

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 1974**

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 1974,

the Foundation has made commitments totalling \$4.6 billion, including grants to 6,961 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 eighteen 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, 1973 to September 30, 1974

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*Assumed chairmanship of Finance Committee in June 1974.

**Chairman of Finance Committee from November 1973 to June 1974.

†Retired December 31, 1974.

The President's Review

In 1974 the Ford Foundation decided that a drastic reduction in its annual spending was necessary in order to conserve its long-term strength. We are now in the process of reducing our annual program budgets by about 50 per cent, to a level of \$100 million a year. We want the reasons for this decision and the planned shape of our future programs to be clearly understood by all who are interested in our work.

As readers of earlier reports will know, the Trustees of this Foundation have been wrestling with this general problem since 1966. Twice before, in 1967 and 1971, we have made major reductions in our program budgets. In reporting on the second set of reductions, I said that if the financial hopes we held then should be disappointed, we would have hard choices for a third time. The extraordinarily bad financial weather of 1973 and 1974 has now forced these choices—and indeed we now believe that even apart from that bad weather the projections of long-run return that we were using a few years ago were too hopeful.

It is not necessary here to rehearse all the things that happened to capital markets in 1973 and 1974, nor yet to detail the statistics which persuade us that our money managers, in this hard time, did very well indeed, in relative terms. (These statistics appear in the financial section of this report.) It is enough to report that in fiscal 1974 our expenditures, measured against our severely reduced endowment, ran at a rate of 14 per cent of our assets at the end of the year, even leaving aside a special capital grant of \$50 million to the Henry Ford Hospital. More serious yet, at a time when our investment managers found it particularly painful to have to liquidate holdings whose value they believed excessively depressed, we were confronted with a necessity to spend each month some \$10 million above dividend and interest income. At the end of September, 1974, our Trustees were confronted with the stark fact that our assets had fallen to \$1.7 billion. Although we had trimmed our sails at a number of points during the preceding year, it was clearly time for new and radical decisions.

In logical terms, the problem reduced itself to these alternatives: Would the Foundation firmly decide to remain a force for the long run, and take all the steps necessary to that purpose? Or would it decide that immediate claims—intensified by recession and governmental inaction—required continuing heavy invasions of our eroded capital and acceptance of the strong probability that such a course would, over a decade or less, put an end to the Foundation?

As in earlier years, so in 1974 the Trustees concluded that it would be much better for this Foundation to keep going, even on a necessarily smaller scale, than to accept the likelihood of early self-liquidation in order to sustain current levels of grant-making.

We believe the value of our continued existence to be clear. But a view so natural to those closely engaged in the work of any institution is not necessarily evident to others, and for that reason a brief exposition may be helpful.

Our chief reason for wanting to keep this institution going is our belief that many things would not happen as well, or perhaps at all, if we were nonexistent. This belief rests not only on the familiar general argument in favor of independent private philanthropy, but also on our experience of need, opportunity, and the scarcity of resources like ours in a large number of fields. Probably a sample of these specific cases will be more interesting than a repetition of the general argument.

In work to help the poor countries only one other major private foundation has a large-scale program, and no other now has a network of overseas professionals. In public interest law more than half of all charitable support is ours. In the reform of educational finance, only one other foundation works on a comparable scale. In research on resource policy, on arms control, and on international economics, there is little large-scale support from other private and disinterested sources. In public broadcasting and communications even the greatly reduced presence now planned will leave this Foundation the largest sustaining private charitable force. In the field of equal opportunity—through such activities as support of civil rights organizations, civil rights litigation, minority higher education, community development corporations, reform of criminal justice, help for Alaskan natives, American Indians, Chicanos, and other ethnic groups—while it is seldom alone, the Ford Foundation is often the largest private grant-maker. Even where the work of others now matches or outmatches our own—as in the arts, international affairs, and population—we are often told that our private and professional contribution remains distinctive. Finally, in the complex and subtle business of working constructively and in complementary fashion with other institutions, especially governments, our staff can offer flexible reinforcement—by technical assistance as well as by timely grants—in a way which is rare enough to have special value. We are not at all the only people who do this sort of thing, but without the Ford Foundation the general level of such effort would go way down.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that the need for this distinctive contribution will decrease in the coming decades. Part of the usefulness of a large, professionally staffed foundation is the knowledge of its staff; the need for trained intelligence is not likely to decline as the world's complex interconnectedness increases. And while there have been important additions to the ranks of large private foundations in the last decade, the largest of the new ones have chosen relatively specialized fields of action, and the prospect for new institutions with a range and resources comparable to ours is not bright. Yet measured against need and opportunity, the resources of private foundations as a whole are not too large, but much too small, and indeed one fortunate by-product of the hard times of the last few years is a new and wider recognition of this reality. In this situation there would have to be a clear prospect of large new endowments with broad charters before we could willingly see this institution spend itself out of existence.

Once the decision was made to try to remain as a philanthropic force into the future, it was quite another matter—and a much more difficult one—for the Board to reach a conclusion as to *how much* we should cut our spending, and what level of safety we should seek in protecting our capital. In part the difficulty here was one that our Trustees share with all of those who are unwilling to let the decision between the present and the future be made simply by any easy distinction—for endowed charities—between capital (untouchable) and income (expendable). The widening recognition of maximum long-run total return as the true object of investment gives no guidance at all as to the prudent level of current expenditure. Trustees must make separate judgments on investment strategy and on expenditure policy. In times of high market volatility, great present need, and dangerous inflation, the responsibility for these double choices is no light one.*

But for us the problem was sharper still, and as far as we know unique among private foundations. Our habit of mind, from the very first years after the Foundation received the great bequests of Henry and Edsel Ford, was to regard our capital itself as expendable, within wide limits. Our Trustees were on guard not against any danger that we might excessively weaken our capital base, but rather against the danger that rising market values, along with failure to make timely large-scale grants, might expose us to legitimate criticism as a slow and ungenerous force, already big and growing bigger. So a willingness to spend capital (not simply a calculated part of capital *gains*) was an explicit part of our philanthropic policy throughout the fifties and early sixties, and even when we moved toward a more balanced posture, as in 1967 and 1971, we shared the then common view that the overall rates of return of the preceding twenty years might continue. To these rates, it seemed, we might reasonably peg our spending. These hopes, which we shared with many others, among them the framers of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, have plainly been disappointed. (Some details of expenditure patterns and rates of return appear in Mr. Kennedy's essay in the financial section of this report.) But I repeat that we had our own traditions and our own institutional reasons for favoring the present at some risk to the future.

