science education center at Ain Shams University [\$39,000—1972]		39,000
ISRAEL		
Israel Foundations Trustees Social science research [\$500,000—1972]		225,000
JORDAN		
Birzeit College Instructional materials and science-teacher training [\$17,560—1972]		17,560
Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of Junior college development [\$310,000—1965]		(1,109)
Socioeconomic survey of the Ghor Valley	20,000	20,000
Survey for English-language policy study	730	730
Training of teachers and seminar leaders [\$172,000—1972]	10,945	84,208
LEBANON		
American University of Beirut Training in development administration [\$200,000—1970] Visiting lecturers	1,300	44,248 900
Association for Social Action English-language teaching	4,669	4,669
Beirut College for Women Faculty workshop	1,950	1,950
Center for Educational Research and Development Research on Lebanon's educational system	75,000	75,000
Lebanese University English-language training for faculty [\$56,600—1972] Law and political science programs [\$244,000—1969]		19,600 76,271
Lebanon, Republic of Agricultural development projects	40,000	18,688

child allowances. In Morocco, family-planning services are offered through 180 public health centers and in Algeria through “birth spacing” clinics. The grant will support demographic services, fellowships, and training activities for physicians and paramedical personnel.

EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prominent among the subjects on which the office of European and International Affairs took action in 1973 were international economic relations, arms control, and problems of advanced industrial societies. Studies, training, and exchanges involving the United States and Eastern and Western Europe were also continued.

Policy Issues. The future of the international economic order was investigated during the year for possible future Foundation action. A study developed an agenda of needed research and action in international economic policy as a result of profound changes that have occurred in recent years. As noted in the study,* the changes have included the increasing interpenetration of national economies, the emergence of major new economic powers, reduction of concerns over security interests, and the breakdown of post-war monetary and trading systems.

The report listed twelve priority areas in which research should be conducted by individual scholars and institutions. Among them were the role of labor in international economic relations, the impact of international economics on world politics, the theoretical precepts underlying international economic policy, relations between developing countries and the world economic order, and international monetary relations, trade, and foreign investment. The Foundation's Board of Trustees appropriated \$1 million beyond the regular budget for research in the field.

Action also was taken this year to reinvigorate academic research and training in problems of international security and arms

**The Future of the International Economic Order: An Agenda for Research*, A Report to the Ford Foundation, C. Fred Bergsten, ed. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D. C. Heath and Co., 1973.

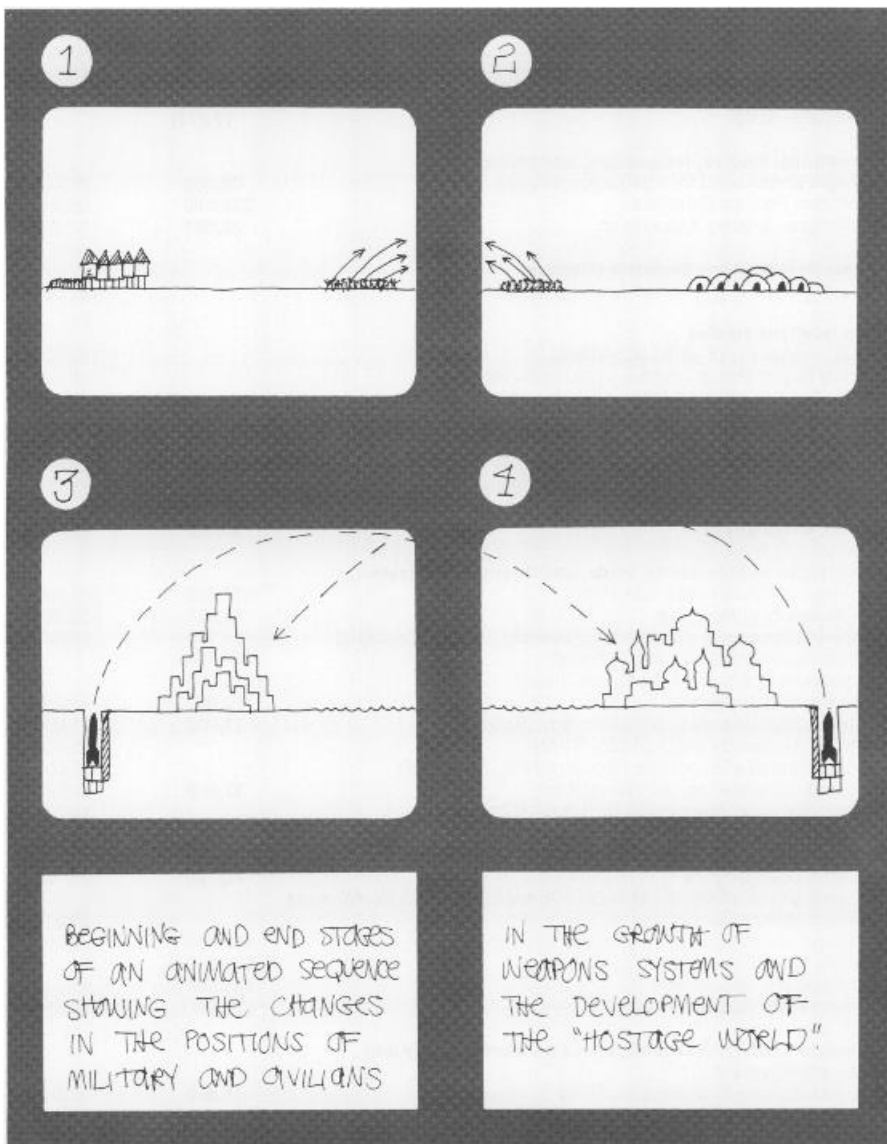
control, a field of long-standing interest to the Foundation. In recent years, these issues have failed to stimulate the attention of younger scholars. The first of a series of grants from a new \$4.5 million appropriation were made for academic activities to meet two critical needs: training and support of leading scholars and scientists able to provide expert guidance on arms control issues and replenishment of the intellectual capital of fundamental concepts and doctrines in the field. Recipients were Harvard, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. The funds will support interdisciplinary curriculum development, seminars, and pre- and postdoctoral research.

For research on problems common to advanced industrialized societies, the Foundation awarded \$1,236,700 to twelve American universities and one in Canada (listed on page 75). Ranging from \$50,000 to \$150,000, the awards are designed to discover and encourage new talent and ideas as well as to generate a wide range of comparative, multidisciplinary studies. Among the studies being conducted by the recipients are a comparison of the costs, benefits, and funding methods of prescription medicines under public-health programs in Britain, Sweden, and the United States; an exploration of the social and economic factors that influence mental-health programs in East and West Germany, Sweden, and France, and a comparison of how adolescent offenders are treated in various European, American, and Japanese cities.

Deteriorating economic relations among the three major developed areas of the world—Western Europe, North America, Japan—have led to the formation of the Trilateral Commission, a group of leading private citizens of the three regions to discuss matters of common concern. A \$500,000 Foundation grant was made to the North American segment.

Research on the social, economic, and political issues arising from the entry of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland into the European Economic Community will be conducted by scholars from both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland under a grant of \$250,000 to the Queen's

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Environmental research program [\$150,000—1972]		132,500
Science and mathematics programs	2,800	
Training and technical assistance in tax administration [\$128,300—1971]		14,960
Research on Lebanon's political and social system		
Foundation-managed project [\$61,800—1972]	16,900	42,945
St. Joseph University		
Legal research on Lebanese municipalities [\$22,300—1972]		22,300
Research on culture and modernization	23,400	
SUDAN		
Khartoum, University of		
Research on Sudanese law	80,000	
SYRIA		
Aleppo, University of		
Development of agriculture and science faculties [\$300,000—1966]		31,000
TURKEY		
Bosphorus University		
Establishment of English-language program [\$64,000—1972]		23,210
Graduate training in linguistics	143,000	21,000
Consultant in social sciences		
Foundation-managed project [\$110,000—1966]		933
Demographic and social science research		
Foundation-managed project	44,500	
State Institute of Statistics	12,000	12,000
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board		
Conferences of Turkish leaders on national issues [\$180,000—1971]		40,000
Hacettepe University		
Training and research in population and demography [\$307,000—1970]		44,952
Undergraduate science program	50,000	50,000
Institute of Geography		
Survey of studies of Turkish society [\$22,000—1969]		(4,929)
Management development in business and industry		
Economic Development Foundation [\$211,000—1966]		13,858
Management Education Foundation [\$200,000—1970]		49,000
Turkish Management Association [\$150,000—1972]		95,000
Middle East Technical University		
Biology teaching and research	75,000	37,400
Graduate mathematics and science programs [\$810,000—1968, 1972]		268,456
Newton College of the Sacred Heart		
Science education program [\$32,900—1972]		32,900
Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey		
Postdoctoral fellowships and research support with basic sciences [\$230,000—1972]		53,000
Science Education Development Commission [\$150,000—1968]		50,000
Turkish Education Foundation		
Educational research and scholarship administration [\$78,000—1971]		27,000
Turkish Social Science Association		
Surveys and conferences on social science education and research [\$166,000—1967, 1971]		24,744
Wisconsin, University of		
Conference on Turkish development	16,000	
	13,301,963	14,137,588
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		
Field office operations		
Foundation-managed projects	5,000	5,000
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD PROBLEMS		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		
Studies and meetings on science and world affairs [\$175,000—1969]		40,000



Sequence from an animated television film developed for a Foundation-supported undergraduate course in arms control at Stanford University shows how the positions of military forces and civilian populations have been reversed since the development of nuclear weapons systems. In addition to supporting wider public understanding of the subject, the Foundation appropriated additional funds this year to reinvigorate academic research on problems of international security and arms control.

University of Belfast. Subjects include monetary union, regional development, employment, internal migration, and education.

The Institute of International Affairs in Rome received support for a series of studies and three conferences on economic and political problems of countries bordering the Mediterranean basin. Scholars and experts from Western Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa will jointly examine crisis management, energy needs and problems, economic cooperation and trade, pollution of the sea, labor migration, and other issues confronting the region.

Continued support went to the International Association for Cultural Freedom in Paris, an organization of scholars and intellectuals concerned with the pursuit of free inquiry and the defense of artistic and intellectual liberty. Its program includes support of literary and academic periodicals in Europe, Asia, and Africa; conferences and exchanges of scholars and artists; assistance to refugee intellectuals, and maintenance of affiliated groups in various countries where artistic and academic freedom are limited.

Activities under Brookings Institution's foreign policy studies were assisted. They included the defense analysis part of Brookings' annual analysis of the federal budget, a seminar on national security policy for Congressional staff and others, studies of problems common to North America, Europe, and Japan, an appraisal of the effects of United States overseas investment, and a study of foreign policy processes in Japan and the U.S.

Other centers concerned with world affairs were granted funds this year: the American Society of International Law, for studies of international issues with legal dimensions; the United Nations Association, for policy analyses of issues affecting the world community, and the Council on Foreign Relations, for fellowships for young scholars and government officials.

European Studies and Exchanges. Scholarly research, training, and exchanges concerning Europe were supported through grants to the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the National Endow-

Columbia University		
Training of foreign journalists [\$418,000—1964]		(12,791)
Conferences and studies on broadcasting and telecommunications		
Broadcast Institute of North America [\$200,000—1971]		75,000
International Broadcast Institute	25,000	25,000
Institute for Intercultural Studies		
Conference on personal freedom [\$7,600—1972]		7,600
International Association for Cultural Freedom		
Seminars, publications, and conferences to improve international understanding [\$50,000—1972]	400,000	422,500
International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna)		
International scientific exchanges [\$150,000—1970]		60,000
International law and legal studies		
American Society of International Law	300,000	110,000
Association of American Law Schools [\$375,000—1967]	(16,024)	(16,024)
British Institute of International and Comparative Law [\$125,000—1970]		29,550
Hague Academy of International Law [\$132,000—1970]	35,000	51,500
International Legal Center	1,700,000	650,000
Leyden, University of (The Netherlands) [\$62,500—1969]		12,500

ment for the Humanities, and the Social Science Research Council, and several universities.

The ACLS and the National Endowment received the \$1,186,500 for exchange and fellowship programs administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). The programs involve faculty and graduate students from the United States and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union. IREX, now the principal organizer of private and governmental East-West academic exchanges, since 1968 has sponsored the interchange of 406 Americans and 508 Soviets and East Europeans. An exchange with the German Democratic Republic is expected under the new funding.

The Social Science Research Council received \$750,000 for support of West European fellowships for American and Canadian students. In recent years the program has stressed increased participation of social scientists, closer interaction between the fellows and European scholars and research centers, and greater collaboration between social scientists and humanists.

Harvard University's Russian Research Center and Columbia University's Russian Institute, which have pioneered in the development of Russian and Soviet studies over the past twenty-five years, both received final general support this year. Founded in 1946, the centers have trained many of the Soviet specialists now teaching in universities, serving in government, or doing research. Also receiving terminal support were Columbia's Institute on East Central Europe and Program on Soviet Nationalities Problems and the West European studies programs of the University of Michigan and Johns Hopkins University. A coordinating body, the Council for European studies, a consortium of universities based at the University of Pittsburgh, was assisted.

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Programs of training, research, and technical assistance conducted by advanced-country institutions concerning the less-developed world were assisted by the Foundation.

Supplementary support went to the International Legal Center, whose main work has been the recruitment of law teachers

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
London, University of [\$80,000—1971]		16,000
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws [\$60,000—1965]	(7,270)	
International studies, fellowships, and publications		
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	75,000	25,000
Council on Foreign Relations	225,000	50,644
International Studies Association	83,000	27,667
League of Red Cross Societies (Geneva)		
Study of the future of the Red Cross [\$125,000—1972]		62,500
Race relations studies		
Denver, University of [\$150,000—1969]		31,600
Minority Rights Group (London) [\$72,000—1969]		25,000
Research on Canadian affairs		
Association for Canadian Studies in the United States	6,000	6,000
Carleton University (Ottawa)	25,000	25,000
Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia) [\$225,000—1972]		15,000
McGill University	100,000	
Toronto, University of	30,000	15,000
Research on foreign policy, trade, and international issues		
Brookings Institution [\$62,500—1972]	227,500	281,500
City University of New York	50,000	50,000
European Community Institute for University Studies (Brussels)	10,000	10,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)	150,000	
International Economic Association (Paris)	275,000	
Johns Hopkins University	60,000	40,289
Loughborough University of Technology (Britain)	11,000	11,000
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1971]		26,000
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$50,000—1972]		50,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	32,500	32,500
National Planning Association [\$10,000—1972]		10,000
New York University [\$30,000—1972]		10,000
Political and Economic Planning (London) [\$45,000—1971]		22,500
Princeton University	19,759	19,759
Research on the international economic order: Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1972]		50,310
Royal Institute of International Affairs (London)	162,000	35,000
Trilateral Commission (North America)	500,000	
United Nations Association	175,000	95,000
Yale University [\$20,000—1972]	(12,759)	(12,759)
Research, training, and conferences on marine policy and ocean management		
American Society of International Law	47,860	47,860
California, University of (San Diego) [\$226,000—1970]		98,318
Rhode Island, University of [\$139,000—1970]		81,085
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution [\$200,000—1971]		77,000
Research, training, and seminars on arms control and international security		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	40,000	40,000
California Institute of Technology [\$285,000—1970]		95,000
Chicago, University of	184,800	88,000
Cornell University	400,000	
Foundation-managed project: research on strategic studies	39,200	39,200
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	30,000	
Harvard University	1,218,000	94,875
Institute for Strategic Studies (London) [\$525,000—1971]		105,000
Institute for the Study of Conflict (London) [\$20,000—1972]		6,667
London, University of [\$33,000—1970]		11,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	500,000	
National Academy of Sciences [\$52,500—1970]	(29,207)	(11,707)
Stanford University	178,000	48,200
EUROPEAN AND ATLANTIC RELATIONS		
American Council on Germany		
Conferences on German-American relations	20,000	20,000
Belfast, Queen's University of		
Interuniversity research program on Ireland	250,000	20,000
Centre for Environmental Studies		
Study of comparative public policy in Europe	33,300	
Columbia University		
Meeting of American and German journalists [\$13,000—1971]		(2,463)
International Association of Law Libraries		
Course on librarianship	3,500	3,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research, conferences, and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration		
Atlantic Institute [\$800,000—1969]		137,500
Brussels, Free University of	5,000	
Europe, College of (Belgium) [\$23,000—1970]	(4,000)	4,000
European Community Institute for University Studies [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
Federal Educational and Research Trust (London)	30,000	15,000
Research on problems common to advanced industrial nations		
California, University of (Los Angeles)	148,000	49,500
Carnegie-Mellon University	146,900	42,676
Emory University	147,300	49,100
Florida, University of	50,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project: fellowships for young European scholars* [\$220,000—1972]		70,690
Illinois, University of	50,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	150,000	50,000
Mississippi, University of	50,000	25,000
Montreal, University of	50,000	12,000
Northwestern University	50,000	25,000
Ohio State University	50,000	50,000
Princeton University	149,000	49,500
Rutgers University	145,500	56,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies		
Conferences of American and European leaders and scholars [\$325,000—1970]		70,000
Studies of immigration in Britain and Germany		
Cambridge University [\$34,000—1972]		17,000
German Association for Foreign Affairs [\$55,000—1972]		27,500
West European studies		
Cornell University [\$100,000—1970]		29,000
Harvard University [\$200,000—1972]		97,500
Johns Hopkins University [\$180,000—1970]	60,000	78,750
Michigan, University of	150,000	
Pittsburgh, University of	260,000	164,083
Social Science Research Council	750,000	339,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$100,000—1971]		3,303
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.		
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies		
Staff expansion, publications, and conferences [\$150,000—1972]		67,500
Bibliographic and documentation services		
Association of Research Libraries [\$350,000—1969]	(115,638)	(45,407)
Glasgow, University of	80,000	40,000
East European and Russian studies		
Boston University	7,500	7,500
Brown University [\$125,000—1972]		52,000
Carleton University (Ottawa)	16,000	16,000
Columbia University	466,800	179,754
Duke University [\$82,000—1972]		34,167
Harvard University	225,000	
Michigan, University of [\$90,000—1972]		30,000
Toronto, University of [\$150,000—1972]		50,000
Yale University [\$71,300—1972]		20,000
Fellowships and scholarly exchanges		
American Council of Learned Societies		
International Research and Exchanges Board [\$2,832,695—1970, 1971]	761,500	1,105,000
Slavic and East European Studies [\$350,000—1971]		285,000
Council on International Educational Exchange	110,000	50,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	425,000	425,000
Johns Hopkins University		
Conference on East-West relations [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
	11,975,021	7,205,496
FOREIGN AREA AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES		
Agricultural development		
Analysis of world food outlook: Foundation-managed project	25,000	1,459
Cornell University [\$150,000—1972]		60,000
Fund for International Conference of Agricultural Economists	15,000	15,000

*List available on request

and legal specialists for work in less-developed countries and arrangement of training in the United States for law teachers from those areas. The center's future program will stress the linking of lawyers, social scientists, and others in this country with their overseas counterparts. Committees will examine such issues as the relation of law and development and the modernization of legal education.

Yale University's Economic Growth Center, which was founded in 1960 with Foundation support to conduct research and training in the quantitative study of developing economies, was granted \$200,000. In recent years, the center's economists have concentrated on economic growth problems and provided technical assistance to the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics and the University of Bombay.

The International Council for Educational Development, successor organization to Education and World Affairs, was granted funds to carry on programs concerned with educational strategies for developing countries, the management of systems of higher education, and the international activities of universities.

Two types of specialists in short supply in developing countries will be trained under grants this year to Harvard University. The Law School received funds for its International Tax Program, which trains tax administrators and conducts research on the tax problems of developing countries, and the Graduate School of Education obtained support for additional faculty to train educational planners and researchers, primarily from Latin America.

POPULATION

The approach of World Population Year in 1974 found the Foundation in its twenty-second year of grant-making in the field of population, to which it has committed a total of \$182 million. This year the Foundation continued to give high priority to basic research and training in reproductive biology necessary for the development of improved methods of contraception. Assistance was also continued for university centers and individual scholars studying the social, political, and economic factors that influence

population growth and for programs aimed at improving family-planning program management.

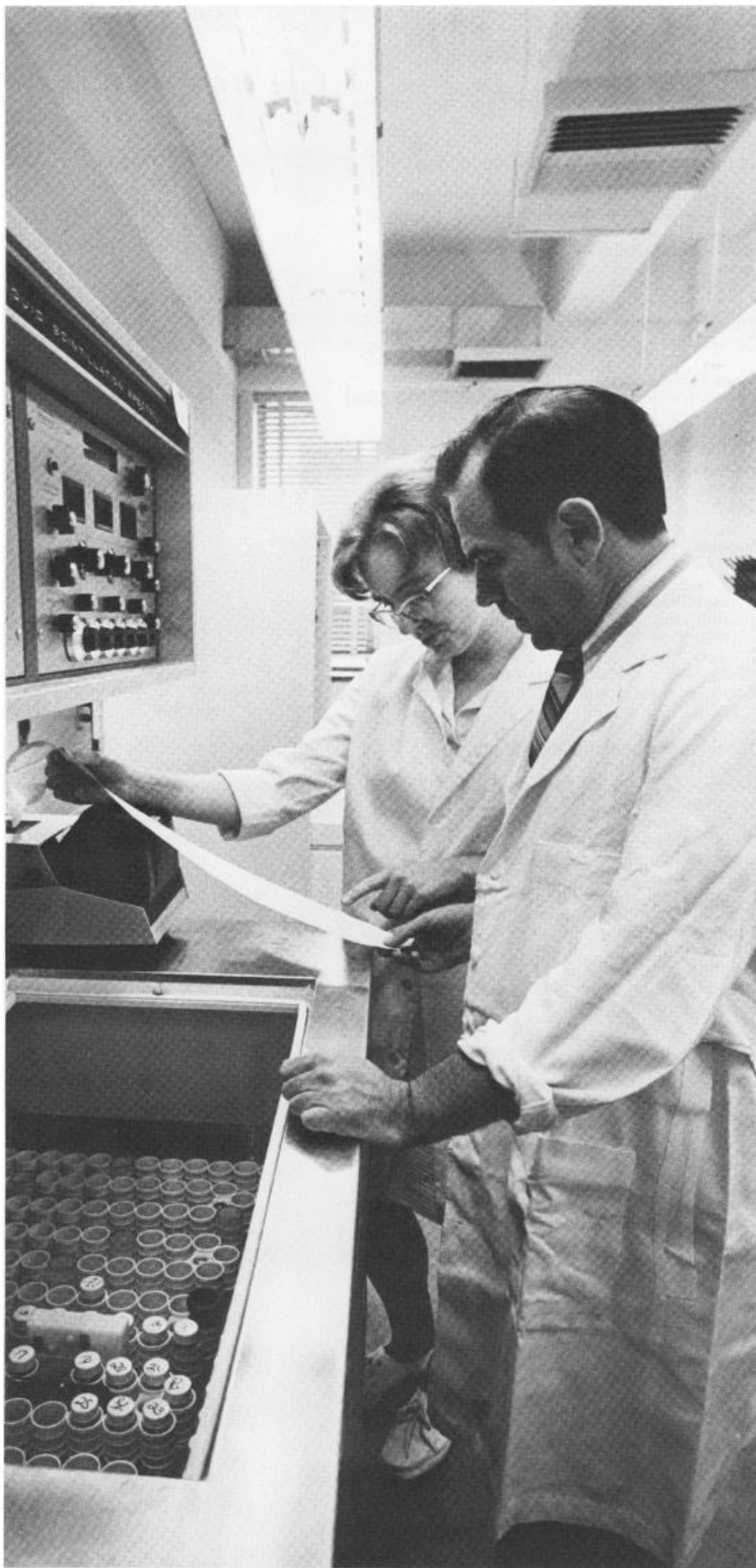
Support for family-planning activities in the developing countries is described in the regional summaries on pages 54, 64, and 70.

Reproductive Biology. Additional funds were granted to the Population Council for support of the International Committee for Contraceptive Research, a worldwide network of clinical investigators engaged in identifying and testing potential new contraceptive methods. Among the drugs and devices under investigation that are regarded as particularly promising are the Copper-T intrauterine device, an under-the-skin implant, the weekly pill, and a hormone-releasing vaginal ring. Other contraceptive leads that have been tested include menses induction compounds and pre- and post-coital pills. Methods that are found to warrant further development will undergo extensive toxicological and clinical trials.

Grants totaling \$5.5 million went to thirteen scientific centers around the world (listed on page 78) for research and training in reproductive biology. For example, scientists at the University of Miami are investigating the biochemical causes of periodic infertility in male monkeys in an effort to find a possible new contraceptive for men. Other scientists are investigating the effects of birth control methods on uterine activity, the chemical changes that occur prior to implantation of the fertilized ovum in the uterus, and ways of interfering with sperm maturation. In all, the Foundation supports research in some 100 biomedical centers around the world.

A major review of accomplishments in reproductive biology and contraceptive development over the past ten years will be undertaken by Dr. Roy Greep of the Harvard Medical School with the advice of a committee of scientists and administrators. The study, supported by the Foundation, will review such topics as the advances in fundamental knowledge of human reproduction, areas that need further work, contraceptive development in both the nonprofit sector and in the pharmaceutical industry, sources

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Educational development		
Chicago, University of [\$350,000—1970, 1971]	27,000	125,140
Colorado, University of [\$60,500—1972]		50,000
Educational policy studies: Foundation-managed project	249,000	221,525
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Stockholm) [\$34,469—1972]		8,750
International Council for Educational Development [\$400,000—1972]	400,000	800,000
Foreign affairs centers and international studies programs		
Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs [\$1,000,000—1967]		135,727
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$125,000—1972]		41,500
Australian Institute of International Affairs [\$100,000—1968]		5,270
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$518,700—1971]		139,600
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$120,000—1972]		40,000
Chicago, University of [\$775,000—1971]		55,000
Columbia University [\$868,190—1970]		202,668
Cornell University [\$450,000—1972]		217,250
Denver, University of [\$90,000—1971]		37,000
Duke University [\$150,000—1970]		40,000
Harvard University [\$900,000—1970]	150,000	180,000
Illinois, University of [\$200,000—1971]		85,000
International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences	20,000	20,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$200,000—1972]		97,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$400,000—1972]		160,000
McGill University (Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning) [\$150,000—1972]		56,500
Michigan, University of [\$450,000—1971]		143,073
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities [\$300,000—1972]		147,500
Pennsylvania, University of [\$210,000—1970]		88,000
Princeton University [\$457,100—1972]		173,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University) [\$3,000,000—1966]		239,445
Stanford University [\$6,630,000—1967, 1972]		402,712
Syracuse University [\$200,000—1970]		34,983
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,400,000—1966, 1971]		342,055
Yale University [\$650,000—1972]		105,000
Institute of International Education		
Educational exchange and counseling programs	150,000	150,000
International urban and regional studies		
Centre for Environmental Studies (London)	100,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$160,000—1972]		77,500
Survey of urbanization problems in developing countries— Foundation-managed project: consultants	82,500	72,650
University College (London) [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia [\$50,000—1972]		25,000
Linguistic and foreign language research and teaching		
Center for Applied Linguistics	439,380	439,380
Indiana University Foundation [\$540,000—1966]	(53,594)	203
Linguistic Society of America [\$300,000—1968]		89,037
Michigan, University of	30,000	30,000
York, University of (England) [\$100,000—1968]		15,150
Michigan, University of		
Training in statistical sampling for foreign students [\$110,000—1971]		75,000
Research, training, and information on development problems		
Chicago, University of [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
Foundation-managed project: publications	6,000	6,000
Harvard University	175,000	
International Broadcast Institute [\$118,500—1972]		38,500
Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway)	125,000	51,000
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	125,000	125,000
Overseas Development Institute (London) [\$282,400—1970]		53,700
Review of public management problems in developing countries: Foundation-managed project	80,000	45,110
Stanford University [\$75,000—1972]		46,875
Study of employment: Foundation-managed project [\$93,000—1972]		92,722
Sussex, University of [\$180,000—1969]		26,457
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	18,000	18,000
Yale University	208,000	108,000
	2,371,286	6,130,941
POPULATION		
Citizens Committee on Population and the American Future		
General support [\$35,000—1972]		35,000
Consultants and conferences on family-planning management, population research, and communications		
Foundation-managed projects [\$273,000—1970, 1972]	(54,864)	76,470



of support, and recruitment and training of young scientists for research on reproduction.

For a study of problems associated with the use of human subjects in biomedical research, funds were granted to Barnard College. The research, to be conducted by Professor Bernard Barber, will examine how doctors obtain consent from patients for experiments and the extent to which the patients understand their rights and the nature of the research. The study will also cover the special problems of research involving children, prisoners, terminally ill patients, the poor, and healthy volunteers.

Social Sciences and Management. Training and research in population planning, demography, and statistical problems relating to human fertility were assisted through grants to universities and individuals.

The Department of Population Planning at the University of Michigan received a supplement for a multidisciplinary program that prepares students for careers in family-planning administration, population education, and research and evaluation. Nearly half of the department's graduates are foreign, and nearly all of them have returned to their countries to work in government health departments, universities, statistical offices, and family-planning programs. The Michigan group has also provided technical assistance to the National Family Planning Board of Malaysia and conducted population studies in Pakistan and India.

A \$200,000 supplement went to the Population Studies Center of the University of Pennsylvania, which offers master's-degree and Ph.D. programs in demography. The funds will support the introduction of a new graduate option in migration and demographic aspects of urbanization, giving special attention to the causes of rapid growth of cities in developing countries and to policies for coping with urban expansion.

The Foundation continued to support research by Professor Robert G. Potter at

Research in reproductive biology—necessary for the development of improved methods of contraception—is supported by the Foundation at some 100 biomedical research centers around the world. Here, at the University of Kansas, Dr. Gilbert Greenwald and research associate Darlene Limback study the sequence of events leading up to the implantation of the embryo in the uterus.

Brown University on statistical problems relating to human fertility. Professor Potter has developed a computer model that can project the birth control practice required for stipulated reductions in birth or population growth. The model is being applied to actual population data in Asia.

Professor Alfred Blumstein at Carnegie-Mellon University has developed a computer simulation model that is a potential tool for improving the management of family planning programs. Under a Foundation grant this year to Tulane University, efforts will be made to adapt the model to requirements of family-planning programs in developing countries. The model can be used by family-planning administrators for making decisions on the allocation of resources, for identifying groups of people for family-planning services, and for determining the best mix of contraceptive methods to be offered.

Funds were set aside for the fourth year for scholarly awards for the study of population policy issues. Jointly funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the program has supported research by 76 scholars in the social sciences, humanities, and law. Research on population policy issues is recognized as increasingly important as national and local governments consider legal and administrative actions designed to affect population growth rates and distribution. Topics for research range from the socio-psychological factors relevant to fertility in Ireland and Mexico to the effect of welfare policy in the United States on fertility and population redistribution.

General

Two actions in 1973 were related to the Foundation's traditional interests in Michigan, the Foundation's first home and still the place of its incorporation. A third concerned New York City, the present headquarters.

The Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit was founded in 1915. Henry Ford and his son Edsel Ford established the Foundation in 1936. Even after the Foundation shifted in 1950 from a program of philanthropy mainly in the Detroit area to its present

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Population Council		
General support	2,000,000	2,000,000
Information service for family-planning administrators [\$450,000—1972]		393,750
FAMILY PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES		
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]		151,600
Tulane University		
Family-planning demonstration program [\$475,000—1970]	41,315	127,990
Wake Forest College		
Research to improve clinic programs [\$370,000—1966]		27,758
POPULATION STUDIES		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)		
Workshop on population education	45,000	15,600
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]		68,600
Barnard College	35,000	2,500
Center of Concern (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Research awards to social scientists: Foundation-managed project * [\$916,161—1972]	192,459	514,480
Training and research in population		
Brown University	130,995	43,331
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$671,647—1968]		116,255
Chicago, University of [\$938,000—1971, 1972]		289,184
Cornell University [\$225,000—1970]	49,500	56,250
Dartmouth College	16,982	8,000
Georgetown University [\$200,000—1971]		100,000
Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences [\$68,200—1971]		25,575
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$230,000—1969]		49,014
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$38,500—1971]	(16,982)	(1,482)
Michigan, University of [\$1,000,000—1972]	427,000	653,192
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$250,000—1970]		41,668
North Carolina, University of [\$1,750,000—1969, 1971]		307,592
Pennsylvania, University of	200,000	78,110
Princeton University [\$271,000—1971]		26,500
RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY		
Albany Medical College (New York) [\$338,525—1968]		281,843
Baylor College of Medicine	139,826	
Birmingham, University of [\$173,570—1968]		35,000
Brussels, Free University of [\$367,000—1972]		82,200
California, University of (Los Angeles)	426,030	8,000
Cambridge University [\$245,000—1970]		39,000
Case Western Reserve University [\$689,000—1967]		78,150
Catholic University of Louvain [\$200,000—1970]		65,000
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan)	440,550	
Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer (Israel) [\$305,000—1972]		74,000
Chicago, University of [\$1,713,765—1969, 1970]		296,380
Children's Hospital Medical Center (Boston)	43,670	
Columbia University (International Institute for Study of Human Reproduction) [\$8,743,000—1966, 1968]		597,189
Cornell University	511,000	367,417
Edinburgh, University of [\$307,500—1972]		78,503
Emory University [\$359,000—1969]		75,552
Foundation-managed project: consultants	125,000	63,497
Genetics Society of America [\$20,000—1972]		20,000
Geneva, University of [\$176,500—1971]		33,863
Georgia, University of [\$330,000—1971]		66,000
Harvard University, School of Medicine [\$825,000—1972]		312,500
Helsinki, University of [\$790,000—1971]		150,449
Illinois, University of [\$600,000—1970]		98,501
Institute of International Education [\$125,000—1972]		104,934

* List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Johns Hopkins University [\$255,085—1969]		105,357
Kansas, University of [\$550,000—1969]		86,472
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$974,583—1971, 1972]		277,000
Laboratory for Experimental Medicine (Yugoslavia) [\$242,830—1972]		66,000
Liverpool, University of [\$142,196—1969]		6,593
Lund, University of (Sweden)	743,859	108,739
Manchester, University of [\$179,895—1970]		32,225
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$178,000—1971]		24,350
Miami, University of	502,920	187,364
Michigan, University of [\$596,000—1970]		122,939
Milan, University of [\$442,000—1971]		90,000
Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York)	497,000	171,510
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France) [\$250,000—1971]		20,000
Paris South, University of [\$550,000—1972]		80,000
Pittsburgh, University of	526,780	119,541
Population Council	2,000,000	1,203,750
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center [\$2,373,713—1969]		401,137
Rome, University of	200,000	40,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies [\$1,000,000—1969]		149,336
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen) [\$141,950—1969]		20,400
Sydney, University of [\$208,158—1969]		43,159
Texas, University of [\$277,000—1970]		12,000
United Birmingham Hospitals (England) [\$145,000—1970]		24,000
Uppsala, University of (Sweden) [\$472,000—1971]		131,525
Vanderbilt University [\$505,340—1970]	(139,826)	(508)
Vienna, University of [\$200,000—1967]		12,390
Washington, University of	223,725	87,720
Washington University [\$290,000—1971]		47,513
Wayne State University [\$243,500—1971]		60,125
Western Ontario, University of [\$250,000—1971]		50,375
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,193,000—1970]		178,571
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology [\$888,015—1967, 1969]		119,525
World Health Organization [\$100,000—1971]		400,000
Yale University (School of Medicine) [\$600,000—1971]	596,950	1,028,862
	10,001,577	13,798,885
Total, International Division	\$69,810,925	\$73,781,300
GRANTS AND PROJECTS—GENERAL		
Reductions and Refunds		
Miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each from grants made under various programs in past years	\$(134,843)	\$(134,843)
American Branch of the International Law Association		
1972 conference [\$35,000—1972]	(800)	
Council on Foundations		
General support [\$100,000—1968]		2,500
Ford Foundation oral history research collection		
Foundation-managed project [\$232,800—1971]		105,893
Foundation Center		
General support	100,000	
Fund for the City of New York		
New York City governmental studies and projects	1,150,000	1,150,000
Henry Ford Hospital (Detroit)		
Medical education, research, outpatient clinics, and facilities	25,078,384	822,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants	118,000	42,048
Michigan area charitable activities		
Edison Institute [\$20,000,000—1969]		3,999,990
United Foundation	800,000	700,000
Travel and Study awards*		
Foundation-managed project	2,996,359	2,996,359
Total, General	\$30,107,100	\$9,683,947
TOTAL GRANTS AND PROJECTS	\$210,215,881	\$210,056,808

*Travel and study grants, designed to assist the development of men and women in the fields of Foundation activity, were made in fiscal 1973 to 734 individuals, a list of whom is available on request.

national and international ambit, the Foundation maintained a concern for the hospital, principally through grants of \$19.1 million in the 1950s for a diagnostic clinic.