In addition to our worries about seeming to be too big, we have felt the importance, especially in recent years, of heeding the calls upon us from a host of grantees already faced with the emerging crisis of underfunding and inflation—and having, as they persuasively argued, no other place to turn. So even as we cut back, we cut back less than truly cold calculation would have required. We did so in a state of general hope for the performance of capital markets. By the middle of 1974 that hope had been decisively ended.

It was thus not so much a sharp logical choice as the reassessment of a state of mind with twenty years' standing that required most attention in 1974. Our Board proved determined, not simply to make the choice of principle, but also to set guidelines designed to ensure that under all but the most desperate conditions in the general economy this Foundation will so order its affairs that the Trustees of 1980

*J. Peter Williamson, *Performance Measurement and Investment Objectives for Educational Endowment Funds* (New York, The Common Fund, 1972). See particularly pages 10-30. *Measuring the Investment Performance of Pension Funds*, Bank Administration Institute (Park Ridge, Ill., 1968). See especially Appendix II.

and after will have a strong surviving capital base from which to act as they then choose.

I am not asserting that the specific guidelines I shall be describing are immutable, and still less that they are sure to do the job. In the economic world of the mid-1970s nothing is as certain as uncertainty, and even a zero budget would not protect any endowment from all possible risks. I am saying only that the Foundation's Board, until further notice, has decisively reversed its historic tendency to shade the balance of judgment in favor of the present as against the future. The basic financial policy of this institution now is to set and keep its current expenditures at new and lower levels. These levels will not be raised unless the capital markets permit assets to be sustained in a more decisive way than we have seen for a decade, and indeed they will be lowered further if necessary. At this writing upward market volatility and unusually good relative performance have strengthened our assets from the \$1.7 billion of September's Board meeting to something over \$2.1 billion as of March, but we will require still more recovery to carry us through to a secure capacity to sustain the budgets we now project. We believe there are now cyclical reasons to hope for such further recovery in good time, but if it does not come our further action will be prompt.

The target our Board has now set is that we should move to a program budget of not more than \$100 million. We plan to reach this level as soon as is consistent with our existing obligations to specific institutions and programs, and our current analyses indicate that we will reach the new level in the fall of 1977. This new level, we must note, is set in 1977 dollars, and no one can tell today just how much erosion in their purchasing power will have been caused in the meantime by inflation.

A number of our friends have expressed regret that our need for budget reductions coincides with a recession which has put further strain on the whole nonprofit world. We share this regret, but there may be some comfort in the fact that because so many of our past grants and appropriations are being paid out over long periods, our actual rates of program expenditure will continue to be well over \$100 million, and indeed well over the payout requirements of the Tax Reform Act, right through the years of adjustment. We have already completed a careful review of our relations with our grantees and made reductions in existing appropriations and budgets amounting to just under \$100 million. After all these negotiations and adjustments, our current estimates of our total program expenditures for the relevant years are as follows:

<u>1974 (actual)</u>	<u>1975 (estimated)</u>	<u>1976 (estimated)</u>	<u>1977 (estimated)</u>
	(in millions)		
\$220*	\$193	\$183	\$158

Even in fiscal 1978 program expenditures, as distinct from our new program budget of \$100 million, will still be running at about \$135 million.

There are other complexities in this massive turnaround. We are planning

*To correlate this program figure with those for total "uses of cash" on page 68, it is necessary to deduct from the totals shown there the amounts indicated for general administration and payment of federal excise tax. These costs, plus expenses incurred in the production of income (shown under "cash provided by income"), of course also have to be met from our return on investments.

reductions in staff and management costs that will be roughly proportional to our program expenditure reductions. These plans are by no means complete, so it is sufficient for the present to remark that our Board is determined that its policy of austerity shall be applied in our management as well as in our programs.

Program Priorities in Reduced Budgets

After reaffirming its determination to stay in business, and even while it confronted the severe implications of that decision for the balance of its emphasis on current budgets as against conservation of capital, the Board of Trustees was required to turn its attention in September and December to the question of program priorities under such a reduced budget. In many ways this question was the hardest of all, because it required a group of men and women with a widely varied set of personal interests and even social priorities to make judgments about the basic directions of effort in an institution whose own fields of interest and action have been very broad. Moreover, the Board was confronted with a set of existing programs each of which had its own rationale, its own strong advocates inside and outside the Foundation, and its own history of carefully considered Board support in the past. Finally, the very breadth and variety of our programs made comparative judgment extraordinarily hard.

My initial effort to present these issues for resolution was deliberately general and deductive: What are the biggest problems of all, and should we not give them a clear preferment in our hard choices? Among our own existing programs, that meant, I thought, a particular effort to sustain our work in agriculture and population, internationally, and our concern for equal opportunity, in the United States. And in broad terms, on subjects as commanding as these, the deductive argument was impressive. But a closer look suggested that it was insufficient for final decisions. All of us could think of other large problems beyond hunger, overpopulation, and unequal opportunity: the problem of peace in the nuclear age, the problem of the values that underlie all decisions—of individuals, institutions, or governments—and, in 1974, the problems of inflation, of unemployment, and indeed of the viability of the whole international economic and financial structure developed after World War II. We have made important philanthropic efforts in most of these fields over the years, though less at the two extremes—philosophical speculation and direct action—than in the middle ground of policy-related research. But we have spent very much less for “peace” than we have for “food.” As we considered what we could do in the future it became pertinent to recall the thinking that had led us to particular emphases in the past. Certainly we were moved by the intrinsic importance of the subject. But there was much more to it than that.

What had drawn us into the problems of food and population in the first place was really a triple perception. First, by a judgment of more than twenty years’ standing we were committed to a persistent concern for the poor countries—we have worked in India, for example, since 1951. Second, we became persuaded that these particular problems were near the center of the basic objective of human development in most of these poorer countries—especially the largest and poorest. Third—and decisively—we came to the view that there really were large and

important programs that would not happen, at least not with remotely adequate speed and scale, without our support. In sum, it was not simply the moral imperative of a problem which had moved us. It was the moral imperative *plus* a reasonable hope that our efforts might help something important to happen that would not happen as well or as fast without us. Food was not more important than peace, but we could see more to be accomplished by major investment in institutes for agricultural research than by any parallel plan to reorganize the thousands of men and women already studying, writing, and speaking on questions of world order and disorder. Exceptionally, where talent was exceptional, we could support an institute like London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, or studies of arms control by highly qualified clusters of university scholars—but we could not do much about conflicts in South or Southeast Asia, while we *could* help to develop even more useful seeds for those areas, along with the technical advice that would help them work.

A moral imperative, an attackable problem, a special need for us—all these had characterized our work in food and population. But a still closer look at our work on these two great issues suggests several more lessons. First, it was necessary that we be able to develop professional competence in grant-making; we had to know who was capable of first-class work, or if creating new institutions ourselves, what conditions for new first-class work must be met. We built such professional competence. Second, it was essential, at least in the long run, that our work and that of others in the vanguard should win approval and eventually support from sources larger and richer than we, in governments and international public agencies. In agricultural research such support has developed, not yet adequate to rising need, but well beyond our best initial hopes.

Finally, these two great cases remind us that really big problems seldom get solved; they simply change their shape. We know more about agricultural research and about many parts of the problem of population than we did fifteen years ago. We can also say with confidence that our contribution has been large and constructive. What we *cannot* say is that those two problems are less urgent, or even nearer to workable long-term solution, than they were twenty years ago. The tools we have helped to forge are needed, but in themselves they are not enough to do the job.

This history so sketchily recounted and the lessons so tersely summarized combined, in our thinking, to reaffirm our commitment to these two great problems. We will not spend, even here, as much as we have in the past, and certainly we will not spend in exactly the same ways. But the record our staff has made, its awareness of what is newly needed, its knowledge of opportunities, and its unique combination of independence from governments and sympathetic presence on all the developing continents, are a compelling combination of arguments for persistence. And precisely because these issues now attract public funds on a wholly new scale—and not at all from the U.S. only—our continued efforts, even at lower budget levels, may have a special value.

Mutatis mutandis, this is the sort of assessment that we have tried to make all across the board. It is true that there is a certain commanding significance to the issues of food and population which may not be so readily apparent in every other part of our work. But in fact, I believe, we have made all our major choices out of a

sense of moral imperative, perception of an attackable problem, and belief that there is a special need for private philanthropy. And as we reviewed our priorities this fall we found ourselves not only testing our original premises but checking the degree to which each of our existing lines of work has or has not come to deserve and get support from others, the degree to which our own staff now constitutes a resource which would have a philanthropic value of its own even at lower budget levels, and the degree to which the changing shape of the issues might suggest an increase, a decrease, or a redirection of our own efforts.

Sometimes, as in the performing arts, we have had to recognize that the very magnitude of the crisis has carried it beyond any direct attack by us in the form of sheer provision of funds. This happened eight years ago to our very large program of challenge grants to private universities. Yet just as we still try to be useful on general questions of financing higher education, we now hope to help the performing arts in their search for new ways and means of maintaining a balance between income and expenditures.

Sometimes, as in the field of civil rights, we have had to conclude that the moral imperative, the potential for practical impact, and our own staff capacity for selective support of the most effective organizations at work should keep us active. Public attention to issues of civil rights has decreased in recent years, but grave problems persist, and we believe that no single instrument yet outweighs the skillful appeal to judicial process as a means of attacking the unfairness with which our society still treats too many of its citizens—especially those at the bottom of the economic and social heap. Because the idea of equal opportunity is still the leading moral imperative of our domestic programs, we will persist in the field of civil rights. We will also continue to work for an equal chance in life for all Americans, in such fields as education, housing, and employment.

Persistence, indeed, may be one general element in the choices we have made. There are particular efforts we shall be ending in due course—the largest current example is our terminal grant of \$40 million to Public Broadcasting. We shall not be able to repeat our major program of grants to selected black colleges, which will be completed in 1977, and there are smaller but important specific fields in which we shall be phasing out. But the Board, perhaps a little to its own surprise, has not chosen to meet the need for retrenchment by putting an end to any one of our six major program areas. In most of the six there will be major internal reorganizations, but in 1978 as in 1975 we expect to have three active Divisions—International, National, and Education and Research—and three smaller but not less lively Offices—the Arts, Communications, and Resources and the Environment. We are not apologetic about this persistence; it reflects our collective conviction that in all six of these fields there are needs that we know how to help to meet, and our confidence that the staff and the ethos that guide our work in these six areas are of such quality that a decision to leave the field would imply the surrender of a comparative philanthropic advantage that it has taken us decades to build.

We shall not cut back in all six areas equally. While our large-scale grants for Public Broadcasting are ending, our much smaller but more general efforts in Communications will modestly grow. The reduction in our work in the Arts will be drastic, though not immediate, and after our current large-scale program in minority education reaches its conclusion in 1977 the Education Division's budget

too will be sharply reduced. Somewhat less dramatic reductions are planned for National Affairs and for the International Division, and the program area that will suffer least is Resources and the Environment.