Now the hospital, which in the 1920s introduced the concept (then highly controversial) of providing all medical services through a full-time salaried staff of doctors, is planning to break new ground in health. It has launched a \$300 million, ten-year program to expand its services in inner Detroit and the suburbs and to strengthen its educational and research role by closer ties with the University of Michigan Medical School. With initial grants of \$25 million, the Foundation this year approved a commitment to the hospital that—with interest and dividend income and appreciation—will total \$100 million over the decade. This marks the Foundation's final contribution to the hospital, and no other programs in the hospital field are planned.

The Foundation from time to time has supported other Michigan philanthropies. This year a plan was approved (budgeted at \$1.2 million for 1974) that will make possible not only support to institutions the Foundation has traditionally supported in the area (the United Foundation of Detroit, for example) but also modest grants to other promising programs and organizations likely to provide significant benefit to the Michigan community.

After the Foundation occupied its own building in November, 1967, it established—in recognition of its new obligations as a property owner—an independent Fund for the City of New York, to which it made a five-year commitment that has totaled \$5.6 million. This year support for the fund was renewed at a level of \$1.2 million annually for 1973 and 1974. The fund works mainly to improve the performance of municipal government and to assist the development of private nonprofit institutions related to the quality of life in the city. For example, it has made grants and sponsored discussions with city and union officials on the productivity of municipal services, and has assisted research or action programs related to air pollution, relations among the city's ethnic and minority groups, park improvement, street cleanliness, and legalized gambling.

Bibliography

The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1972 and 1973 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.

Education and Research

Bereday, George Z. F. *Universities for All*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1973.

Cazden, Courtney B., ed. *Language in Early Childhood Education*. Washington, D.C.: National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1972.

Coles, Robert. *The Old Ones*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1973.

Comber, L. C., Keeves, John P. *Science Education in Nineteen Countries*. International Studies in Evaluation I (Series). Stockholm: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, 1973.

Cook-Gumperz, Jenny. *Social Control and Socialization, A Study of Class Differences in the Language of Maternal Control*. London and Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1973.

Corwin, Ronald G. *Reform and Organizational Survival: The Teacher Corps as an Instrument of Educational Change*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1973.

Fried, Edward R., Rivlin, Alice M., Schultze, Charles L., and Teeters, Nancy H. *Setting National Priorities—The 1974 Budget*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1973.

Graubard, Stephen R., ed. *Daedalus: The Search for Knowledge*, Special Issue, Spring 1973. Cambridge, Mass.: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1973.

Handbook of Aid to Higher Education. New York: Council for Financial Aid to Education, 1973.

Ihkawa, Kazushi, and Rosovsky, Henry. *Japanese Economic Growth*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1973.

Improving Education in Florida. Tallahassee: Citizens' Committee on Education, March 1973.

Keast, William R., and Macy, John W., Jr. *Faculty Tenure*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1973.

The Management and Financing of Colleges. New York: Committee for Economic Development, 1973.

Medsker, Leland L. *The Global Quest for Educational Opportunity*. Berkeley: Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, University of California, 1972.

Navajo Reading Study "Pamphlet Series". Albuquerque: University of New Mexico, 1973.

The New Realities of the Business Cycle. New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1973.

Noll, Roger G., Peck, Merton J., and McGowan, John J. *Economic Aspects of Television Regulation*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1973.

Norton, Thomas. *The Fur Trade in Colonial New York, 1686-1776*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973.

Parker, Allan L. *A New Strategy for Improving Education: Comparative Perspectives on The Institute for Learning and Teaching*. Boston: Institute for Learning and Teaching, University of Massachusetts, March 1973.

Quintero Alfaro, Angel G. *Educacion y Cambio Social en Puerto Rico: Una Epoca Critica*. Puerto Rico: University of Puerto Rico, 1972.

Recurrent Education: A Strategy for Lifelong Learning. San Francisco: Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1973.

Report of the Commission on the Future of the College. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1973.

Resnick, Lauren B. "Open Education: Some Tasks for Technology," *Educational Technology*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh, Learning and Research Development Center, 1972.

Robinson, W. P., and Rackstraw, Susan J. *A Question of Answers*, Vols. 1 and 2. London and Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1973.

Saario, Terry N., Jacklin, Carol Nagy, and Tittle, Carol Kehr. "Sex Role Stereotyping in the Public Schools," *Harvard Educational Review*, Vol. 43, No. 3, August 1973.

Schramm, Wilbur, ed. *Quality in Instructional Television*. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1972.

Schwab, Joseph J. "The Practical 3: Translation into Curriculum," *School Review*, Vol. 81, No. 4, August 1973.

Sinclair, Hermine, and Inhelder, Barbel. *Apprentissage et structures de la pensee*. Paris: Presse Universitaire de France, 1973.

Tittle, Carol Kehr with assistance of McCarthy, Karen, and Steckler, Jane Faggen. *Women and Educational Testing: A Selective Review of the Research Literature and Testing Practices*. New York: Office of Teacher Education, City University of New York, 1973.

Vernon, Raymond. *The Economic and Political Consequences of Multinational Enterprises: An Anthology*. Boston: Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, 1972.

Wells, Louis T., Jr., ed. *The Product Life Cycle and International Trade*. Boston: Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, 1972.

Willie, Charles, and McCord, Arlene. *Black Students at White Colleges*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972.

Humanities and the Arts

Butterfield, L. J., and Friedlaender, Marc, eds. *The Adams Papers, Adams Family Correspondence: Vols. 3, 4*. Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press, 1973.

Chaikin, Joseph. *The Presence of the Actor: Notes on The Open Theater*. New York: Atheneum Press, 1972.

International Inventory of Musical Sources: Manuscripts of Polyphonic Music of the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries. Books I and II. Published by the International Musicological Society and the International Association of Music Libraries. Munich-Duisburg, Germany: F. Henle Verlag, 1972.

International Inventory of Musical Sources: Musical Works before 1800, Book 3. Published by the International Musicological Society and the International Association of Music Libraries. Kassel, Germany: Barents-Verlag, 1972.

Keys, Roger S., and Mizushima, Keiko. *The Theatrical World of Osaka Prints*. Philadelphia: The Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1973.

Kotzias, Alexander. *Brave Telemachus*. Athens, Greece: 1972.

Koulikourdi, Georgia P. *Alexandros*. Athens, Greece: 1972.

Kremmydas, Basilios. *Commerce in the Peloponnese in the 18th Century*. Athens, Greece: 1972.

Miller, Jo. *Joseph Albers: Prints 1915-1970, a Text and Catalogue*. Brooklyn, New York: Brooklyn Museum, 1973.

Moore, Ethel, ed. *Contemporary Art, 1942-1972: Collection of the Albright-Knox Gallery*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972.

Mylonas, George E. *Circle B. of Graves at Mykinas*, 2 vols. Athens, Greece: Mycenaean Foundation, 1973.

———. *The Cult of Mycenae*. Athens, Greece: Mycenaean Foundation, 1973.

Ridgway, Brunilde Sismondo. *Catalogue of the Classical Collection, Museum of Art*, Providence, R.I.: Rhode Island School of Design, 1972.

Tomko, George P. *Catalogues of the Roland P. Murdock Collection*. Wichita, Kansas: Wichita Art Museum, 1972.

National Affairs

A Child's History of the American Indian. San Francisco: American Indian Press.

Anderson, Robert E., and Morgan, Susan. *Comprehensive Health Care: A Southern View*. Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1973.

Army Drug Abuse Program: A Future Model? Washington, D.C.: Drug Abuse Council, 1973.

Bell, Derrick A. Jr. *Race, Racism and American Law*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1973.

Community Development Corporations: A Review of Experience. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, May 1973.

Contributions and Achievements of the American Indian. San Francisco: American Indian Press.

Dean, John. *The Making of a Black Mayor*. Washington, D.C.: Joint Center for Political Studies, 1973.

Dolbear, Cushing. *Federal Tax Rip-off: Housing Subsidies for the Rich*. Washington, D.C.: Rural Housing Alliance, 1972.

Dunn, Delmer D. *Financing Presidential Campaigns*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1972.

Employment and Addiction: Overview of Issues. Washington, D.C.: Drug Abuse Council, June 1973.

- Ethnicity and Mental Health: Research and Recommendations.* New York: American Jewish Committee, March 1973.
- Evaluation of Experiments in Policing: How Do You Begin?* Washington, D.C.: The Police Foundation, 1972.
- Federal Drug Abuse Programs.* Washington, D.C.: Drug Abuse Council, 1972.
- Friend, Edward H. *First National Survey of Employee Benefits for Full-time Persons of U.S. Municipalities.* Washington, D.C.: Labor Management Relations Service, 1973.
- Goldfarb, Ronald L., and Singer, Linda R. *After Conviction.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973.
- Hawkins, Gordon, and Zimring, Franklin E. *Deterrence: The Legal Threat in Crime Control.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972.
- Land Claims and Native Manpower.* Anchorage: Alaska Native Foundation and Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research College, 1973.
- Levitan, Sar A., and Johnston, William B. *Work is Here to Stay, Alas.* Salt Lake City: Olympus Publishing Co., 1973.
- Mattick, Hans W., and Sweet, Ronald P. *Illinois Jails, Challenge and Opportunity for the 1970s.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972.
- McSweeney, Edward, and Johnson, Vera. *The Cheated Children.* Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1973.
- The Minority Community and Revenue Sharing* (Second Edition). Washington, D.C.: Joint Center for Political Studies, 1973.
- A Model Election System.* New York: National Municipal League, 1973.
- The New Private Practice, A Study of Piper & Marbury's Neighborhood Law Office.* Chicago: National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1972.
- Not Yet a Ms: The Working Class Women in America.* New York: American Jewish Committee, October 1973.
- The Organization of the United Nations to Deal with Drug Abuse.* Washington, D.C.: Drug Abuse Council, June 1973.
- Pieces of a Dream: Ethnic Workers' Crisis.* Washington, D.C.: National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, 1973.
- Preliminary Drug Survey in Ethnic Communities.* Washington, D.C.: National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, 1973.
- The Puerto Ricans: An Annotated Bibliography.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: R. R. Bowker Co., 1973.
- Rucker, George. *OEO and Rural Housing.* Washington, D.C.: Rural Housing Alliance, 1973.
- Search and Destroy: a Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Black Panthers and the Police.* New York: Harper and Row, 1973.
- Sherman, Lawrence W., Milton, Catherine H., and Kelly, Thomas V. *Team Policing: Seven Case Studies.* Washington, D.C.: The Police Foundation, 1973.
- Sternlieb, G., and Indik, P. *The Ecology of Welfare: Housing and The Welfare Crisis in New York City.* New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1973.
- The Student Pushout: Victim of Continued Resistance to Desegregation.* Atlanta: Robert F. Kennedy Memorial and the Southern Regional Council, November 1973.
- Washnis, George. *Municipal Decentralization and Neighborhood Resource.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973.
- Wilhelm, Gary L., and Hoeber, Thomas R., eds. *California Government and Politics Annual 1972-73.* Sacramento: California Center for Research and Education, 1972.
- Zwerdling, Daniel. "Beyond Boredom: A Look at What's New on the Assembly Line." *Washington Monthly*, July/August 1973.
- Public Broadcasting**
- Cable Television: Options for Jacksonville.* Cable Television Information Center. Washington, D.C.: 1972.
- A Guide to Federal Regulation: Understanding the FCC Rules.* Washington, D.C.: Cable Television Information Center, 1972.
- Minow, Newton N., Martin, John Bartlow, and Mitchell, Lee M. *Presidential Television.* New York: Basic Books, 1973.
- Pool, Ithiel de Sola, ed. *Talking Back: Citizen Feedback and Cable Technology.* Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1973.
- Resources and the Environment**
- Anderson, Frederick R. *NEPA in the Courts, A Legal Analysis of the National Environmental Policy Act.* Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins Press, for Resources for the Future, Inc., 1973.
- Hagman, Donald G. *Public Planning and Control of Urban and Land Development—Cases and Materials.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1973.
- Haskell, Elizabeth H., and Price, Victoria S. *State Environmental Management—Case Studies of Nine States.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973.
- Man-Made Lakes as Modified Ecosystems.* Scope Working Group on Man-Made Lakes, Scope Report 2. Paris: International Council of Scientific Unions, 1972.
- International**
- Allworth, Edward, ed. *The Nationality Question in Soviet Central Asia.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973.
- Blum, Leon. *L'Oeuvre de Leon Blum* (2 vols. 1914-1928 and 1928-1934). Paris: Albin Michel, 1972.
- Bornstein, Morris, ed. *Plan and Market—Economic Reform in Eastern Europe.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973.
- Brzezinski, Zbigniew. *The Fragile Blossom: Crisis and Change in Japan.* New York: Harper & Row, 1972.
- Diczfalussy, Egon, ed. *Protein Synthesis in Reproductive Tissue*, 6th Symposium. Geneva: Karolinska Symposia on Research Methods in Reproductive Endocrinology, 1973.
- Driver, Edwin D. *World Population Policy: An Annotated Bibliography.* Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D. C. Heath & Co., 1972.
- Escobar, Alberto, ed. *El Reto del Multilinguismo en el Peru* (The Challenge of Multilingualisms in Peru). Peru: Institute of Peruvian Studies.
- Fertility and Family Planning in Metropolitan Latin America.* Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, and Community and Family Study Center, Chicago: University of Chicago, 1972.
- Ffrench-Davis, Ricardo. *Políticas Económicas en Chile. (1952-1970).* Santiago: Ediciones Nueva Universidad, Editorial Universidad Católica, 1973.
- Glass, David V., and Revelle, Roger, eds. *Population and Social Change.* London: Edward Arnold Ltd., 1972.
- Good, Robert. *The International Politics of the Rhodesian Rebellion.* Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1973.
- Hafez, E. S. E., and Evans, T. N. *Human Reproduction: Contraception and Conception.* New York: Harper & Row, 1973.
- Hunter, Robert E. *The United States and the Developing World—Agenda for Action.* Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1973.
- Jordan, A. C. *Towards an African Literature: The Emergence of Literary Form in Xhosa.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973.
- . *Tales from Southern Africa.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973.
- Keohane, Robert O., and Nye, Joseph S., Jr., eds. *Transnational Relations and World Politics.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1972.
- Kocher, James E. *Rural Development, Income Distribution, and Fertility Decline.* New York: The Population Council, 1973.
- Kohnstamm, Max, and Nager Wolfgang, eds. *A Nation Writ Large?* London: Macmillan, 1973.
- Kupsch, Walter O., and Caillol, Maryse. *The University and the Canadian North—Inventory of Classes, Research and Special Projects.* Ottawa, Canada: Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1973.
- May, Ernest R., and Thomson, James C., Jr., eds. *American-East Asian Relations: A Survey 1830-1968.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1972.
- Mertz, Robert A. *Education and Manpower in the Arabian Gulf.* Washington, D.C.: American Friends of the Middle East, 1973.
- Park, Choon-Ho. "Oil Under Troubled Waters: The Northeast Asia Sea-bed Controversy." *Harvard International Law Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2, Spring 1973.
- Posner, Arlene, and de Keijzer, Arne J., eds. *China—A Resource and Curriculum Guide.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.
- Reassessing North-South Economic Relations.* A Tripartite Report by Experts from the European Community, Japan and North America. Washington, D.C. The Brookings Institution, 1972.
- Santagadea, Luis Millones. *Minorias Etnicas en el Peru* (Ethnic Minorities in Peru). Peru: Pontifical Catholic University of Peru.
- Sheps, Mindel C., and Lapierre-Adamcyk, Evelyne, eds. *On the Measurement of Human Fertility: Selected Writings of Louis Henry.* Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Co., A Population Council Book, 1972.
- Singer, Paul. *Economía Política da Urbanização* (Economic Policy of Urbanization). São Paulo: Editora Brasiliense, Edições CEBRAP, 1973.
- Villela, Annibal, and Suzigan, Wilson. *Política do Governo e Crescimento da Economia Brasileira, 1889-1945* (Policy of the Government and Growth of Brazilian Economy). Rio de Janeiro: IPEA/INPES, 1973.

Introduction to Financial Statements

INVESTMENTS

During fiscal 1973 the Ford Foundation's financial management ran into heavy weather in working toward the objectives set for it by the Trustees: 1) to maintain the purchasing power of the assets and 2) to permit expenditures for educational and charitable purposes well in excess of 6 per cent of assets, the minimum that will be required under the Tax Reform Act by fiscal 1976. Although total returns (dividends and interest plus capital gain or loss) for the managed portfolio were about 1 per cent, about the same as the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index for the year, inflation cut nearly 6 per cent from the value of the Foundation's assets, leading to a net loss of over \$400 million in purchasing power. Grant payments and other expenditures were \$249 million, or about 8 per cent of the investment assets, which were \$3.0 billion at the end of the year (September 30, 1973).

Capital Markets and Inflation. Apart from its remaining holdings of Ford Motor Company stock, seven-eighths of the Foundation's assets were invested in a U.S. stock market which began the fiscal year with zest, faltered, declined, and then, toward the very end of the fiscal year, began to make up lost ground. In the first quarter of fiscal 1974 (ended December 31, 1973), it collapsed again. Market averages at the beginning and end of the Foundation's fiscal year show a deceptively bland picture of a tumultu-

ous period: total returns on common stocks in the S & P 500 Index were 1.1 per cent and on the Dow Jones Industrials, 2.8 per cent; capital losses on an unweighted mean-of-the-market average, from Indicator Digest, were -17.8 per cent. With deductions of value losses due to the effects of inflation, these market averages declined further to a bleak array of negative numbers. A 5.8 per cent rise in the Gross National Product deflator, applied to the S & P 500 list, gives a real total return of -4.7 per cent; to the Dow list, -3.0 per cent, and to the Indicator Digest average, -23.6 per cent; roughly the same result would occur using the Consumer Price Index.

From 10 to 15 per cent of the Foundation's assets (not including Ford stock) were invested in long-term corporate bonds during the year, and for bonds the story was almost as bad as for stocks. There is as yet no generally accessible and acceptable bond market index, but it seems fair to say that total returns from an average of bond portfolios would be about 2.2 per cent, or -3.6 per cent in real terms.

Performance. The Ford Foundation's assets earned relatively good returns for the fiscal year, but relative results were insufficient to offset the depressing absolute results achieved in capital markets affected by a high rate of inflation. In reviewing performance measurement, we focus on those assets which the Foundation could manage, omitting, therefore, Class A unregistered Ford Motor Company stock, which the Foundation could not readily trade. As noted above, total returns for the managed portfolio were 1 per cent (or -4.8 per cent in real terms). By comparison, the average net loss in total return for growth mutual funds, as reported by the Wiesenberger service, was -8.6 per cent for the period.*

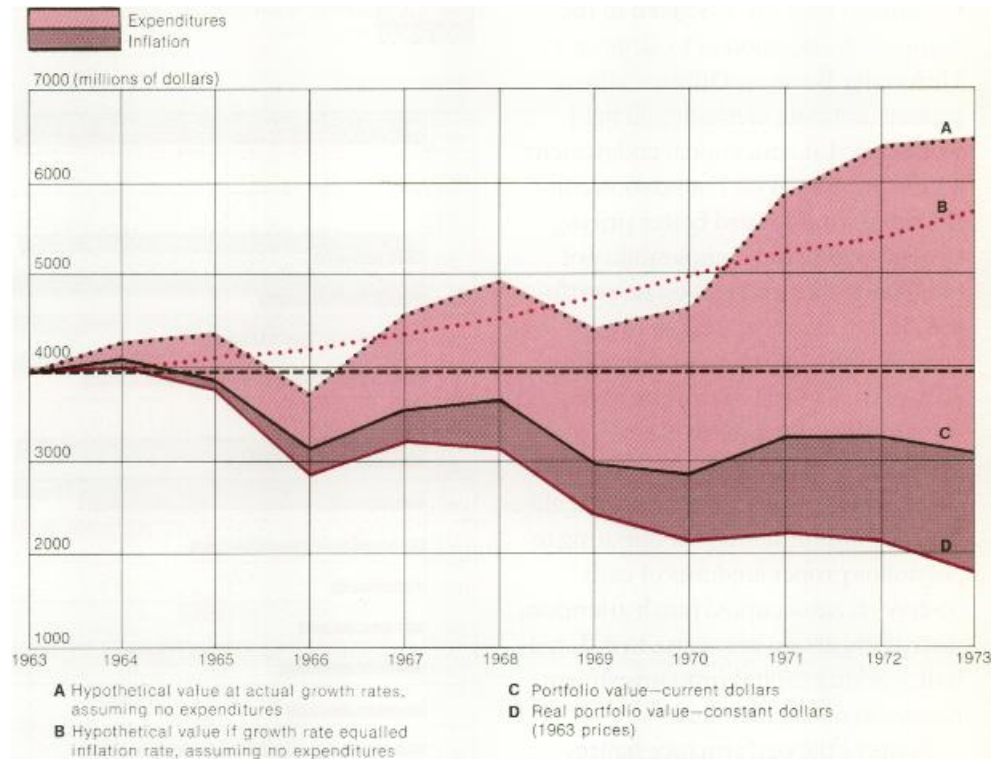
*For the Wiesenberger list of funds which appear to have combined a growth objective with a desire for income and stability, that loss was -3.9 per cent. Returns were -14.4 per cent in real terms for growth funds and -9.7 per cent in real terms for balanced funds.

Total returns for the roughly \$2 billion of the Foundation's assets invested in equity securities (other than Ford Motor Company stock) were 0.3 per cent for the year. Total returns from the Foundation's corporate bonds (the dollar amount varied during the year but averaged about \$250 million) were 4.9 per cent for the year. Taking into account the amount of purchasing power lost to inflation, real returns for equities would be -5.5 per cent; for bonds, -0.9 per cent, and for the overall managed portfolio, -4.8 per cent, as noted.

The Cost of Giving. As noted, the Foundation's expenditures, including costs of producing income, were \$249 million,* or about 8 per cent of assets at the end of fiscal 1973. These expenditures, combined with the poor returns of capital markets, reduced the Foundation's earning assets, which declined (even in nominal terms, not allowing for inflation), from \$3.3 billion to \$3.0 billion at the end of the fiscal year (September 30) and further, to about \$2.7 billion, by December 31.

Although the equity portfolio probably performed in the top 20 per cent of large managed funds in the United States,** its performance was not adequate to the task, and the situation is even more somber than that presented by the raw statistics. It is misleading to speak of the rate at which a Foundation's purchasing power is declining as if the inflation rate appropriate to philanthropy were the same as that of a market basket. If the Consumer Price Index is a good measure of the "cost of living" (which it probably is not, though it is the most generally familiar measuring device), the "cost of giving" is considerably higher. This is because the Ford Foundation's dollars pay to a very large extent for services rather than for things. A philanthropic price index does

Effect of Inflation and Expenditures on the Ford Foundation Portfolio



not exist, but it is a fair estimate that the costs of services provided by the grantees to which the Ford Foundation gives money have been increasing at one and one-half times the general rate of inflation measured by the CPI or the GNP deflator.

Diversification. Nearly 4½ million shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock were sold, granted, or exchanged during the year, making a total of 16.9 million shares during the past three years. The dollar value of Ford stockholdings declined from \$722.3 million at the beginning of the year to \$401.4 million at the end. (If the Ford Class A stock were included in the performance measurement, even though it is not registered and could not have been sold or managed in the same sense as other assets, nominal total returns for the Foundation's total portfolio for the year would be zero, and real total returns, -5.8 per cent.) At the end of the year the Foundation held 7 per cent of the total capital stock of Ford Motor Company, compared with 11 per cent at the begin-

ning 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, 1973 represented 13 per cent of the total market valuation of its investment portfolio, compared with 22 per cent at the beginning of the year. In December, 1973, the Foundation and the Ford Motor Company announced a plan whereby, together with other plans already in train, the Foundation would divest itself of all its remaining holdings of Ford Motor Company stock (about 6 million shares) by the spring of 1974. The Foundation under this plan would receive, in exchange for the stock, debt securities issued by the Ford Motor Company, approximately two-thirds of which would be sold at the same time by the Foundation to the public.

Toward Better Performance Measurement. During the fiscal year the Foundation continued its efforts to find better ways to frame performance measurement so as to make it easier for its Trustees and for the trustees of other

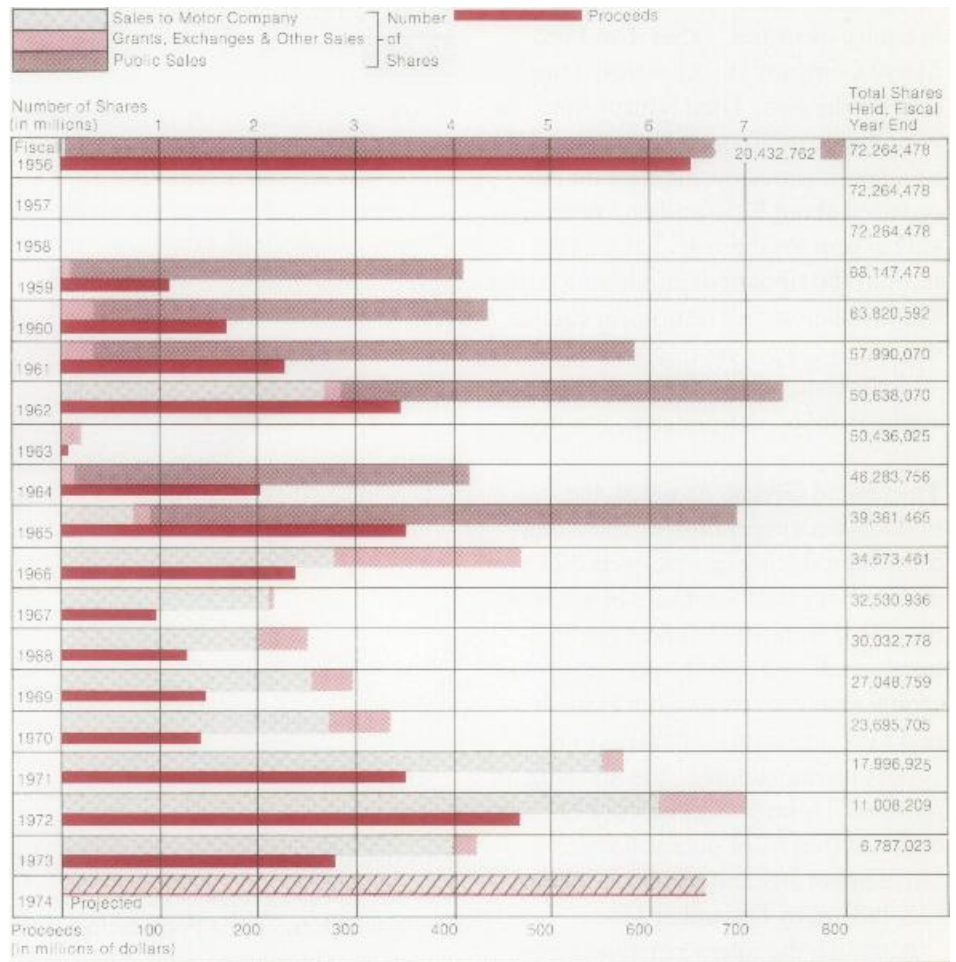
*\$244.2 million without including costs of producing income.

**While mutual fund figures are available, and support this statement, many pension fund and endowment fund figures are not, on a genuinely comparable basis.

endowments to make judgments among managers and management systems. Continued support was given to the National Association of College and University Business Officers, which refined unitizing methods and held workshops for educational endowment administrators. The Foundation continued to work toward better pricing systems and better comparability of bond portfolios and real estate portfolios. Initial steps were taken toward comparability of international equity portfolios. Central to this entire process was an effort to establish clearer categories for comparable portfolios, to be sure that like assets were measured alike. Further, the difficulties of imputing to portfolios proper amounts of cash reserves have occupied much attention, since there are no easy ways to differentiate working capital from investment reserve in most portfolios.

Some of the performance figures reported in previous years for components of the Foundation's portfolio have been altered through the use of sharper distinctions among categories and by reallocating, for example, convertible debentures to an independent portfolio rather than including them within the equity portfolio. All transfers from convertibles or private placements have been reunited to make sure they have occurred at conversion or market price rather than at cost. However, the changes in components of the portfolio have not altered the performance figures

Disposition of Ford Motor Company Stock



for the entire portfolio. Revised investment results over the past five, three, and one-year spans are as follows (without making deductions for the effects of inflation upon the purchasing power of the total returns secured):

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 \$244.2 million as compared with \$262.6 million in 1972.

The Foundation's investments and Ford Motor Company Class A stock are

Total Returns (compound annual rates; fiscal years through September 30)	Ford Foundation		S&P 500 ²	DJI ³	ID ⁴
	Equities	Managed Portfolio ¹			
1973	.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	-17.8%
1971-73	12.2	11.1	11.8	11.1	- 2.8
1969-73	4.0	6.8	3.9	3.5	-11.3

¹ Excluding unregistered Class A Ford stock. If the figures were to be revised to include an arbitrary value for such stock as if it were registered Ford Common, they would be:

1973	.0%
1971-73	11.4
1969-73	5.2

² Standard & Poor's 500 stock average.

³ Dow Jones Industrial average.

⁴ Indicator Digest unweighted average, excluding dividends.

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.

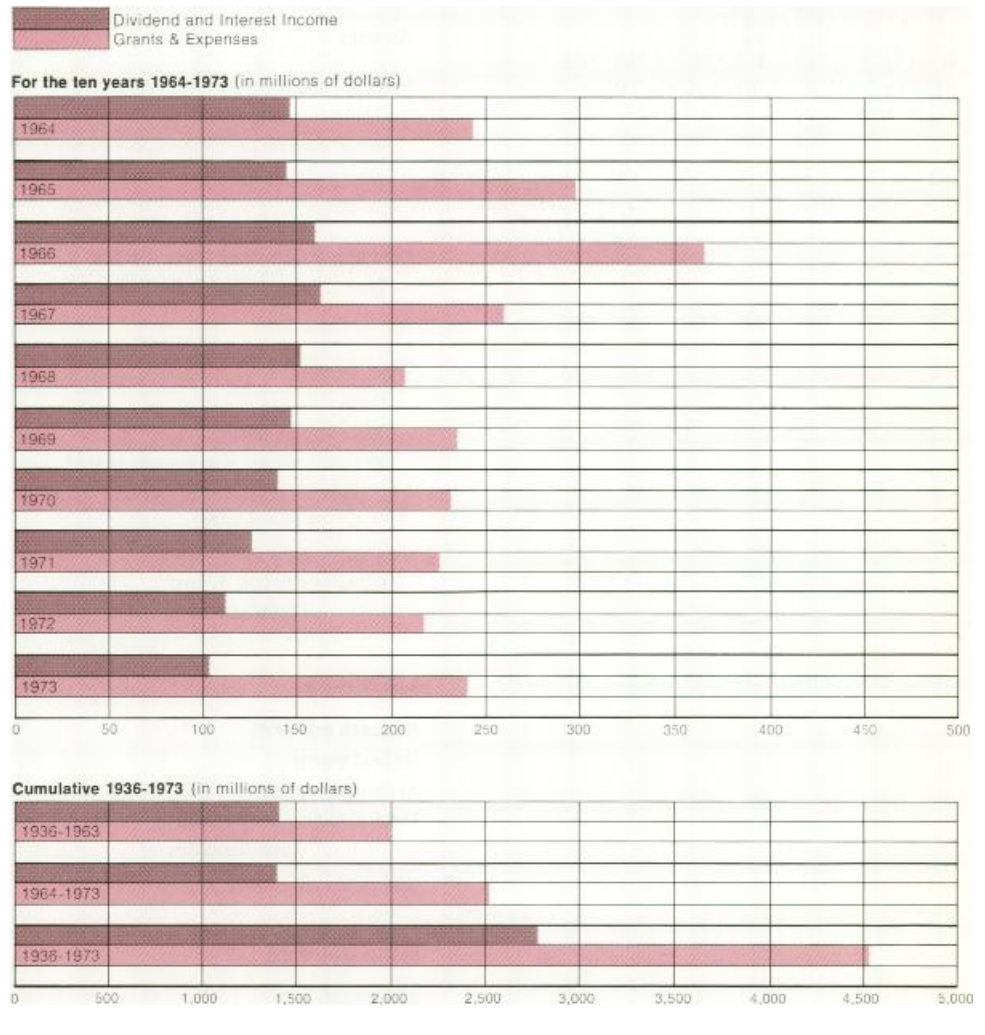
Unpaid Grants. The total of payments still due on approved grants on September 30, 1973, was \$247.8 million, compared with \$246.5 million at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Income and Expenses. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1973 amounted to \$113.7 million as compared with \$125.5 million in 1972. The decrease resulted primarily from reductions in Ford Motor Company dividend income of \$13.2 million due to dispositions of Ford stock during 1973 and in interest income on bonds of \$7.8 million. These reductions were offset by an increase in dividend income on other investments of \$9.2 million.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities, and program management expenses—totaled \$227.6 million as compared with \$209.8 million in 1972. General administrative expenses amounted to \$9.4 million in 1973 as compared with \$8.7 million in 1972. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$4.5 billion, a cumulative excess of \$1.7 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 \$24 million has been approved and \$18 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1973. A list of program related investments begins on page 42.

Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936-1973



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 taxes of \$9.4 million for fiscal 1971 and \$11.1 million for 1972; the tax for fiscal 1973 is estimated at \$5.4 million, the decrease reflecting reduced net investment income.

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. The amounts to be distributed are determined on the basis of either income or a percentage of the market value of assets (4½ per cent

in fiscal 1973 and rising in stages to 6 per cent by fiscal 1976), whichever is higher. The Foundation's actual distributions for the first three years under the Act substantially exceed the required amounts, as follows:

	<u>Distributed*</u> (in millions)	<u>Required</u>
1971	\$275.6	\$138.2
1972	259.9	112.3
1973 (estimated)	234.3	125.6

*Distributions are defined specifically under the Tax Reform Act and will therefore differ from cash disbursements as reported on page 84.

ROGER G. KENNEDY
VICE PRESIDENT
FOR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

JANUARY 18, 1974

The Ford Foundation
Statement of
Financial Position (Note 1)
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1973 AND 1972

	1973	1972
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Assets		
Investments , at market (Note 2)		
Fixed income securities	\$ 319,242	\$ 347,149
Fixed income securities with equity participation	86,006	79,853
Equity securities	<u>2,242,437</u>	<u>2,130,465</u>
	2,647,685	2,557,467
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting), at market (Note 3)	<u>401,368</u>	<u>722,331</u>
	3,049,053	3,279,798
Other assets		
Cash	13,081	
Receivables (Note 5)	50,298	106,372
Program related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$8,045,000 in 1973 and \$7,175,000 in 1972)	7,817	8,116
Land and buildings (Note 6)	23,647	24,209
Other real estate, at cost	<u>1,683</u>	<u>4,763</u>
Total assets	<u>3,145,579</u>	<u>3,423,258</u>
Liabilities		
Net cash overdraft		3,741
Unpaid grants	247,831	246,489
Accounts payable (Note 5)	30,417	55,466
Federal excise tax payable	<u>5,604</u>	<u>11,297</u>
Total liabilities	<u>283,852</u>	<u>316,993</u>
Commitments (Note 8)		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	87,927	80,833
Unappropriated	<u>2,773,800</u>	<u>3,025,432</u>
	<u>\$2,861,727</u>	<u>\$3,106,265</u>

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, 1973 AND 1972

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
	<small>(in thousands of dollars)</small>	
Income		
Dividends, including \$26,989,000 in 1973 and \$40,222,000 in 1972 on Ford Motor Company Class A stock	\$ 77,022	\$ 80,976
Interest	<u>36,699</u>	<u>44,483</u>
	113,721	125,459
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	4,342	3,815
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 7)	<u>5,400</u>	<u>11,250</u>
	9,742	15,065
	103,979	110,394
Expenditures		
Program activities		
Grants approved—organizations	184,597	164,116
Grants approved—individuals	12,498	11,935
Direct conduct of charitable activities*	11,795	10,841
Program management (Note 6)	17,158	18,132
Provision for possible losses on program related investments	<u>1,562</u>	<u>4,813</u>
	227,610	209,837
General administrative (Note 6)	<u>9,420</u>	<u>8,656</u>
	237,030	218,493
Excess of expenditures over income before (depreciation) appreciation on investments and Ford Motor Company Class A stock	(133,051)	(108,099)
(Depreciation) appreciation on (Note 4)		
Investments	(65,545)	221,526
Ford Motor Company Class A stock	<u>(45,942)</u>	<u>(43,170)</u>
	(111,487)	178,356
(Decrease) increase in fund balance during the year	(244,538)	70,257
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,106,265	3,036,008
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$2,861,727</u>	<u>\$3,106,265</u>

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

Statement of Sources
and Uses of Cash
(Cash Basis) (Note 1)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 1973 AND 1972

	1973	1972
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Cash provided by income		
Dividends and interest	\$ 110,495	\$ 127,461
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	4,485	3,735
Net cash provided by income	<u>106,010</u>	<u>123,726</u>
Uses of cash		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments*	195,753	215,890
Direct conduct of charitable activities	11,493	10,384
Program management expenses	17,122	18,230
General administrative expenses	8,769	8,699
Federal excise tax	11,093	9,353
	<u>244,230</u>	<u>262,556</u>
Excess of cash used over cash provided by income	<u>(\$ 138,220)</u>	<u>(\$ 138,830)</u>
Cash provided by net disposition of investments and Ford Motor Company stock		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$1,154,280	\$1,373,079
Proceeds on disposition of Ford Motor Company Class A stock*	274,241	464,765
	<u>1,428,521</u>	<u>1,837,844</u>
Less—Purchase of investments	1,261,181	1,733,364
	<u>167,340</u>	<u>104,480</u>
Cash (used) provided by changes in other assets and liabilities		
Increase in program related investments	(1,173)	(4,493)
Securities (acquired) sold under purchase-resale agreements	(10,000)	27,500
(Increase) decrease in cash balances	(16,822)	9,447
Other, net	(1,125)	1,896
	<u>(29,120)</u>	<u>34,350</u>
	<u>\$ 138,220</u>	<u>\$ 138,830</u>

*Includes \$5,272,000 (72,247 shares) in 1973 and \$8,831,000 (124,705 shares) in 1972 of Ford Motor Company stock delivered in lieu of cash to grantees in payment of grant obligations.