We believe the basic plans thus adopted in 1974 will allow us to sustain what is most needed in the work for which we are best fitted, always adapting our new actions to present and future realities, as best we understand them. Early in this report I described a few of our programmatic reasons for believing our continued existence useful. Not one of those interests will be neglected in our future.

It would be foolish to pretend that there is no pain in all this. Our own upper lip may be stiff, but these reductions are forcing us to limit or end support to people and institutions whose work we deeply believe in. They will also force us to be more selective than ever in reviewing new proposals.

We have tried to limit this pain by early and candid discussions with those most affected, and we have been heartened by the degree of understanding we have met in this process. Moreover our own basic budgetary planning is only the first stage in the process of shaping what we will actually do in the coming years. Between general budget-making and specific grant-making there is work that cannot be done well without the active participation of large numbers of people outside the Ford Foundation, men and women who share our concerns and have their own contribution to make as we try to make every dollar count for more than ever.

The full meaning of this change will take much time to make itself clear, and we shall undoubtedly make many further adjustments as situations change around us. The final test of our performance, in the future as in the past, will be in its quality, not its magnitude. If with all this careful planning, and all the help we expect to get from friends outside, we are not able to keep our work continuously fresh, strong, and catalytic, the fault will lie not in our budgets but in ourselves.

Changes in the Foundation

The most important change in the Foundation's staff this year was the retirement of W. McNeil Lowry. He served this institution for twenty-one years in a varied array of major assignments, but his greatest achievement was the development and stewardship of a wholly unprecedented program of philanthropy in the arts. In expressing our debt to him I cannot do better than to quote the resolution adopted in his honor by our Board of Trustees:

"Not a czar, not a lofty Maecenas, McNeil Lowry in fact has been more the advocate of the individual artist, dedicated to freeing the artist from encumbrances and distractions, economic and otherwise.

"He has also been offstage friend, trustee, cast and staff member of all the artistic institutions he supported, sharing their aspirations and suffering through their struggles. He has helped the arts into an unprecedented era of vitality, through the Ford Foundation as an institution and through the counsel sought of him by countless others. . . .

"What he learned painstakingly he has tried to teach us all. We are proud to record our deep gratitude for his originality, integrity, and indefatigable

dedication. In his service to the American artist and the American public, he has brought authentic distinction and great honor to the Ford Foundation.”

The requirement for a change of leadership in the Division of Humanities and the Arts precipitated a careful and extensive review of the needs of the field, and after consultation inside and outside the building, we decided that while we must certainly continue an independent program in the arts, we could best serve the humanities, to the degree that limited budgets permit, by including them within the general responsibilities of Mr. Howe, Division of Education and Research. That reassignment has now been made.

We also concluded that the Arts alone could best be managed not as a separate Division, a term which with us usually implies internal subdivisions, but as an independent Office. As director of that office we have now appointed Richard C. Sheldon, one of our wisest and most experienced professionals.

The only other administrative rearrangement in this year was a change of our old “Office of Public Broadcasting” into a new “Office of Communications.” This change of name simply reflects the changing balance of interest of the office.

We made two important additions to our Board of Trustees in 1974. One was the re-election of William Donaldson, whose governmental service ended and whose value to us is greater than ever. The second was the election of Andrew F. Brimmer, who brings to our deliberations the skills of the economist, the experience of eight years as a Governor of the Federal Reserve System, and the reinforcing presence of his outspoken integrity.

McGEORGE BUNDY

MARCH 11, 1975

Program Reviews

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National Affairs

The two major concerns of the National Affairs Division are, first, advancing the opportunities of low-income groups, particularly minorities and other victims of discrimination including women, and second, improving the performance of government. The division also supports activities in such areas as drug abuse, resolution of conflict, and problems of the workplace.

Among the efforts for which the Foundation granted funds this year were planning of a national demonstration of a new approach to providing jobs for the severely disadvantaged, experiments in work redesign, a prepaid legal services program for municipal employees, and pilot projects and research to improve the delivery of government services.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

Job Training and Economic Development. For the next several years the Foundation will give priority to a national "supported work" demonstration—an effort to increase the employment prospects of hard-to-employ segments of the population such as former addicts and offenders, out-of-school youth, and persons with a long history on public assistance.

The concept was pioneered by the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City. Vera found that by providing close supervision and a low-stress working environment, small groups of ex-addicts could gain new skills and confidence in their ability to meet the responsibilities of regular employment. They work at such public-sector jobs as maintenance of city parks and police stations, or in banks, construction firms, and other private employment. Instead of welfare payments, they receive a paycheck composed of normal welfare entitlements, payment for services rendered, and government training stipends.

The Foundation made grants to seven sites (St. Louis, Chicago, North Carolina, Philadelphia, Washington State, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) to plan projects for the national demonstration. Similar grants were made at other locations by the U.S. Department of Labor, which with five other federal agencies will provide most of the funds for the three-year program. The Foundation also made a grant to a new agency, the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, to supervise and evaluate the projects.