For notes to financial statements, see below.

Notes to
Financial Statements
SEPTEMBER 30, 1973 AND 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 negotiation, are valued at or below cost, which in the aggregate does not exceed estimated realizable values as determined by the Foundation's officers.

The accounts of a wholly-owned subsidiary, formed solely for the purpose of holding land for investment, have been consolidated with those of the Foundation.

Land and buildings, other than those held for investment: 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. Proceeds of sales are deducted from expenses in the year of disposition.

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.

Note 2—Investments

Net market values for securities purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to \$158,472,000 at September 30, 1973 and \$166,324,000 at September 30, 1972 (see Note 1).

The cost of investments other than Ford Motor Company Class A stock, held at September 30, 1973 and 1972, was as follows:

	1973	1972
Fixed income securities	\$ 322,889,000	\$ 350,096,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	98,960,000	83,811,000
Equity securities	1,832,063,000	1,730,456,000
	<u>\$2,253,912,000</u>	<u>\$2,164,363,000</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, 1973 and 1972 were 6,787,023 and 11,008,209, 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 \$59³/₈ at September 30, 1973 and \$66³/₈ at September 30, 1972.

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)	2,115,607	\$141,502,000
To Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit as Trustee under the Savings and Stock Investment Program for salaried employees of the Ford Motor Company	1,882,438	117,901,000
To other exempt organizations under the Foundation's Exchange Program (see below)	150,894	10,353,000
To various grantees in payment of grants	72,247	5,266,000
	<u>4,221,186</u>	<u>\$275,022,000</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—Depreciation/Appreciation on Investments and Ford Motor Company Class A Stock

Depreciation on investments in 1973 comprised realized losses of \$66,129,000 on dispositions, less unrealized appreciation of \$584,000. Comparative amounts for 1972 were realized gains of \$1,281,000 and unrealized appreciation of \$220,245,000, respectively.

Depreciation on Ford Motor Company Class A stock in 1973 comprised realized losses of \$6,215,000 on dispositions, and unrealized depreciation of \$39,727,000. Comparative amounts for 1972 were \$19,735,000 and \$23,435,000.

Unrealized depreciation/appreciation is net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax of \$15,747,000 in 1973 and \$21,452,000 in 1972.

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

Note 5—Receivables and Accounts Payable

Receivables and accounts payable at September 30, 1973 and 1972 comprised the following:

	1973	1972
Receivables		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$ 12,307,000	\$ 12,324,000
Securities sold but not delivered	21,091,000	90,980,000
Due from brokers for securities acquired under purchase-resale agreements	12,000,000	2,000,000
Estimated net condemnation awards on disposition of other real estate	3,190,000	
Other	1,710,000	1,068,000
	<u>\$ 50,298,000</u>	<u>\$ 106,372,000</u>
Accounts payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$ 25,563,000	\$ 51,059,000
Other	4,854,000	4,407,000
	<u>\$ 30,417,000</u>	<u>\$ 55,466,000</u>

Note 6—Land and Buildings

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1973 and 1972 were as follows:

	1973	1972
New York		
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,449,000 in 1973 and \$2,029,000 in 1972)	18,544,000	18,964,000
Overseas		
Office building and housing facilities (net of accumulated depreciation of \$398,000 in 1973 and \$300,000 in 1972)	1,367,000	1,509,000
	<u>\$ 23,647,000</u>	<u>\$ 24,209,000</u>

Depreciation is included in program management expenses and general administrative expenses and aggregated \$524,000 in 1973 and \$520,000 in 1972.

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 \$5,400,000. Tax at 4% is payable principally on investment income, which includes dividends, interest, and net realized gains on security transactions as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

Note 8—Commitments

At September 30, 1973, the Foundation had made loan commitments aggregating approximately \$64.6 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 \$7.5 million of which approximately \$3.5 million is currently outstanding.

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 of sources and uses of cash present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1973 and 1972, its income, expenses and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were 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, 1973 and 1972 by correspondence with the depositaries.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
DECEMBER 13, 1973

Price Waterhouse & Co.

**Opinion of
Independent
Accountants**

Summary of Investments*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1973 AND 1972

	1973			1972		
	(in millions of dollars)		Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market	(in millions of dollars)		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	\$ 13.2	\$ 13.2	.4	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.2	.4
Money market instruments	75.5	75.5	2.5	43.6	43.6	1.3
Other marketable bonds	196.5	195.8	6.4	240.4	239.0	7.3
Securities with limited marketability	37.7	34.8	1.2	53.8	52.3	1.6
	<u>322.9</u>	<u>319.3</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>350.1</u>	<u>347.1</u>	<u>10.6</u>
Fixed income securities with equity participation						
Other marketable bonds	1.5	1.3		3.8	3.7	.1
Securities with limited marketability	97.4	84.7	2.8	80.0	76.2	2.3
	<u>98.9</u>	<u>86.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>79.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Equity securities						
Convertible debentures and notes	82.9	84.3	2.7	98.5	98.4	3.0
Common and convertible preferred stocks	1,707.4	2,119.2	69.5	1,591.2	1,994.2	60.8
Securities with limited marketability	41.8	38.9	1.3	40.8	37.9	1.2
	<u>1,832.1</u>	<u>2,242.4</u>	<u>73.5</u>	<u>1,730.5</u>	<u>2,130.5</u>	<u>65.0</u>
Total investments	<u>2,253.9</u>	<u>2,647.7</u>	<u>86.8</u>	<u>2,164.4</u>	<u>2,557.5</u>	<u>78.0</u>
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)						
(6,787,023 shares in 1973						
and 11,008,209 shares in 1972)	<u>281.2⁽²⁾</u>	<u>401.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>456.1⁽²⁾</u>	<u>722.3</u>	<u>22.0</u>
	<u>\$2,535.1</u>	<u>\$3,049.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$2,620.5</u>	<u>\$3,279.8</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 1964-1973

Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

	1973	1972	1971
Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)	109.3	121.6	136.2
Federal excise tax	5.4	11.2	9.4
Expenditures—per income statement (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities and program management and general administrative expenses)	237.0	218.5	225.1
Cumulative excess of expenditures over income	1,736.8	1,603.7	1,495.6
Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities	(72.4)	(18.4)	56.4
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year ⁽²⁾	(39.1)	196.8	521.9
Fund balance at market value, at end of year⁽³⁾	2,861.7	3,106.3	3,036.0
Expenditures on a cash basis	244.2	262.6	268.3

Statement of Portfolio

Investments

Fixed income securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(27.1)	(167.5)	(67.3)
Market value at end of year ⁽⁴⁾	319.3	347.1	504.8
% of total portfolio	10.5%	10.6%	15.5%
Fixed income securities with equity participation			
Net purchases (sales)	14.7	(8.9)	8.7
Market value at end of year ⁽⁴⁾	86.0	79.9	102.4
% of total portfolio	2.8%	2.4%	3.1%
Equity securities			
Net purchases	164.5	480.8	254.9
Market value at end of year ⁽⁴⁾	2,242.4	2,130.5	1,421.3
% of total portfolio	73.5%	65.0%	43.6%
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)			
Shares disposed of during year	4.2	7.0	5.7
Market value of shares disposed of	275.0	466.0	349.0
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	401.4	722.3	1,231.5
Shares held at end of year	6.8	11.0	18.0
September 30 market price per common share (\$)	59½	66½	69½
% of total portfolio	13.2%	22.0%	37.8%
Percentage held of total outstanding shares of Ford Motor Company	7 %	11 %	17 %

Total portfolio

Market value at end of year ^(2, 6)	3,049.1	3,279.8	3,260.0
-----------------------------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

(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 1971 and subsequent years shown net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax on cumulative 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 cumulative 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⁾					
1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
140.8	149.2	154.5	158.1	157.4	145.4	146.9
236.8	238.0	210.2	262.6	362.2	299.5	241.5
1,397.3	1,301.3	1,212.5	1,156.8	1,052.3	847.5	693.4
(35.3)	(12.6)	(4.8)	8.3	(25.4)	(50.9)	(16.5)
116.1	(534.4)	173.6	528.5	(575.9)	(67.9)	232.2
2,556.0	2,571.2	3,207.0	3,093.9	2,661.6	3,467.7	3,740.6
284.9	286.7	269.6	192.3	229.3	261.9	216.2
(51.9)	(175.7)	(163.8)	(98.0)	(65.3)	168.2	60.4
543.5	590.0	795.2	955.1	1,046.2	1,130.9	972.5
19.2%	20.2%	22.1%	27.0%	34.3%	29.4%	23.9%
25.7	18.8	5.9	(3.6)	(4.3)	(6.4)	(5.9)
87.5	65.4	39.4	33.5	37.1	41.4	47.8
3.1%	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
3.7	165.4	175.8	148.3	113.8	82.6	79.9
976.3	1,094.0	1,053.5	821.3	520.5	475.2	374.4
34.5%	37.5%	29.3%	23.2%	17.1%	12.3%	9.2%
3.4	3.0	2.5	2.2	4.7	6.9	4.1
144.2	148.9	127.6	96.9	238.3	352.1	203.1
1,226.2	1,166.5	1,711.9	1,728.2	1,447.6	2,199.3	2,678.7
23.7	27.0	30.0	32.5	34.7	39.4	46.3
51¾	43⅞	57	53⅞	41¾	55⅞	57⅞
43.2%	40.0%	47.5%	48.8%	47.4%	57.2%	65.7%
22 %	25 %	27 %	30 %	31 %	35 %	42 %
2,833.5	2,915.9	3,600.0	3,538.1	3,051.4	3,846.8	4,073.4

(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.

Staff

Gayle M. Counts, *assistant administrative officer*
Patricia M. Verost, *assistant administrative officer*

Arthur I. Cyr, *program officer*
David Heaps, *representative in Europe*
Ivo J. Lederer, *program officer*
Peter Ruof, *program officer*
Marion F. Bieber, *assistant administrative officer (Paris)*
Ruth D. Carter, *assistant administrative officer*

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Alexander Heard, *chairman*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

McGeorge Bundy, *president*
Alice Boyce, *executive assistant to the president*
Merrimon Cuninggim, *program advisor*
Fred W. Friendly, *advisor on television*
Mary E. Brucker, *associate program advisor*

DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Office of the Vice President

Harold Howe II, *vice president*
Mary-Hart Bartley, *executive assistant*
James W. Armsey, *program advisor*

Higher Education and Research

Peter E. de Janosi, *officer in charge*
Benjamin F. Payton, *officer in charge of minority programs*
Abel C. Amaya, *program officer (Colorado)*
Herschelle S. Challenor, *program officer*
Mariam K. Chamberlain, *program officer*
Fred E. Crossland, *program officer*
Gail Spangenberg, *assistant program officer*
Irma E. Bischoff, *assistant administrative officer*
Marion A. Coolen, *assistant administrative officer*
James R. Jordan, *program advisor (Florida)*

Public Education

Edward J. Meade, Jr., *officer in charge*
Ralph G. Bohrson, *program officer*
Nancy W. Dennis, *program officer*
James A. Kelly, *program officer*
Marjorie Martus, *program officer*
Terry N. Saario, *program officer*
Joshua L. Smith, *program officer*
Richard A. Lacey, *assistant program officer*
Roberta Lynch, *assistant administrative officer*
A. Peter Fraenkel, *program advisor (Madrid)*

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS

Office of the Vice President

W. McNeil Lowry, *vice president*
Virginia C. Lavelle, *executive assistant*

Office of Humanities and the Arts

Richard P. Kapp, *program officer*
Oleg Lobanov, *program officer*
Kenneth W. Prescott, *program officer*
Richard C. Sheldon, *program officer*
Marcia T. Thompson, *program officer*
Laurice H. Sarraf, *administrative officer*

DIVISION OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Office of the Vice President

Mitchell Sviridoff, *vice president*
Louis Winnick, *deputy vice president*
Robert B. Goldmann, *program officer*
Thomas V. Seessel, *program officer*
Shirley Teper, *assistant program officer*
Arlene Feder, *assistant administrative officer*
Helen Kecskemety, *executive assistant*

Urban and Metropolitan Development

Louis Winnick, *officer in charge*
Robert W. Chandler, *program officer*
Anita Miller, *program officer*
William C. Pendleton, *program officer*

Social Development

Sol H. Chafkin, *officer in charge*
Susan V. Berresford, *program officer*
Stanley Brezenoff, *program officer*
Thomas E. Cooney, Jr., *program officer*
Ronald T. Gault, *program officer*
Bryant George, *program officer*
Siobhan Oppenheimer-Nicolau, *program officer*
Basil J. Whiting, *program officer*
Kathryn H. Mitchell, *assistant administrative officer*

Government and Law

Sanford M. Jaffe, *officer in charge*
R. Harcourt Dodds, *program officer*
William J. Grinker, *program officer*
Leonard E. Ryan, *program officer*
Esther R. Schachter, *program officer*

OFFICE OF RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Marshall A. Robinson, *vice president*
Edward A. Ames, *program officer*
William E. Felling, *program officer*
Gordon Harrison, *program officer (London)*
Janet E. Koch, *assistant program officer*
Laura M. Lake, *assistant program officer*
Rita E. Thomas, *executive assistant*

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING

David M. Davis, *officer in charge*
Stuart F. Sucherman, *program officer*
Catherine Nobbe, *program officer*
*Hazel Layton-Thomas, *executive assistant*

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

Office of the Vice President

David E. Bell, *vice president*
Francis X. Sutton, *deputy vice president*
Elinor G. Barber, *program officer*
Lowell S. Hardin, *program officer*
Betty B. White, *assistant administrative officer*
Alice L. Maloney, *executive assistant*
F. Champion Ward, *program advisor*

European and International Affairs

Craufurd D. Goodwin, *officer in charge*
William B. Bader, *program officer*
(Washington, D.C.)

*On leave

Population

Oscar Harkavy, *officer in charge*
Richard T. Mahoney, *program officer*
Lyle Saunders, *program officer*
Anna L. Southam, *program officer*
Michael Teitelbaum, *program officer*
Robert S. Wickham, *program officer*
Adrienne Germain, *assistant program officer*
Robert W. Speir, *program advisor*

Asia and the Pacific

John Bresnan, *head*
Peter F. Geithner, *deputy head*
David Finkelstein, *program officer*
Carl J. Green, *program officer*
John M. Newmann, *assistant program officer*
Elisa M. Scatena, *assistant administrative officer*
Edgar O. Edwards, *program advisor*
Dale E. Hathaway, *program advisor*
Reuben Frodin, *program advisor*
John A. Quinn, *program advisor*

BANGLADESH

George Zeidenstein, *representative*
Stephen D. Biggs, *program officer*
Lincoln C. Chen, *program officer*

INDIA

Harry E. Wilhelm, *representative*
John C. Cool, *deputy representative*
Davidson R. Gwatkin, *assistant representative and program officer*
John G. Sommer, *assistant representative and program officer*
Charles R. Bailey, *assistant to the representative and assistant program officer*
Sadik Toksoz, *program officer*
H. Benjamin Fisher, *assistant program officer*
C. Preston Andrade, *program advisor*
Fred H. Harrington, *program advisor*
A. A. Johnson, *program advisor*

INDONESIA

Guillaume de Spoelberch, *representative*
James J. Bausch, *assistant representative*
Barry D. Gaberman, *assistant to the representative*
Robert J. van Leeuwen, *assistant to the representative*
K. Colin Rosser, *program advisor*
Robert D. A. Shaw, *program advisor*
William A. Schaffer, *program assistant*

PAKISTAN

Frank J. Miller, *representative*
Thomas Hiatt, *assistant to the representative*
Linda J. Redman, *program assistant*

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Eugene S. Staples, *representative*
David E. Pfanner, *deputy representative*
Brent K. Ashabranner, *associate representative and project specialist*
Hugh T. Murphy, *assistant representative*
Jess Hungate, *assistant to the representative*
Charles E. Benoit, *assistant to the representative*
Ozzie G. Simmons, *program officer*

Middle East and Africa

Robert H. Edwards, *head*
James R. Curley, *program officer*
William A. Herman, *program officer*
Richard C. Robarts, *program officer*
Haskell G. Ward, *program officer*
Therese E. Nadeau, *assistant program officer*
Betty Skolnick, *assistant program officer*
Ann Noyes, *assistant administrative officer*

Clark Bloom, *program advisor*
*Melvin J. Fox, *program advisor*
David R. Smock, *program advisor*
W. Hugh Walker, *project specialist*

WEST AFRICA

William K. Gamble, *representative*
Susan R. Goodwillie, *assistant representative*
Ralph W. Harbison, *assistant representative and program advisor*
Cecile C. DeSweemer, *program advisor*
Renate M. Jacob, *assistant to the representative*
Maria A. Mina, *assistant to the representative*
Curt C. F. Wolters, *program assistant*

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

David A. Anderson, *representative*
Thomas D. Scott, *deputy representative*
Susan B. Fisher, *assistant to the representative*
Dorothy Thomas, *assistant to the representative*
Herbert C. Kriesel, *program advisor*
*John D. Gerhart, *program assistant*
Clement Cottingham, *program advisor*

NORTH AFRICA

Wilbert J. Le Melle, *representative*
Richard S. Roberts, *assistant representative*
Piero Bronzi, *program advisor*

MIDDLE EAST

Courtney A. Nelson, *representative*
Samuel E. Bunker, *associate representative*
William T. Irelan, *assistant representative*
Thomas F. Olson, *assistant representative*
Wesley S. Edwards, *assistant to the representative*
Peter Benedict, *program advisor*
Hugh T. Croley, *program advisor*
Delwin A. Roy, *program advisor*

Latin America and the Caribbean

William D. Carmichael, *head*
Richard W. Dye, *deputy head and program officer*
*James A. Gardner, *program officer and assistant to the head*
*Darrrell F. Fienup, *program officer*
*Abraham F. Lowenthal, *program officer*
Robert G. Myers, *program officer*
K. N. Rao, *program officer*
Werner Kiene, *assistant program officer*
Norman R. Collins, *program advisor*
Kalman H. Silvert, *program advisor*

BRAZIL

Stanley A. Nicholson, *representative*
Richard S. Sharpe, *assistant representative*
Ron D. Boring, *assistant to the representative*
Bruce L. Bushey, *assistant to the representative*
Robert T. McLaughlin, *program advisor*
Richard M. Morse, *program advisor*
Gordon W. Perkin, *program advisor*
Eduardo L. Venezian, *program advisor*

CHILE, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY

Peter D. Bell, *representative*
Peter Hakim, *assistant representative*
Gary N. Horlick, *assistant representative*
Nita R. Manitzas, *program advisor*
Thomas F. McCarthy, *program assistant*
Jeffrey M. Puryear, *program assistant*

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

James R. Himes, *representative*
John C. Farrell, *assistant to the representative*
Emily Vargas Adams, *program advisor*
Bruce D. Carlson, *program advisor*
Reed Hertford, *program advisor*
Refugio I. Rochin, *program assistant*

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

John H. Funari, *representative*
Barry R. Schuman, *assistant representative*
George L. Seay, *assistant to the representative*
Howard E. Freeman, *program advisor*

John S. Nagel, *program advisor*
Michael Nelson, *program advisor*
John P. Netherton, *program advisor*

PERU, BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR

James W. Trowbridge, *representative*
Robert S. Drysdale, *assistant representative and program advisor*
Reynold E. Carlson, *program advisor*
Peter T. Knight, *program advisor*
Peter S. Cleaves, *program assistant*

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Vice President

Arthur D. Trottenberg, *vice president*
James T. Ivy, *assistant to vice president*
Iris L. Harris, *executive assistant*

Program Related Investments

Eamon M. Kelly, *officer in charge*
Robert B. Braswell, *administrative officer*
Talton F. Ray, *administrative officer*

Personnel Services

William P. Gormbley, Jr., *officer in charge*
Robert A. Androvetto, *administrative officer*
Donald S. McKay, *administrative officer*
Dorothy J. Osborn, *administrative officer*
Joan C. Carroll, *assistant administrative officer*
Jane E. Heffner, *assistant administrative officer*
Betsey V. Marsh, *assistant administrative officer*
Ernestine Thrash, *assistant administrative officer*

Comptroller

Kieran M. Bracken, *comptroller*
Kenneth Hudson, *deputy comptroller*
John P. Doran, *director, financial advisory services*
Marvin J. Feinstein, *director, taxes and insurance*
Nunzio Masone, Jr., *assistant director, financial advisory services*
Sandy S. Mistretta, *director, information systems and services*
Paul T. Renza, *assistant to comptroller*
Herant Akmajian, *financial advisor*
Bruce S. Barry, *manager, systems projects*
Lawrence R. Cantwell, *manager, general accounting*
Patrick A. Corrigan, *manager, program and payables accounting*
Henry P. Dart, *manager, securities accounting*
Ronald Esola, *financial advisor*
Dennis J. Fallon, *assistant manager, securities accounting*
Patrick Fenton, *assistant budget manager*
Lawrence H. Goldstein, *programmer-analyst*
Vernon Hamilton, *programmer-analyst*
Florence C. Knipschild, *assistant manager, program and payables accounting*
John J. Kosovec, *manager, systems projects*
Jerrold B. Lerner, *assistant to director, information systems and services*
Frank W. McCue, *assistant manager, general accounting*
David T. McDonald, *assistant director, taxes and insurance*
Joseph P. Orzo, *manager, systems projects*
Theresa F. Phillips, *associate systems analyst*
William F. Risano, *manager, systems projects*
Leonard S. Spilka, *financial advisor*
Frank Tantillo, *Manager, data processing services*

Thomas W. Wolf, *financial advisor*
Peter E. Zabriskie, *budget manager*

Logistical Services

James T. Ivy, *officer in charge*
Jeremiah Flynn, *building services manager*

Robert V. Williams, *records services manager*
Jane Franck, *librarian*
Dorothy M. Johnson, *senior buyer*
Joan R. Miller, *senior buyer*
Frederick J. Nolan, *communication services manager*
Doris A. Van Duzer, *assistant administrative officer*
Martha E. Lazarevic, *technical services librarian*
Susan T. Newman, *assistant librarian*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL COUNSEL

Howard R. Dressner, *secretary and general counsel*

Willard J. Hertz, *assistant secretary*
Marilyn S. Craigie, *assistant to the secretary*
Diane L. Galloway, *assistant administrative officer*
Mary Harding, *assistant administrative officer*
Paul H. Feinberg, *assistant general counsel*
Sheila A. McLean, *assistant general counsel*
Jerome W. Anderson, *assistant counsel*
Paulette M. Caldwell, *assistant counsel*
Anthony R. Riolo, *assistant counsel*

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Office of the Vice President

Roger G. Kennedy, *vice president*
Antony Herrey, *director of real estate and negotiated investments*
Ronn K. Lytle, *real estate investment officer*
John R. Stone, *investment officer-economist*
Marianne M. Pallotti, *executive assistant*

Office of the Treasurer

Thomas H. Lenagh, *treasurer*
Lilia C. Clemente, *assistant treasurer and director of investment research*
Norman W. MacLeod, *assistant treasurer and manager of banking*
David C. Batten, *manager, bond portfolio*
Robert G. Bertoletti, *investment analyst*
Leo L. Beserra, *investment analyst*
Edward F. Carroll, *investment analyst*
Bruce E. Cunningham, *investment analyst*
Ruth S. Gamble, *investment analyst*
James P. Holmes, *investment analyst*
Richard A. Hopkins, *manager, direct placement program*
John J. Kavanagh, *investment analyst*
George M. Massick, *investment analyst*
Stanley C. Millard, *convertible bond portfolio trader-manager*
Leslie V. Porter, *investment officer*
Robert J. Powers, *investment analyst*
Richard H. Reid, *investment analyst*
Frederick V. Romano, Jr., *investment analyst*
Juanita Kester, *assistant portfolio administrator*
Charlotte S. Larrabee, *assistant fiscal officer and assistant manager of banking*
Donald S. McKee, *investment analyst-stocks*
Mary Camper-Titsingh, *government research coordinator*
Cheryl N. Chanter, *executive assistant*

OFFICE OF REPORTS

Richard Magat, *director and editor*
Robert E. Tolles, *associate editor*
Lilian D. Plante, *administrative officer*
Nancy H. Boggs, *graphics manager*
John L. LaHoud, *writer*
Oona Sullivan, *writer*

*On leave

Index

Asterisk [] 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.*

- A Better Chance** 5, 8
 Academia Sinica 60
 Academy for Educational Development 16
 *Academy Theatre 47, 50
 Action for Children's Television 29
 Actors Theatre of Louisville 48
 Administrative Staff College of India 54
 *Advisory and Learning Exchange 6
 Affiliate Artists 46
 Africa Publications Trust 66
 African-American Institute 66, 69
 African Association Public Administration and Management 66
 African Social Studies Programme 66
 African Studies Association 66
 Agricultural Development Council 54, 56
 Agricultural Sciences, University of 54
 Ahmadu Bello University 68
 *Ain Shams University 71
 *Aiyetoro High School 69
 Alabama Center for Higher Education 16
 Alabama, University of 38
 *Hugo L. Black Law Center 38
 Alaska Native Foundation 20, 32, 32
 Alaska, University of 6, 20
 *Al-Azhar University 71
 Albany Medical College 78
 Aleppo, University of 72
 Algeria, Government of 70
 All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project 53, 54
 All-India Institute of Medical Sciences 56
 †All-Pro Chicken, Inc. 42
 Alverno College 12
 America, Catholic University of 34
 American Academy of Arts and Sciences 12, 17, 51, 55, 72, 74
 American Arbitration Association 35
 American Assembly 35, 36, 38
 American Association for the Advancement of Science 16, 60
 American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 75
 American Association of Community and Junior Colleges 16
 *American Ballet Theatre 48
 American Bar Association Fund for Public Education 34, 36, 38, 39
 *Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services 38, 39
 *Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration 38
 American Conservatory Theatre 48
 American Council on Education 16, 67
 American Council on Germany 74
 American Council of Learned Societies 45, 50, 58, 60, 73, 75
 American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research 13
 American Federation of Arts 49
 American Foundation on Automation and Employment 35
 American Friends of the Middle East 69, 70
 American Friends Service Committee 66
 American Historical Association 51, 60
 American Indian Historical Society 32, 33
 American Institute of Architects Foundation (New York) 32
 American Institute of Architects Foundation (Washington, D. C.) 34
 American Institute of Architects Research Corporation 20
 American Institute of Indian Studies 60
 American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences 78
 American Jewish Committee 34, 35
 American Justice Institute 38
 American Law Institute 38, 40
 American Place Theater 47
 American Public Health Association 20
 American School of Classical Studies 51
 American Society for Engineering Education 13
 American Society of International Law 73, 73, 74
 American Society of Newspaper Editors 54
 American Society of Planning Officials 34
 American Society for Public Administration 34
 American Symphony Orchestra League 46
 American University of Beirut 71
 American University in Cairo 67, 69, 70, 71
 *English Language Institute 67
 Americans for Indian Opportunity 32, 33
 *Anacostia Neighborhood Museum 45, 46, 50
 Andalus University 57
 Andes, University of 63
 *School of Engineering 63
 Antioch College 12
 Appalachian State University 12
 *Arena Stage 47, 48
 Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences 61
 *Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program 65
 Ariel Foundation 67, 70
 Arizona Job Colleges 32
 Arizona, University of 12, 20
 Arkansas Ecology Center 21, 21
 Arkansas, State of 21, 21
 Art and Architecture Center 32
 Art-Macedonian Artistic Society 50
 Art Students' League of New York 50
 Asian Institute of Management 58
 Asiatic Society (France) 60
 Asiatic Society (India) 55
 Asolo State Theater 47
 Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies 29, 76
 Aspira of America 32
 Associates for Renewal in Education 6
 Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa 67
 Association of African Universities 67
 Association of American Colleges 16
 Association of American Law Schools 38, 42, 73
 Office of Law-Related Research 38
 Association of American Universities 17
 Association of American University Presses 12
 Association for Asian Studies 60
 Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund 39
 Association for Better Housing 36
 Association of Black Foundation Executives 34
 Association for Canadian Studies in the United States 74
 Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes 64
 Association of Colleges of Agriculture in the Philippines 58
 Association for Development 62
 Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges 11
 Association for the History of Civilization-Marc Bloch Association 17
 Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities Research Foundation 16
 Association for International Communications Seminars 70
 Association for the Reform of Legal Education 64
 Association of Research Libraries 75
 Association for Social Action 71
 Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists 13
 Association for the Study of Negro Life and History 12
 Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy 13
 *Astor Library 51
 Athenian School 8
 Athens Technological Organization 40, 51
 Atlanta University 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 32
 *School of Business 31
 Atlanta University Center Corporation 10, 11, 11
 Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers 6
 Atlantic Institute 75
 Australian Institute of International Affairs 76
 Australian National University 60
 Austrian Institute for Economic Research 17
Bahia, Federal University of 62
 Ballet Theatre Foundation 48
 Baltimore Council for Equal Business Opportunity 32
 Baltimore Opera Company 46
 Banaras Hindu University 55
 Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development 53, 54, 54
 Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics 54, 55
 *Bangladesh Planning Commission 55
 Bank Street College of Education 9, 10, 35
 *Bank Street Day Care Consultation Service 37
 Barnard College 77, 78
 Baroda, University of 55
 Battelle Memorial Institute 38
 Bay Area Educational Television Association; see KQED
 Baylor College of Medicine 78
 †Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation 31, 32, 42
 Beirut College for Women 71
 Benedict College 10, 11
 *Learning Resources Center 10
 Bennett College 10, 11
 Berkeley Unified School District 6
 Bethune-Cookman College 10, 11
 Bilingual Children's Television 29
 Birzeit College 71
 Birmingham, University of 78
 Bishop College 10, 11
 Bishop's Fund 32
 Black Child Development Institute 35, 37
 Black Economic Research Center 18, 18, 32
 *Bombay, University of 75
 Bosphorus University 68, 72
 Boston Ballet 49
 Boston, City of School Committee 10
 Boston Community Schools, Federation of 5, 6
 Boston University 12, 32, 75
 *Botswana Extension College 67, 68
 Botswana, Government of 67
 Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, University of 67
 Bowie State College 11
 Brandeis University 40
 Brasilia, University of 62
 Brazil, Government of 61
 Brazilian Foundation for the Development of Science Teaching 62
 Brazilian Society for Instruction 62
 Bristol, University of 18
 British Columbia, University of 20
 British Institute of International and Comparative Law 73
 Broadcast Institute of North America 73
 Brookings Institution 17, 18, 18, 20, 36, 40, 43, 60, 64, 73, 74
 *Brooklyn Academy of Music 45
 *Brooklyn College 9, 50
 Brown University 13, 35, 50, 75, 78, 78
 Brussels, Free University of 75, 78

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (U.S.) 6
Burk Foundation for Education, Frederick 6
- CDCs; see** Community Development Corporations
- †CEDCO Capital Corporation 43
Cairo University 71
California Center for Research and Education in Government 39
California Institute of Technology 20, 74
California State University (Northridge) 11, 12
California, University of (Berkeley) 10, 10, 13, 16, 17, 17, 18, 20, 21, 32, 35, 36, 38, 40, 50, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 66, 71, 76, 78
*Institute of Industrial Relations 36
California, University of (Davis) 38
California, University of (Los Angeles) 12, 13, 35, 39, 50, 66, 75, 76, 78
California, University of (San Diego) 74
California, University of (Santa Barbara) 9, 20
California, University of (Santa Cruz) 12
Cambridge, University of 13, 17, 38, 75, 78
Cape Coast, University of 69
Capital Formation, Inc. 34
Carleton University 74, 75
*Carnegie Commission on Higher Education 16
*Carnegie Corporation 10, 37
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 74
Carnegie-Mellon University 16, 18, 18, 75, 78
Case Western Reserve University 78
Catalyst 36
Catholic University of; *see distinctive name*
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University 65
Ceará, Federal University of 61, 62
Center, *see also Centre*
Center for Analysis of Public Issues 40
Center for Applied Linguistics 76
*Center for Arabic Study Abroad 71
Center for Community Change 4, 6, 32
Center of Concern 78
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 60, 78
Center for Education in International Management 17
*Center for Educational Leadership 3
*Center of Educational Research (Argentina) 61
Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile) 61, 63
Center for Educational Research and Development (Lebanon) 68, 71
Center for Educational Studies 65
Center for Educational Television 58
Center for Governmental Studies 40
Center for Inter-American Relations 61
Center for Law and Social Policy 39
Center for Policy Research 34
Center for Psycho-Pedagogical Research 61, 65
Center for Residential Security Design 38, 38
Center for Social and Industrial Research 17
Center for Socio-Political Research and Information 66
Center of Studies of Population and Development 65
Center for Study and Research in Comparative Politics 18
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles 47
†Center for Understanding Media, Inc. 42
Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs 34, 35
Center for Women Policy Studies 35, 37
Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises 62
Central Bureau of Statistics 56
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (India) 55, 57
Central Institute of English Language (Thailand) 59
Central Institute for Experimental Animals 78
Central Institute of Indian Languages 55
Central Reserve Bank of Peru 65
Centre College of Kentucky 12
- *Centre for Economic Development and Administration 58
Centre for Environmental Studies 40, 74, 76
Chagas Foundation, Carlos 60, 62
Chaim Sheba Medical Center 78
†Cheetah Charter Bus Service Co., Inc. 42
Chelsea Theater Center 48
**Chicano Chronicle* 11, 12
Chicanos Por La Causa 32, 32
Chicago Dance Foundation 49
Chicago Economic Development Corporation 34
Chicago, University of 3, 6, 13, 20, 38, 40, 61, 70, 74, 76, 78
Chiangmai University 59
Children's Hospital Medical Center 78
Children's Television Workshop 8
Chile, Government of 63
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of 60, 63
*Center for National Planning Studies 63
*Center for Urban Development 63
*Institute of Political Science 63
Chile, University of 63, 63, 64
*Center of Biology Reproduction 63
*Center for Pediatric Research 63
*Department of Nutrition and Food Technology 63
Chinese University of Hong Kong 57
**Chronicle of Higher Education* 16
Chulalongkorn University 59
Churchill College 13
Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park 47
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association 46
Circle, The 34
*Citizens' Advocate Center 39
Citizens Committee on Population and the American Future 76
Citizens Conference of State Legislatures 39
Citizens' Research Foundation 40
*City Center Cinematheque 49
City Center of Music and Drama 46, 48, 49
City University of New York; *see* New York, City University of
Claremont University Center 3, 6, 11, 12
Clark College 11, 11
Cleveland Institute of Music 46
†Coalition Venture Corporation 43
Coe College 12
Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corporation (WCBB) 29
College of; *see distinctive name*
College Art Association 49
College Entrance Examination Board 11, 12, 16
Colombia, National University of 64
Colombia, Republic of 64
Colombian Agricultural Institute 62, 64
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine 64
Colombian Association of Family Welfare 64
Colombian Institute for Educational Credit and Technical Studies Abroad 64
Colombian Institute of Social Development 64
Colorado College 12
Colorado Economic Development Association 32
Colorado Mountain College 6
Colorado, University of 12, 13, 20, 61, 76
Columbia University 3, 6, 17, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 50, 51, 60, 66, 67, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78
*Conservation of Human Resources Project 40
*Horace-Mann Lincoln Institute 10
*Institute on East Central Europe 74
*Russian Institute 74
Teachers College 3, 6, 10
*Urban Center 40
Committee for a Comprehensive Education Center 6
Committee for Coordination of Investigation of Lower Mekong Basin 54
Committee for Economic Development 16, 17, 60
Common Fund for Nonprofit Organizations 16, 17
- *Common Fund II 17
*Commonwealth Fund 37
*Community Development Corporations (CDCs) 31, 32, 32, 34
†Community Health Care Center Plan, Inc. 42
Community News Service 34
Community Television, Inc. (WJCT) 29
†Community Television of Southern California (KCET) 29, 44
Company for the Development of Cinematography in Greece 49
Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital 65
Concepción, University of 63
Conference Board, Inc. 20
Confluence of the Three Arts 55, 57
†Congaree Iron and Steel Co., Inc. 44
†Connecticut Housing Investment Fund 36, 44
Connecticut Players Foundation 47
*Connecticut, State of 21
Midstate Regional Planning Agency 21, 22
Conservation Commissions 22, 22
Conservation Foundation 21
Constitutional Rights Foundation 9
Cook County, Illinois 36
*Assessor's Office 36
†Cooperative Assistance Fund 34, 34, 43
Cornell University 13, 20, 35, 36, 38, 50, 58, 60, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78
Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education 16
Corporation for Public Broadcasting 27, 29, 29
*Corrections 39
Costa Rica, University of 60, 62, 64
*Center for Social and Population Studies 64
Council for American Private Education 8
*Council for European Studies 74
Council for Financial Aid to Education 16
Council on Foreign Relations 69, 73, 74
Council on Foundations 79
Council on International Educational Exchange 75
Council on Interracial Books for Children 9, 34
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility 39, 42
Council on Library Resources 51
Council of Southern Universities 11
Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs 40
Cromwell Foundation, William Nelson 39
- DINE, Inc.; see** Demonstration in Navajo Education, Inc.
Dakar, University of 67, 69
*Center of Applied Linguistics 67
Dalhousie University 74
Dallas Civic Opera Company 46
Dance Theatre of Harlem 48, 48
Dar es Salaam, University of 67
Dartmouth College 12, 78
Darul Musannefin Shibli Academy 55
Davao Association of Colleges and Schools 58
Davao Antheneum 58
Day Care and Child Development Council of America 35, 37
De La Salle College 58
Delhi, University of 55, 56, 60
*Delta Foundation 32
Demonstration in Navajo Education, Inc. (DINE, Inc.) 6
Denver, University of 13, 69, 74, 76
Departmental Committee for Court Administration 39
†Detroit Educational Television Foundation 44
Detroit Symphony Orchestra 47
*Development Advisory Service 55
Diebold Institute for Public Policy Studies 18
Dillard University 10, 11
District of Columbia 32, 40
Di Tella Institute, Torcuato 61
*Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History, Frederick 50
Drug Abuse Council 31, 36, 37
Duke University 18, 18, 39, 40, 75, 76
†Durham Homes, Inc. 44