To assess the impact of manpower revenue sharing—an effort by the federal government to decentralize the delivery of job-training services for the disadvantaged—the Foundation granted \$435,000 to the National Academy of Sciences. The government is expected to turn over some \$1.8 billion to fund some 500 state and local manpower programs the first year, and the study will examine the effectiveness of local

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1974. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1974 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1974 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 EQUALITY		
JOB TRAINING AND MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		
Manpower program assistance and research		
Arizona Job Colleges	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
George Washington University	163,374	77,434
National Academy of Sciences	435,000	163,125
National Manpower Policy Task Force	97,078	53,069
Recruitment and Training Program, Inc.	40,000	
Rural cooperatives and development		
Medgar Evers Fund [\$60,000—1973]		30,000
Navajo Community College [\$60,000—1973]		15,000
Southern Development Foundation [\$450,000—1973]	425,000	820,100
Southern Regional Council [\$100,000—1973]	968	100,000
Supported work studies and demonstrations		
Advocap, Inc. (Fond du Lac, Wis.)	44,580	22,290
Human Resource Development Foundation (West Virginia)	42,770	21,385
Just Jobs, Inc. (Chicago)	49,580	24,790
Lower Kensington Environmental Center (Philadelphia)	41,800	20,900
Manpower Demonstration Research Corp.	163,000	43,000
North Carolina Manpower Development Corp.	48,487	24,244
Research and documentation of national supported work demonstration: Foundation-managed project	212,000	187,781
St. Louis, City of. (Office of Manpower Planning)	49,438	24,719
Washington, State of. (Department of Social and Health Services)	49,000	
Technical assistance for minority business		
Chicago Economic Development Corporation [\$176,000—1972]		16,000
The Circle, Inc. (Boston) [\$153,000—1972]		20,000
Inner-City Business Improvement Forum	300,000	
Minority Contractors Assistance Project, Inc.	200,000	200,000
Minority Economic Development Corporation (Nashville)	100,000	100,000
National Council for Equal Business Opportunity [\$300,000—1973]		42,000
National Puerto Rican Forum	150,000	150,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
American Indian organizational and leadership development		
American Indian Development Association	75,000	75,000
American Indian Historical Society	125,000	125,000
Americans for Indian Opportunity	100,000	100,000
Indian Education Training, Inc.	250,000	165,246
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity	113,000	113,000
Community Development Corporations, technical assistance, and research		
Alaska Native Foundation	650,000	350,000
Atlanta University (East Central Committee for Opportunity)	950,000	100,000
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation	1,950,000	1,100,000
Center for Community Change	1,100,000	700,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	200,000	200,000
Foundation for Community Development (North Carolina) [\$200,000—1973]		48,475
Harlem Commonwealth Council	100,000	100,000
Home Education Livelihood Program, Inc. (New Mexico) [\$200,000—1973]	100,000	115,000



Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	455,000	230,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education	600,000	460,000
Mississippi Economic Development Corporation [\$140,000—1973]		75,950
South East Alabama Self-Help Association	724,000	391,858
South East Community Organization (Baltimore)	100,000	100,000
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	450,000	281,250
Technical assistance to community development corporations—Foundation-managed project: consultants	747,387	662,596
Urban Institute [\$250,000—1972]	67,885	79,688
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	1,100,000	687,500
The Woodlawn Organization (Chicago)	777,613	484,789
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia)	1,050,000	500,000

MINORITY LEADERSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Architecture and city planning

American Institute of Architects Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$500,000—1970]		128,753
American Society of Planning Officials [\$350,000—1973]		232,174
North Carolina, University of [\$180,000—1969]		32,750
Tuskegee Institute [\$350,000—1969]		94,558

Leadership training for public service

Hendrix College	40,000	20,000
Howard University	1,098,000	791,483
Institute of Politics (New Orleans) [\$203,000—1972]	56,000	131,195
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors	202,804	155,304
Millsaps College	60,000	7,500

Initial funding was provided this year for a national supported work demonstration, in which hard-to-employ segments of the population develop skills and habits they need to function in regular jobs. Above are members of the Wildcat Service Corporation, a supported work program developed by the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City.

administration, the range of manpower services provided, and the federal role in technical assistance and evaluation.

In the rural Southwest, a growing number of idle and unskilled farm workers displaced by agricultural mechanization presents special retraining problems. The Arizona Job Colleges was established four years ago with federal, state, and Foundation funding to develop new methods for helping families make the transition to the region's industrialized economy. A residential facility, it provides vocational training for the principal wage earner and training for all family members in health, nutrition, child development, consumer and home management skills, and basic education. Some 135 families have completed the one-year training cycle, and adult graduates have obtained urban jobs at incomes substantially above their previous earnings. The Foundation granted the program additional funds for another year, pending its absorption into the state's social service system.

Supplementary funds were also granted to the Southern Development Foundation, which provides financial and

technical assistance to five agricultural cooperatives in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Alabama totaling 4,500 black farm families. Seven Israeli technicians experienced in cooperative production and marketing organizations in Israel, Africa, and Central America will assist the farmers.

Community Development. Foundation assistance to selected inner-city and rural Community Development Corporations is aimed at developing jobs, business opportunities, housing, and better government services to improve the quality of life and strengthen the economic base of the communities. This help—which is superseding Foundation support to organizations focused solely on minority business development—is comprehensive and long-term. It includes grants for administrative expenses, loans and investments, and highly specialized managerial, commercial, and real estate development services for large-scale commercial and housing ventures. This year the Foundation made available more than \$11 million to nine CDCs and for technical assistance to these organizations. Receiving grants this year were:

—Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn, New York. Since 1967 this agency has provided employment and training for over 5,000 residents, arranged 927 home mortgages, helped start eighty-six businesses, completed the exterior renovation of sixty-one city blocks, and completed or started construction of more than 1,000 housing units. One major activity is the construction of a large commercial-community complex that will provide income for the corporation, a focus for civic and cultural activity, and a base for further business and housing development.

—Spanish Speaking Unity Council of Oakland, one of three Mexican-American CDCs. The council has completed a sixty-one unit housing project and organized a savings and loan association. It also is building a community resources center and running job-training programs.

—Mississippi Action for Community Education, a multi-county CDC serving poor, rural blacks. MACE has helped organize a blue-jeans factory and sales system, a metal stamping plant, and a circulating-fan factory. In addition to \$600,000 in grant support, the Foundation provided MACE with a \$1.1 million construction loan for a federally insured housing project.

—Center for Community Change, a Washington-based technical assistance agency that advises CDCs on organizational planning and program development, negotiating and administering grants and contracts, and securing public- and private-sector financing.