- *Eagleton Institute of Politics** 39
 Earlham College 12
 East Africa, University of 67
 East Anglia, University of 10
 †East Central Catfish Operations, Inc. 42
 East Central State, Government of 68
 *East Central Committee for Opportunity 31, 32
 East Harlem Block Nursery 6
 †Ebony Development Corporation 42
 *Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale (Belgium) 17
 Economic Development Foundation 72
 Economic Research Development Corporation 63, 64
 Economic and Social Studies Conference Board 72
 Edinburgh, University of 78
 Edison Institute 79
 Editorial Projects for Education 16
 Education Development Center 3, 6
 Education Law Center 39, 42
 Education Task Force 58
 *Education and World Affairs 75
 Educational Change, Inc. 16
 Educational Communications Corporation (Los Angeles) 6, 6
 †Educational Communications Corporation (WNET) 29, 44
 Educational Facilities Laboratories 10
 Educational Products Information Exchange Institute 10
 Educational Projects, Inc. 58
 Educational Testing Service 10
 Egypt, Arab Republic of 71
 El Paso Community College 11, 12
 El Salvador, University of 61
 *"Electric Company" 8
 Emory University 6, 13, 75, 78
 *Empire State College 13
 *Energy Policy Project 19, 20, 24
 Environmental Defense Fund 20, 21
 Environmental Law Institute 21
 *Environmental Quality Council 22
 Erie County, Pa., 20
 *Commissioners of 20
 Essex, University of 18
 Europe, College of 75
 European Community Institute for University Studies 74, 75
 European Foundation for Management Development 17
 European Institute for Advanced Study in Management 17
 Evers Fund, Medgar 32
- †**FCH Services, Inc.** 44
 *Fairchild Foundation 10
 Family Planning Foundation 54, 55
 Federal Educational and Research Trust 75
 Federal University of; *see distinctive name*
 Festival Orchestra Society 47
 †First Harlem Securities Corporation 42
 Fisk University 10, 11, 11
 Florida Citizens' Commission on Education 10
 Florida, University of 75
 Food and Agricultural Organization (Chile) 63
 For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center 39
 Ford Hospital, Henry 78, 79
 *Foreign Area Fellowship Program 61
 Fort Worth Civic Opera Association 46
 Foundation for American Dance 48
 Foundation Center (New York) 79
 Foundation Center for Research and Social Action (Argentina) 61, 61
 Foundation for Community Development 32
 Foundation for Cooperative Housing 38
 Foundation for Higher Education and Development 63, 64
 Foundation for Management Education and Development 55, 56
 Foundation for National Development 65
 Foundation for Population Studies 65
- Foundation for Repertory Theatre of Rhode Island 47
 *Foxfire 6, 9
 Free Southern Theater 50
 Free University of Brussels 75, 78
 Fund for Alternatives in Education 6
 Fund for Assistance to Private Education 58
 Fund for the City of New York 79, 79
 Fund for International Conference of Agricultural Economists 75
 †Funds for Self-Enterprise 43
- Gandhigram** 55
 Genetics Society of America 78
 Geneva, University of 9, 78
 George Washington University 6, 11, 20, 21, 32, 34, 46, 50
 *Institute for Educational Leadership 6
 *Workshops for Careers in the Arts 46
 Georgetown University 38, 39, 42, 78
 *Institute for Public Interest Representation 42
 *Law Center 42
 Georgia State University 34
 Georgia, University of 13, 16, 78
 German Association for East Asian Studies 60
 German Association for Foreign Affairs 75
 Ghana, Government of 68
 Ghana, University of 68
 Glasgow, University of 75
 Governmental Affairs Institute 40
 Graduate Institute of International Studies 72, 74
 Graduate School of Business Administration 65
 Grand Valley Colleges 12
 Great Cities Program for School Improvement 6
 Greater Boston Community Development 36, 38
 Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation (WCET) 29
 Greater Hartford Process, Inc. 40, 43
 †Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc. 29, 44
 †Greater Watts Development Corporation 42
 Greek Association of Contemporary Music 46
 Grenoble, University of 18
 Guanabara, University of the State of 62
 Guinea, Government of 68
 Guthrie Theatre Foundation 47
- Hacettepe University** 72
 Hague Academy of International Law 73
 Haile Selassie I University 68
 Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences 62
 Hamline University 12
 Hampshire College 12
 Hampton Institute 10, 11, 11
 Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration 56
 Harlem Commonwealth Council 32
 Harlem Preparatory School 4, 6
 †Harvard Community Health Plan, Inc. 42
 Harvard University 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 18, 20, 38, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 68, 72, 74, 75, 75, 76, 78
 *Development Advisory Service 55
 *Graduate School of Education 75
 *John F. Kennedy School of Government 18
 *Law School 75
 *Medical School 76
 *Russian Research Center 74
 *School of Law 18
 Hasanuddin University 57
 Haverford College 12
 Hawaii, University of 12, 14, 20, 60
 *Hawaii Environmental Simulation Laboratory 19
 Hawthorne School 5, 6
 Helsinki, University of 78
 Henry Street Settlement 36, 50
 Higher School for Public Administration 65
- Historical Society of Pennsylvania 49
 Holy Names College 50
 Home Advisory Council of New York 39
 Home Education Livelihood Program, Inc. 32, 32
 Home Investments Fund 36
 Homi Bhabha Fellowship Council 55
 Hospital of Nutritional Diseases 65
 Hough Area Development Corporation 38, 38
 Housing Development Corporation of the Council of Churches of New York City 38, 38
 Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington 36
 Houston Ballet Foundation 49
 Houston Grand Opera Association 46
 Howard University 11, 13, 16, 32, 34
 Human Ecology Research Station 64
 Hunter College 36
 Huston-Tillotson College 10, 11
- Ibadan, University of** 66, 68
 *Faculty of Agriculture 66, 68
 Ife, University of 67, 68
 Illinois, University of 10, 20, 38, 50, 66, 75, 76, 78
 Immaculate Heart College 12
 Imperial College of Science and Technology 20
 India, Government of 55, 56
 *Ministry of Health 55
 *Ministry of Labor and Employment 56
 Indian Agricultural Research Institute 55
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research 53, 55
 Indian Council of Social Science Research 55
 Indian Education Training, Inc. 32, 33
 Indian Institute of Horticultural Research 55
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research 53, 55
 Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) 55
 Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) 55
 Indian Institute of Public Administration 55, 56
 Indian Institute of Technology 55
 Indiana University 56, 60, 76
 Indiana University Foundation 9, 12
 Indonesia, Government of 56
 *Ministry of Education 57
 *Ministry of Finance 55
 *National Archives of Indonesia 56
 *National Development Planning Agency 56
 Indonesia, University of 54, 56, 57
 *Demographic Institute 54
 *University of Indonesia Press 56
 Indonesian Institute of Sciences 57
 Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association 56
 Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics 56
 *Industry-University Foundation 17
 †Inner-City Business Improvement Forum 34, 43
 Inner City Cultural Center 50
 Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration 65, 66
 Institute of Agronomic Research 61, 62
 Institute of Applied Manpower Research 55
 Institute of Business Administration 54
 *Institute of Development Management 70
 Institute of Ecology 21
 Institute of Geography 72
 Institute for Intercultural Studies 73
 Institute of International Affairs 73, 74
 Institute of International Education 18, 55, 57, 61, 63, 67, 76, 78
 Institute of Judicial Administration 38
 *Institute of Languages 71
 Institute for Legal Teaching and Research 63
 Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution 35
 *Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama 62
 Institute of Peruvian Studies 65
 *Institute of Planning 71
 Institute of Politics 32
 Institute of Race Relations 34

- Institute for Religion and Social Change 13
 Institute of Social Technology 40
 Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences 18, 78
 Institute of Southeast Asian Studies 60
 *Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research 68
 *Institute of Statistical Studies 71
 Institute for Strategic Studies 74
 Institute for the Study of Conflict 74
 Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service 6, 9
 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences 63
 Inter-American Planning Society 61
 Inter-American Press Association Technical Center 61
 Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching 61, 61
 *Interdenominational Theological Center 11
 Intermuseum Conservation Association 49
 International African Institute 66
 International Association of Chiefs of Police 39
 International Association for Cultural Freedom 73, 73
 International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement 10, 76
 International Association of Law Libraries 74
 International Association of Students 18
 International Atomic Energy Agency 73
 International Baccalaureate Office 10
 International Broadcast Institute 73, 76
 International Center for Educational Development 20
 International Center of Tropical Agriculture 60, 62
 International Centre of Theatre Research 45, 47
 International City Management Association 39, 43
 *International Committee for Contraceptive Research 76
 International Congress of Africanists 66
 International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences 10, 76
 International Contemporary Music Exchange 46, 51
 International Council for Educational Development 75, 76
 International Council of Museums 49, 50, 54
 International Council of Scientific Unions 21
 International Economic Association 54, 74
 International Extension College 66, 67, 68
 International House of Japan 58, 60
 International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis 18, 18
 International Institute for Environment and Development 20, 21
 International Institute for the Management of Technology 17
 *International Institute for Study of Human Reproduction 78
 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture 65, 66, 66
 International Inventory of Musical Sources 46, 48
 International Law Association, American Branch of the 79
 International Legal Center 38, 67, 73, 74, 75
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center 58, 60, 61, 62, 66, 70
 International Press Institute 59, 60, 66, 69
 International Reading Association 10
 International Research and Exchanges Board 74, 75
 International Rice Research Institute 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
 International Studies Association 74
 International Theatre Institute of the United States 48
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 19, 21
 International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science 18
 Interracial Council for Business Opportunity 34, 34
 *Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies 58
 Iowa, State University of 50
 Islam and the Modern Age Society 55
 Islamabad, University of 55, 58
 Israel Foundations Trustees 71
 Ivory Coast, Government of 68
 Jacksonville Symphony Association 47
 Jakarta, Government of the Special District of 57
 Janata Shikshan Madal 55
 Japan Economic Research Center 17
 Javeriana University, Pontifical Catholic 64
 Jobs Clearing House 32
 *Joffrey Ballet 48
 Johns Hopkins University 13, 40, 66, 74, 74, 75, 76, 79
 Joint Center for Community Studies 18, 18
 Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications 8
 Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of 71
 Juiz De Fora, Federal University of 62, 64
 Junta of the Cartagena Agreement 65
 *KCET (Los Angeles) 27, 29
 *KERA (Dallas) 27, 29
 KQED (San Francisco) 27, 29
 Kaduna Polytechnic 68, 69
 *Kaiser Foundation, Henry J. 37
 Kansas City Lyric Theatre 46
 Kansas, University of 66, 79
 Karachi, University of 58
 Karolinska Institute 79
 Kasetsart University 59
 *Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, John F. 47
 Kent State University 12
 Kentucky Opera Association 46
 Kenya Association of University Women 67
 Khartoum, University of 72
 Khon Kaen University 59
 King, Jr. Center for Social Change, Martin Luther 34
 *King Hospital, Martin Luther 31
 Kodaly Musical Training Institute 50
 Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation 60
 Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences 54
 La Mama Experimental Theater Club 48
 Laboratory for Experimental Medicine 79
 Lagos, University of 69
 *Comparative Education Center 69
 Lake Forest University 12
 *Lake George Opera 46
 Lake Michigan Federation 20, 21
 Lambung Mangkurat University 57
 *Language Association of Eastern Africa 67
 Language Research Foundation Trust 9
 Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction 61
 *Latin American Council of Social Sciences 60, 61
 Latin American Demographic Center 61
 Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences 61
 Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning 61
 Latin American Studies Association 66
 Lawrence University 51
 Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law 9, 10, 38, 41, 69, 69
 Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities 36
 League of Cities/Conference of Mayors 32, 35
 League of Red Cross Societies 21, 74
 League of Women Voters Education Fund 9, 10, 39, 40, 42
 League of Women Voters, Overseas Education Fund 56
 Learning Research and Development Center 9
 Lebanese University 71
 Lebanon, Republic of 68, 71
 *Ministry of Education 68
 Legal Action Center of the City of New York 38, 40
 Legal Aid Society of Cleveland 38
 LeMoyne-Owen College 10, 11
 Lewis School of Fine Arts, Elma 46, 50
 Leyden, University of 73
 Library of Congress 51
 *Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts 51
 Lincoln University 10, 11
 Linguistic Society of America 76
 Little Ballet Troupe 55
 Liverpool, University of 79
 London Business School Charitable Trust 17
 London School of Economics and Political Science 18, 78
 London, University of 60, 74
 *Long Wharf Theatre 47
 Loughborough University of Technology 74
 Louisiana State University 12
 Louvain, Catholic University of 17, 18, 78
 Low Income Housing Development Corporation 36
 *Loyola University 20
 Lund, University of 79
 Lyric Opera of Chicago 46
 Madurai University 56
 Maharashtra, Government of 55
 Mahidol University 59
 Maine, University of 21
 Makerere University 67
 Malaya, University of 57
 Malaysia, Government of 57
 *Educational Planning and Research Division 56
 *Ministry of Education 56
 Malaysian Economic Association 57
 Management Education Foundation 72
 Management Foundation of East Java 55, 56
 Manchester, University of 17, 79
 Manitoba, University of 20
 Marga Institute 57
 *Mark Taper Forum 47
 Marlboro School of Music 46
 Massachusetts Audubon Society 21
 Massachusetts, Commonwealth of 10
 *Board of Education 10
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 35, 55, 63, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79
 Massachusetts, University of (Amherst) 3, 6, 9, 17, 17
 Massachusetts, University of (Boston) 6
 *McCarter Theatre 48
 *McGill University 51, 74, 76
 Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning 76
 Metropolitan Applied Research Center 34, 34
 Metropolitan Fund, Inc. (Detroit) 40
 Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County 20
 *Metropolitan Museum of Art 50
 Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund 38, 41
 Mexican American Unity Council 32, 32
 Mexican Institute of Social Studies 65
 Mexico; see United Mexican States
 Mexico, College of 60, 65
 Mexico, National Autonomous University of 64, 65
 Miami, University of 22, 76, 79
 Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom 76
 Michigan State University 12, 58
 Michigan, University of 13, 16, 16, 18, 18, 20, 34, 40, 40, 50, 54, 59, 60, 66, 70, 74, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79
 *Department of Population Planning 77
 *Medical School 79
 Middle East Institute 70
 Middle East Studies Association 69, 70
 Middle East Technical University 70, 72
 Midstate Regional Planning Agency (Connecticut) 21, 22
 Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities 59, 76
 Milan, University of 79