Assisted for the first time this year was the South East Community Organization of Baltimore, a group of eighty-seven predominantly white, working-class neighborhood organizations. SECO has been successful in blocking an

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Journalism		
Columbia University [\$201,495—1973]		201,495
Foundation-managed project: summer training of minority journalists at Columbia University [\$126,405—1972, 1973]		86,202
Legal training		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$250,000—1969]		14,649
Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc. [\$346,400—1973]		115,000
Georgia, University of	10,000	10,000
Studies and consultants in minority legal professional development: Foundation-managed project	25,000	
Texas Southern University [\$550,000—1969]		50,000
Minority youth services		
Southern California, University of [\$656,000—1962]	(11)	
Syracuse University [\$651,000—1962]		(9,105)
United Progress, Inc. (Trenton) [\$46,500—1968]	(500)	
Public administration and philanthropy		
American Society for Public Administration	504,696	215,992
Association of Black Foundation Executives [\$75,000—1973]		25,000
Union leadership training		
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund	100,000	50,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	225,000	75,000
INTERGROUP RELATIONS, COMMUNITY CONFLICT RESOLUTION, AND SOCIAL POLICY		
American Friends Service Committee		
Family aid fund for civil rights workers	25,000	25,000
Civil rights, race relations, and ethnic studies		
Catholic University of America [\$345,000—1971]		175,000
Foundation-managed projects: conferences, consultants, research	100,000	93,596
Harvard University	136,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	60,000	60,000
Morris Brown College [\$58,600—1972]		29,300
National Opinion Research Center [\$250,000—1973]	15,000	127,000
Urban Institute	100,000	100,000
Community and public employee dispute settlement		
American Arbitration Association	700,000	300,000
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution	810,000	415,000
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors	314,000	141,000
Washington University	59,769	
Drug Abuse Council		
Research on drug abuse problems	3,200,000	1,800,000
Media and race relations		
Community News Service	50,000	44,475
United Church of Christ (Office of Communications) [\$157,000—1973]	100,000	119,000
National and regional civil-rights organizations and resource centers		
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change	100,000	
Metropolitan Applied Research Center	450,000	351,584
NAACP Special Contribution Fund	950,000	425,000
National Council of La Raza [\$485,000—1973]	425,000	460,000
National Council of Negro Women	115,000	112,500
National Urban League	2,350,000	1,191,650
Notre Dame, University of [\$500,000—1973]		125,000
Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center	200,000	90,000
Southern Regional Council	1,450,000	775,000
Social welfare research and technical assistance		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and studies	312,382	75,672

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Voluntary social action, local philanthropy		
Coordinating Council for Foundations (Hartford, Conn.)	12,000	12,000
National Center for Voluntary Action [\$285,000—1973]		285,000
National Urban Coalition	250,000	250,000
White working-class problems: research, conferences, demonstrations		
American Assembly [\$111,500—1973]	15,000	64,000
American Jewish Committee	370,320	157,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	314,821	11,227
California, University of (Los Angeles)	41,000	41,000
Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs	925,000	341,859
Cornell University (School of Industrial and Labor Relations)	110,786	10,786
Institute of International Education	9,390	9,390
Loughborough University of Technology	25,000	25,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	6,500	6,500
Michigan, University of	300,000	225,000
Research on worker discontent: Foundation-managed projects	238,500	213,886
UCLA Foundation	9,000	9,000
STATUS OF WOMEN		
Day care services		
Bank Street Day Care Consultation Service	150,000	75,000
Black Child Development Institute	275,000	103,125
Day Care and Child Development Council of America	120,000	120,000
New School for Social Research [\$95,000—1973]		71,370
Women's Action Alliance	30,000	
Research, litigation, and technical assistance on equal opportunities		
Center for Women Policy Studies	20,000	20,000
Columbia University [\$20,000—1973]		20,000
Cornell University (School of Industrial and Labor Relations)	188,739	
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and studies	21,000	15,008
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$150,000—1973]		75,000
National Committee on Household Employment	175,000	175,000
Rutgers University [\$164,000—1973]		65,600
Urban Institute	10,000	10,000
Women's Law Fund	200,000	103,000
HOUSING		
Expanding access to housing		
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund	100,000	45,000
Foundation-managed project: audiovisual dissemination	77,500	28,500
Home Investments Fund (Chicago) [\$152,245—1971]		12,500
Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington	150,000	108,014
Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities	75,000	50,000
Low Income Housing Development Corporation (North Carolina) [\$50,000—1972]		6,093
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	984,000	400,250
National Neighbors	102,000	53,500
Rhode Island Housing Investment Fund	26,180	13,090
Suburban Action Institute	50,000	45,000
Urban League of Cleveland [\$130,000—1970]		35,420
Westchester Residential Opportunities	50,000	18,750
Housing design and safety research		
Center for Residential Security Design	5,176	5,176
Illinois, University of [\$111,000—1973]	50,000	111,000
Housing management and tenant services		
Cornell University [\$125,000—1973]		50,000
Greater Boston Community Development [\$75,000—1973]		31,250
Henry Street Settlement [\$60,000—1973]		30,000

expressway that would have cut through residential areas, in building an adult education center, and in persuading the city to keep open a hospital it planned to close. SECO was granted funds for research, additional staff, and planning.

Other CDCs assisted by the Foundation are listed on pages 2 and 3.

Native Americans. Foundation assistance to American Indians and Alaskan natives continued to focus on their training and technical assistance needs, particularly as they relate to negotiations with governmental agencies responsible for their welfare.

Indian Education Training, Inc., received supplementary funds to help Indian tribes and community groups take advantage of federal educational aid. Substantial funds were recently made available by Congress to increase the number of Indian groups, including urban Indians, eligible for special educational programs. IETI has helped draft a comprehensive reform of the Johnson O'Malley Act regulations. Indians trained in the program have also been active in seeking improvements in health services and natural resource contracts.

Support also went to two organizations that help Indian groups obtain public funds for income-producing projects. One, the American Indian Development Association, has aided the Lummi Indians of Washington in developing fish and oyster production, the Paiute Indians of Nevada in starting a fish hatchery, and Montana's Northern Cheyennes in launching a food plant. The other is Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity, which manages a small investment corporation that has helped establish such businesses as a toy factory in California, a data processing firm in Arizona, and an office supply manufacturing company in Montana.

The Alaska Native Foundation is helping Alaska's Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians prepare to manage the \$1 billion in public funds and 40 million acres of land made available to them under the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act. It has advised the 212 regional and village corporations set up under the Act on budgeting, accounting, and management systems; natural resource leasing regulations, and creation of land conservation trusts. A \$650,000 two-year supplement continued support for this work and for such other activities as assistance to the University of Alaska in developing an associate degree program in land planning for young natives.

Minority Leadership and Professional Development. The emergence of black political leaders in large cities and throughout the Southeast, coupled with the growing demands placed by the new federalism on state and local governments, has underscored the need for minority persons skilled in the arts of government. Thus the Foundation this year continued to support programs aimed at increasing

minority participation and expertise in government and the political process.

A \$500,000 terminal grant went to the American Society for Public Administration for fellowships for minority students planning public careers. Since 1971 the society has sponsored the graduate study of 156 Blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians, many of whom have now taken jobs with urban renewal, planning, and other public agencies. Over the past six years the Foundation has granted \$4.5 million to increase minority participation in urban architecture, city planning, and public administration. By the time the last grant expires in 1978 the effort will have produced about 500 graduates.

A final grant also went to the League of Cities/Conference of Mayors for the National Urban Fellows program, which since 1969 has trained some 125 minority administrators to assume key positions in public and quasi-public agencies. The program is expected to continue with support from other foundations and public agencies.

Since many newly elected minority officials lack the experience of their nonminority counterparts, the Foundation has supported several programs aimed at helping them do their jobs better. The Joint Center for Political Studies of Howard University, which received \$1.1 million, has helped minority officials solve recruitment and management problems and negotiate grants with federal agencies. Another recipient was the Institute of Politics, affiliated with Loyola University (New Orleans), Hendrix College in Arkansas, and Millsaps College in Mississippi. Over the past four years it has provided training for 264 men and women interested in political careers.

The Voter Education Project aims to increase minority participation in the electoral process in the South. A new grant was made to enable the project to continue efforts to remove barriers to minority electoral participation and to assist registration.

Civil Rights and Conflict Resolution. Major organizations seeking to advance the rights and opportunities of the poor and minorities were assisted again this year with grants totaling \$5.6 million. They included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the National Council of La Raza, the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, and the Southern Regional Council. The last organization, recently restructured, received funds for research, public information, technical assistance, and pilot projects aimed at promoting equal opportunity in the South in housing, health, jobs, and education.

With grants to the American Arbitration Association's National Center for Dispute Settlement and the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution in New York City, the Foundation continued its support for experiments in the use

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Hough Area Development Corporation (Cleveland) [\$67,700—1973]		45,175
Housing Development Corporation of the Council of Churches of New York City [\$70,000—1973]	48,000	56,574
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials [\$50,000—1972]		14,678
National Center for Housing Management Organization for Applied Science in Society (Michigan)	58,000	50,000
REMCA, Inc. (North Carolina)	130,000	25,000
Southern Illinois University [\$47,500—1973]	120,000	105,000
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis)		47,500
Upper Park Avenue Community Association Non-Profit Housing Foundation [\$235,000—1973]	130,000	129,250
	(78,386)	69,114
Low-income housing development and research		
Community Programs, Inc. (Chicago)	4,995	4,995
Cook County Assessor's Office (Illinois) [\$25,000—1973]		25,000
Lutheran Medical Center (New York City)	150,000	113,334
National Council of Negro Women [\$110,000—1973]		35,000
New York State Urban Development Corporation	200,000	100,000
Nonprofit Housing Center [\$850,000—1971]		25,000
Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement [\$130,000—1973]		65,250
Rural Housing Alliance [\$270,000—1971]		105,000
St. Louis Housing Loan Fund [\$233,070—1970]		16,924
San Francisco Development Fund	138,523	138,523
Seattle Housing Development	85,000	
Technical Assistance Corporation for Housing (Illinois) [\$720,000—1970]		146,028
Watts Labor Community Action Committee [\$325,000—1971]		50,000
Mortgage programs to preserve urban neighborhoods		
Foundation-managed project: conferences and film on neighborhood housing services programs	47,500	32,470
Mexican American Unity Council	2,500	2,500
Neighborhood Housing Services (Pittsburgh)	125,000	
Neighborhood Housing Services (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1973]		12,500
Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore	100,000	
Neighborhood Housing Services of Dallas [\$100,000—1973]		50,000
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
Administration of justice: studies and demonstration programs		
American Law Institute [\$180,000—1970]		26,650
California, University of (Davis) [\$1,000,000—1967]		141,859
Chicago, University of [\$120,000—1971]		43,000
Films on Vera Institute of Justice programs; Foundation-managed project	55,000	15,000
Home Advisory Council of New York [\$400,000—1968]		15,000
International Legal Center [\$84,847—1971]		5,634
New York University	60,000	30,000
United Nations Social Defence Research Institute [\$125,000—1973]		62,500
Vera Institute of Justice [\$1,625,000—1970, 1973]	200,000	375,948
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education		
Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services [\$250,000—1971]		398,100
Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration [\$125,000—1971]		49,000
Correctional Information Service	510,000	185,000
Film program on legal services	25,000	25,000
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility		
Legal education	5,000,000	935,959
Corrections, criminal law, and criminology research and training		
American Justice Institute [\$192,000—1971]		72,122
Chicago, University of [\$700,000—1970]		195,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Correctional information service: Foundation-managed project [\$245,000—1973]	10,000	152,567
Crime in the U.S. (a study by Charles E. Silberman): Foundation-managed project [\$445,000—1972]		121,065
Georgetown University [\$650,000—1970]		103,603
Harvard University	400,000	267,491
Montreal, University of [\$350,000—1971]		203,333
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$251,000—1969]		31,930
New York University [\$55,000—1973]	35,000	42,000
Pennsylvania, University of	48,188	5,457
Stanford University [\$210,000—1967]		6,411
Toronto, University of [\$350,000—1967]		25,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$260,000—1964]	(147)	14,107
Legal services for the poor and minorities		
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	300,000	133,334
Legal Action Center of the City of New York	250,000	121,500
Legal Aid Society of Cleveland [\$360,000—1972]		86,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$2,615,000—1968, 1973]	825,000	304,007
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	700,000	414,286
Native American Rights Fund [\$1,200,000—1972]		406,790
New Haven Legal Assistance Association [\$200,000—1973]		30,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund	150,000	37,500
Judicial administration, research, and conferences		
Institute of Judicial Administration [\$225,000—1971]		18,750
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation [\$50,000—1973]		25,000
National Center for State Courts	50,000	
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation [\$80,000—1967]		7,500
Legal services experiments		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$75,000—1971]	(30,000)	
Municipal Employees Legal Services Fund (New York City)	250,000	79,605
Police Foundation		
Police training, administration, and research	10,600,000	5,481,035
Public interest law		
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	1,096,000	427,719
Education Law Center [\$450,000—1973]		225,000
For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center (Washington, D. C.)	230,000	215,000
Foundation-managed project: conferences	24,000	23,644
Georgetown University [\$260,323—1973]	(7,455)	241,505
League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$350,000—1973]		150,000
Public Advocates (San Francisco) [\$650,000—1973]		325,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$497,000—1973]		74,221
MODERNIZATION OF GOVERNMENT		
Brookings Institution		
Monitoring of revenue sharing	255,000	116,600
Study of government regulation of industry [\$1,400,000—1970]		20,835
Census data research and training		
Chicago, University of [\$59,446—1973]		59,446
Oak Ridge Associated Universities [\$71,600—1972]	(1,078)	24,722
International City Management Association		
Placement service for minority administrators in local government	110,450	
Technical assistance on state and local government deferred compensation plan [\$125,000—1973]	(72,180)	52,820
National Affairs, Inc.		
Special issue of <i>The Public Interest</i> on federal social policy in the 1960s	7,000	7,000