- Miles College 10, 11
Mills College 16, 16, 46
Minas Gerais, Federal University of 59, 62
Mindanao State University 58, 59
Minnesota Metropolitan State College 12
Minnesota, University of 13, 16, 39, 63
†Minority Contractors Assistance Project, Inc. 34, 34, 43
Minority Economic Development Corporation 34
†Minority Equity Capital Co., Inc. 43
Minority Rights Group 74
Mississippi Action for Community Education 32, 32
Mississippi Economic Development Corporation 32
Mississippi State University 11
Mississippi, University of 75
Missouri, University of 39, 50
Montana, State of 21, 22, 22
*Environmental Quality Council 22
Montana, University of 12
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies 64, 65
Montreal, University of 38, 70, 75
Morehouse College 11, 11
Morgan State College 13
†Mortgage Opportunities, Inc. 42
Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen 70
*Moroccan School of Administration 70
Morocco, Kingdom of 70
Morris Brown College 11, 34
Moton Memorial Institute, Robert R. 11
Mount Sinai School of Medicine 79
Museum of Fine Arts 49
Music Educators National Conference 50
Music Library Association 46, 49
†Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust 44
Mycenaen Foundation 51
- NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund** 34, 36, 36, 38, 41
NAACP Special Contribution Fund 34
Nairobi, University of 67, 69
Naples, University of 17
Nashville and Davidson County, Metropolitan Government of 20
Nassau County, State of New York 39
Natal, University of 69
National Academy of Education 10
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation 39, 40, 40
National Academy of Sciences 13, 20, 61, 74
National Affairs, Inc. 40
National Affiliation of Concerned Business Students 16
National Archives Trust Fund Board 51
National Area Development Institute 40
*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 34
National Association of College and University Business Officers 16
National Association of Counties Research Foundation 40
National Association of Educational Broadcasters 29
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials 38
National Association of Independent Schools 8
National Association of Insurance Commissioners 39
National Association of Regional Councils 40
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges 17
National Audubon Society 21
National Autonomous University of; *see distinctive name*
National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute 61, 65
National Bureau of Economic Research 13, 74, 78
National Catholic Educational Association 8
National Centre for the Performing Arts 55
National Center for State Courts 38, 40
National Center for Voluntary Action 36
National Civil Service League 39
National Commission for Cooperative Education 8
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing 36
National Committee on Household Employment 36
National Committee Support of the Public Schools 8, 10
National Committee on United States-China Relations 58, 60
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws 39, 74
National Council for the Advancement of Education Writing 10
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. 36
National Council on Crime and Delinquency 38
National Council for Equal Business Opportunity 34, 34
National Council of La Raza 10, 31, 34
National Council of La Raza Housing Development Corporation 36
National Council of Negro Women 34, 36
National Council of the Peruvian University 65
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research 61
*National Development Planning Agency 56
National Economic and Development Authority 59
*National Education Association 7
National Education Commission 59
*National Education Council 56
National Endowment for the Humanities 12, 50, 51, 60, 73, 74, 75
National Engineering University 65
*National Family Planning Board (Malaysia) 77
National Family Planning Coordinating Board (Indonesia) 56
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education 6, 7, 10
National Fund for Agricultural and Livestock Research 66
*National Institute of Archeology 56
National Institute of Development Administration 55, 56, 59
National Institute of Health and Medical Research 79
*National Institute of Public Health 54
*National Institute of Research and Documentation 68
National Legal Aid and Defender Association 38
National Manpower Policy Task Force 32
National Municipal League 40
National Museums Board of Zambia 67
National Office for the Rights of the Indigent 38
National Office of Statistics and Census 65
National Opinion Research Center 34, 35
*Center for the Study of American Pluralism 35
National Planning Association 40, 74
National Planning Institute 65
National Public Affairs Broadcast Center for Public Television 27
National Research and Development Center for Teacher Education 59
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students 11
National School of Administration (Congo) 70
National School of Administration (Tunisia) 70
National School of Agriculture 63, 64
National Training and Development Service for State and Local Government 39
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the U.S. 40
National Union of Engineers 70
National University of; *see distinctive name*
National Urban Coalition 9, 10, 36
National Urban League 34, 34, 36, 40
Native American Rights Fund 38
Natural Resources Defense Council 20, 21
Nature Conservancy (Virginia) 21
Nature Conservancy of Canada 21
Navajo Community College 12, 32, 33
Negro Ensemble Company 50
Neighborhood Housing Services (Washington, D. C.) 38
Neighborhood Housing Services of Dallas 38
Nepal, Government of 58
New College 12
New Community Development Foundation 40
New Detroit, Inc. 10
New Haven Board of Education 8
New Haven Legal Assistance Association 38
New Jersey, State of 10
*Department of Education 10
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop 50
New Mexico Highlands University 11
New Mexico, University of 9
New Orleans Opera House Association 46
New School for Social Research 12, 35, 40
New York, City of
Board of Education 8, 10
*New York City Ballet 48, 49, 51
*New York City Opera 46, 51
New York City-Rand Institute 40, 43
New York, City University of 6, 9, 10, 12, 12, 16, 50, 62, 74
*Center for Puerto Rican Studies and Research 12
New York Jazz Museum (New York Hot Jazz Society) 46, 48
New York Pro Musica Antiqua 46
New York, Regents of the State of 12
New York Shakespeare Festival 48, 51
New York, State University of
*Empire State College 13
*School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University 36
New York, State University of (Albany) 38, 39, 56
New York, State University of (Stony Brook) 20, 50
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture 50
New York University 16, 17, 18, 38, 39, 40, 49, 50, 74
Institute of Fine Arts 49, 50
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs 60
Newark, City of 10
Newark Community Center of the Arts 50
Newton College of the Sacred Heart 72
Nigeria
East Central State, Government of 68
Nigeria, Government of 67, 69
*Federal Ministry of Agriculture 67
Northern Nigeria, Government of 69
Western Nigeria, Government of 69
Nigeria, Government of 67, 69
*Federal Ministry of Agriculture 67
Nigeria, University of 68, 69
*Economic Development Institute 69
*Faculty of Education 69
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs 69
*Nigerian Institute of Journalism 69
Nigerian Institute of Management 69, 70
*Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research 68
Nonprofit Housing Center 36
North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation 32
North Carolina, University of 34, 78
North Jersey Conservation Foundation 22
Northern Nigeria, Government of 69
Northwestern University 6, 51, 60, 66, 75
*Center for Interdisciplinary Study of Science and Technology 51
Notre Dame Educational Association 58
Notre Dame, University of 12, 34, 34
*Center for Civil Rights 34
Nova University of Advanced Technology 6

- Oak Ridge Associated Universities** 40
Oakland, City of 40
*Department of Human Resources 40
Oakland Neighborhood Housing Services 38
Oakland Unified School District 10
Obor, Inc. 57
Oceanic Foundation 20
Oglala Sioux Community College 11
Ohio, State of 39
Ohio State University 3, 6, 75
Okike 68
Oklahoma State University 58
O'Neill Memorial Theater Center, Eugene 45, 48
Open University 12, 13, 14
Opera Association of New Mexico 46
Opera Festival Association 46
*Organization of Demographic Associates 57
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 10, 17
Organization for Social and Technical Innovation 6
Otterbein College 12
†Our Markets, Inc. 42
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D. C.) 76
Overseas Development Institute (London) 67, 76
*Oxford University 76
- PIDE**; see Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
†PUSH Foundation, The 44
Pajajaran University 56
*Pakistan Administrative Staff College 58
Pakistan Arts Council 58
Pakistan, Government of 54, 58
*Statistical Division and Census Organization 54
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) 54, 55, 58, 75
Pan-African Institute for Development 69
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools 61
Pan American Federation of Endocrinological Societies 61
Pan American Health Organization 61, 62
Pancasila Farmer's Movement 56
Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, G. B. 54
Para, Federal University of 62
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies 65
Paris I, University of 18
Paris South, University of 79
*Park East High School (New York City) 5
Parks Council, Inc. 21
Paulista School of Medicine 62
Peabody College for Teachers, George 6
Pennsylvania Ballet Association 48
Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of, Department of Public Instruction 9
Pennsylvania, University of 3, 6, 13, 20, 32, 40, 50, 76, 78
*Population Studies Center 77
Pernambuco, Federal University of 59, 62
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of 65
Peru, Republic of 65
Phelps-Stokes Fund 11, 12, 66
Philadelphia Board of Education 8
Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement 36
Philadelphia, Resident Advisory Board of 38
Philippine Council for Agricultural Research 58
Philippine Foundation for Cultural and Educational Development 58
Philippine Normal College 59
Philippine Social Science Council 59
Philippines, Government of 59
Philippines, University of 58, 59
*College of Agriculture 59
*Population Institute 59
*School of Economics 59
Phillips Academy 5, 8
Pittsburgh, University of 9, 57, 58, 74, 75, 79
- Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland 78
Planned Parenthood Federation of America 78
Play House, The 47
*“Plaza Sesamo” 61
Police Foundation 39, 40
Political and Economic Planning 74
Pontifical Catholic University of; see *distinctive name*
Population Center Foundation 59
Population Council 70, 70, 76, 78, 79
Population Reference Bureau 78
Portland Opera Association 46
Potomac Institute 40
Pratt Institute 34
Princeton University 13, 17, 17, 20, 48, 51, 60, 70, 74, 75, 76, 78
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County 79
Program-Related Investments 42, 43, 44
†Progress Enterprises 42
Public Advocates 39, 42
Public Broadcasting Service 27, 29
Public Education Association 8
**Public Interest, The* 40
Public Technology Inc. 40, 43
Public Television Foundation for North Texas (KERA) 29
*Public Theatre 51
Puerto Foundation, Antonio 64
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund 39, 40, 41
Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center 34, 35
Punjab Agricultural University 55
*College of Agricultural Engineering 55
Purdue University 61
- Queen Elizabeth House** 60
Queens College (Oxford) 17
Queen's University of Belfast 72, 74
Quinault Tribal Council 20
- Race Relations Information Center** 34
Radcliffe College 16, 16
*Radcliffe Institute for Independent Study 16, 16
Rand Corporation 10, 17, 18, 30, 39
Rashtriya Kala Mandal 55
Regents of the State of New York 12
Regional Council for Education 67
*Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development 57
Regional Plan Association 40
Regional Population Center 64, 65
Research Foundation of the State University of New York; see New York, State University of (Albany)
Research Institute for Educational Problems 10
Resources for the Future 19, 20, 25, 61, 64
Reykjavik Children's Music School (Iceland) 46, 50
**Review* (Inter-American Planning Society) 61
Rhode Island, University of 74
Rice University 13
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of 62
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of 62
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of 62
Rio Grande do Sul, Pontifical Catholic University of 62
Roberson Memorial Center 45, 50
Robert College see Bosphorus University
*Rockefeller Foundation 78
Rome, University of 79
Roosevelt University 12
Royal Institute of International Affairs 74
Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning 76
Royaumont Center for a Science of Man 18
Rural Housing Alliance 36
Rust College 10, 11
Rutgers University 12, 22, 36, 75
*Eggleston Institute of Politics 39
- St. Antony's College** 76
St. Augustine's College 10, 11
St. Joseph University 72
St. Louis Housing Loan Fund 36
*St. Louis Symphony Orchestra 45
St. Louis Symphony Society 46
Saint Paul Civic Philharmonic Society 46
St. Paul Opera Association 46
St. Paul's College 16
Salk Institute for Biological Studies 79
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Inc. 75
San Antonio Abad, National University of 65
San Diego County Board of Supervisors 19, 20
San Diego Opera 46
San Diego State College 20
San Francisco Ballet Association 48
San Francisco Conservatory of Music 46
San Francisco Development Fund 36
San Francisco Opera Association 46
Sangamon State University 12
San Marcos, National University of 61, 65
*Center of Applied Linguistics Research 61
Santa Clara County Board of Education 10
Santa Fé, College of 11
Santo Tomas, University of 59
São Paulo, State of 62
São Paulo, University of 62, 62
*Scaife Foundation, Sarah Mellon 38
School of American Ballet 48
Science Education Center 59
*Science Education Development Commission 72
Sciences, University of 57
Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey 72
Seattle, Municipality of Metropolitan 20
Seattle Opera Association 46
Seattle Urban League 36
*“Sesame Street” 8, 61, 65
Shaker Heights Board of Education 10
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources 55
Sierra Club Foundation 21
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund 20, 21
Silliman University 58
Singapore, Government of 57
Singapore, University of 57
*Center for Economic Research 57
*Department of Law 57
*Faculty of Engineering 57
Sinte Gleska College Center 11
Smith University, Johnson C. 10, 11
Smithsonian Institution 21, 22, 46, 50
Social Communications Center Development and Research Foundation 59
Social Research Centre 69, 71
Social Science Research Council 13, 18, 58, 60, 61, 66, 69, 70, 74, 75
Society for the Conservation of National Treasures and Environment 59
Society for the Dissemination of Greek Music 46
Society for Family Welfare 62, 65
Society of Friends of Nikos Skalkottas 46
*Soil, Conservation, Research, Demonstration, and Training Centre 53
South African Institute of Race Relations 69, 69
South Carolina Council on Human Relations 39, 43
South Carolina, University of 12
South East Alabama Self-Help Association 31, 32
South Forty Corporation 38
*Southeast Asia Fellowship Program 58
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat 54
Southeastern Academy of Theatre and Music 48, 50
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools 5, 8
Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest 20, 21

- Southern California, University of 12, 20, 32, 34
 *Medical Center 79
 †Southern Cooperative Development Fund, Inc. 42
 Southern Development Foundation 32
 Southern Growth Policies Board 39, 43
 Southern Illinois University 38, 68
 Southern Newspaper Publishers Association 13
 Southern Regional Council 32, 34, 39, 43
 Southwest Council of La Raza; *see* National Council of La Raza
 Spanish-Speaking Unity Council 32, 32
 Spellman College 11, 11
 Spindletop Research 40
 *Sri Lanka, Government of 57
 Stanford Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition 36
 Stanford University 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 20, 38, 54, 55, 60, 61, 74, 76
 State Institute of Education 55
 State Institute of Statistics 72
 State Serum Institute 79
 State Technical University 64
 State University of New York; *see* New York, State University of
 Staten Island Community College 60
 Stevenson Institute of International Affairs, Adlai 76
 Stockholm School of Economics 17
 Student Conservation Association 21
 *Superior Central American University Council 60
 Surabaya Institute of Technology 57
 Sussex, University of 66, 76
 Syah Kuala University 57
 Sydney, University of 79
 Syracuse University 9, 10, 34, 58, 76
 *Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs 10
 Syracuse University Research Corporation 38
- Talladega College** 10, 11
 Tamarind Lithography Workshop 50
 Tamil Nadu, Government of 55
 Tanzania, Government of 68
 Tanzania National Parks 67
 Tanzania Publishing House 67
 Task Force on Children Out of School 39, 43
 *Teachers Active Learning Center 6
 Teachers College, Columbia University; *see* Columbia University, Teachers College
 Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America 35, 36
 *Teatro Campesino, El 45
 Technical Assistance Corporation for Housing 36
 Technical University of Berlin 17
 Telethon for Research in Sickle Cell Anemia 34
 Tenant Affairs Board 38
 Tennessee, University of 12
 Texas Association of Developing Colleges 16
 Texas Southern University 11, 34
 Texas, University of 16, 18, 18, 39, 79
 Thailand, Government of 59
 Thammasat University 59
 Theatre Communications Group 48
 Theatre Development Fund 48, 51
 †Third Press, The 42
 *Times Square Theatre Center 48, 51
 Toronto, University of 38, 50, 74, 75
 Tougaloo College 10, 11
 †Trans-Bay Engineers and Builders, Inc. 43
 Transnational Family Research Institute 54
 Triangle Association of Colleges 16
 Trilateral Commission 72, 74
 *Trinity Square Repertory Company 47
 Trust for Public Land 21
 Tufts College 66
 Tulane University 78, 78
 Tunisia, Republic of 70
 Turkish Education Foundation 72
 Turkish Management Association 72
 Turkish Social Science Association 72
- Tuskegee Institute 10, 11, 34
 *Tutorial Community Project 6, 6
- Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities** 12, 13
 United Birmingham Hospitals 79
 United Church of Christ 34
 United Foundation 79, 79
 United Mexican States
 Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock 64
 United Nations 19, 20, 21
 Children's Fund 70
 *Conference on the Human Environment 19, 21
 Economic Commission for Africa 67
 *Environment Programme 19, 21
 United Nations Association 73, 74
 United Nations Development Corporation 40
 United Nations Social Defence Research Institute 38
 United Press International 34
 *United States Catholic Conference 35
 United States Educational Foundation in Greece 17
 United States Government
 *Agency for International Development 66
 *Anacostia Neighborhood Museum 46, 50
 Bureau of Indian Affairs 6
 *John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts 47
 Library of Congress 51
 National Archives Trust Fund Board 51
 Smithsonian Institution 21, 22, 46, 50
 United States National Student Foundation 12
 United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program 69
 United Student Aid Funds 34
 University of; *see distinctive name*
 University College (London) 76
 University Council for Educational Administration 6
 *University Institute of Research 59
 *University Without Walls 13, 14
 Upper Park Avenue Community Association
 Non-Profit Housing Foundation 38, 38
 Uppsala, University of 79
 Urban Affairs Institute 32
 Urban Home Ownership Corporation 36
 Urban Institute 30, 32, 36, 36, 40, 43
 Urban League of Cleveland 36
 †Urban National Corporation 43
 Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia 76
 Utah, State of 39
- Valley, University of the** (Colombia) 64
 *Division of Sciences 64
 *Faculty of Engineering 64
 *Office of Planning and Development 64
 Valley, University of the (Guatemala) 62
 Vanderbilt University 12, 13, 17, 29, 30, 30, 39, 41, 66, 79
 Venezuela, Republic of 66
 Venezuelan Association for Family and Sexual Orientation 66
 Vera Institute of Justice 38, 40
 Vermont Natural Resources Council 22
 Vermont, State of 21, 22, 22
 Vicos, Federal University of 62
 †Vic-Way Broadcasting Corporation 43
 Vienna, University of 79
 *Virginia Union University 10
 Voter Education Project 40
- ***WCBB** (Lewiston, Maine) 29
 ***WCET** (Cincinnati) 29
 ***WETA** (Washington, D. C.) 27
 WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) 27, 29
 ***WJCT** (Jacksonville, Florida) 27, 29
 ***WNET** (New York) 27, 29, 44
 Wadsworth Atheneum 49
 Wake Forest College 78
 Warren Legal Training Program Inc., Earl 34
 Warwick, University of 17
- Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies 20, 40, 43
 Washington Drama Society 47, 48
 Washington Journalism Center 13
 Washington (D.C.) Theater Club 48
 Washington University (St. Louis) 13, 79
 Washington, University of (Seattle) 12, 20, 29, 60, 79
 Waterford School 67
 Watts Labor Community Action Committee 31, 32, 36
 Wave Hill Center for Environmental Studies 20
 Wayne State University 16, 40, 79
 *Family Research Center 16
 Wesleyan University 16, 16
 West African Examinations Council 69
 West Bengal, Government of 55, 56
 West Florida, University of 12
 West Indies, University of 62, 63, 64
 *Institute of Social and Economic Research 62, 63
 West Virginia Housing Development Fund 36
 Westchester Residential Opportunities 36
 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education 13, 16, 17
 Western Nigeria, Government of 69
 Western Ontario, University of 20, 79
 Western Opera Theater 46
 Whitman College 12
 Wilberforce University 10, 11
 Williams College 12
 Wilson International Center for Scholars, Woodrow 76
 Wisconsin, University of 6, 12, 13, 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 67, 71, 72, 75, 76, 79
 Women's Law Fund 36
 Woodlawn Organization, The 31, 32
 Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution 20, 74
 Wooster, College of 17
 Wooster Group, The 48
 Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology 79
 World Health Organization 79
 World Peace Through Law Center 39
- Xavier Labour Relations Institute** 55
 Xavier University (Louisiana) 10, 11
 Xavier University (Philippines) 59
- Yale University** 8, 13, 20, 58, 60, 66, 67, 74, 75, 76, 79
 *Child Study Center 8
 *Economic Growth Center 75
 *School of Medicine 79
 York University (Canada) 17
 York, University of (England) 76
 Young Women's Christian Association, National Board of 36
- Zambia, Republic of** 68
 Zambia, University of 68
 *Zion Investment Associates, Inc. 42
 Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust 31, 32

DESIGN CONSULTANT Anthony Russell

PHOTOGRAPHS *Where no credit is listed, photographs were obtained from the institution mentioned in the caption.* 4-5—Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc.; 7—Anthony Russell; 8-9—Ford Foundation (Ivan Massar); 14-15—United Negro College Fund; 21—David Falconer for Black Star; 22—Ford Foundation (John Karol); 30—Lawrence K. Grossman, Inc.; 33—Ford Foundation (Christopher Springmann); 52 (top)—Marc and Evelyne Bernheim; 52 (bottom)—Projet Grandes Cultures, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire Algérie (cliché C. Tarlier); 63—Rockefeller Foundation; 73—John Korty; 77—Ford Foundation (Rod Hanna).