of third-party mediation in solving racial, community, and public-sector labor-management disputes. Both organizations have demonstrated the success of mediation techniques in disputes involving parents and public school authorities, inmates and prison officials, tenants and public housing managers, and police and community groups.

Workplace and Ethnic Problems. For several years the Foundation has supported explorations into problems related both to the dissatisfaction of workers with dull, repetitive jobs and to alienation among white ethnics concerning their schools, housing, and community services. This year the Foundation carried this support a step further, to experiments in work redesign, worker exchanges with Europe, and occupational health and safety.

A \$300,000 grant to the University of Michigan partially funded a national program of job enrichment. Starting in a Pennsylvania coal mine and a Memphis auto-parts plant with the cooperation of both unions and management, the program will involve greater worker autonomy, rotating assignments, and participation in decision making. Part of the grant supports evaluation and documentation of the experiments for possible application at other sites.

In research and discussions of workplace problems, workers themselves are usually absent. In an effort to familiarize American workers with some of the advanced job-redesign going on in Europe, the Foundation granted funds for exchanges under the auspices of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California (Berkeley) and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations of Cornell University. Small groups of workers will work side by side with European counterparts in a Swedish automobile plant where autonomous work groups assemble engines, in a British hospital where nurses help plan services, on automated Norwegian ships where separate job classifications have virtually been eliminated, and at other locations.

Work-related injury and disease are on the rise, and the Foundation's major effort in this field has been a two-year study by Dr. Nicholas Ashford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following on the recommendations of the study, a grant was made to Berkeley's Center for Labor Research and Education for research, dissemination, technical assistance, and demonstrations to help labor-management groups detect and control workplace conditions that may impair health.

Women's Programs. The Foundation continued to support work on the problems of disadvantaged and working women, including child care, employment discrimination, and leadership opportunities.

The Women's Law Fund received a supplement for litigation on sex discrimination in employment, government benefits, education, and housing. The Fund has won a

Supreme Court case invalidating a policy of the Cleveland Board of Education that required pregnant teachers to take an unpaid leave of absence five months before the expected birth of the child. It has also won cases establishing the right of pregnant women to unemployment compensation.

Three day care organizations (see p. 5) were given funds to assist community groups in developing child care programs that include informal child care arrangements as well as publicly funded day care centers. Also receiving grants were the National Committee on Household Employment, for continued efforts to organize, train, and upgrade household workers, and Cornell University, for training to increase the number of women trade union leaders.

HOUSING

Support in housing is aimed at creating more racially open communities, reversing housing deterioration in older neighborhoods, and expanding ownership by low-income families.

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing received renewed support for research, education, and litigation. The committee tries to eliminate housing discrimination as practiced or abetted by real estate brokers, local government agencies, and mortgage lenders. For example, its legal actions attack zoning laws and ordinances in suburban communities that tend to exclude low-income families.

For activities aimed at stabilizing interracial neighborhoods, funds were granted to National Neighbors, an association of sixty-four such neighborhoods in twenty-two states. It promotes responsible real estate practices, particularly efforts to combat the practice of "steering" minority families into and white families away from integrated neighborhoods. The Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, which provides financial counseling and second mortgages to minority families seeking homes in the suburbs, received a supplementary grant.

Following a model first developed in Pittsburgh with support from the Sarah Scaife Foundation, the national Neighborhood Housing Services program seeks to halt the decline of older residential areas through cooperative action by banks, government agencies, and the community. This year the Foundation provided support for a fourth such program—in white ethnic neighborhoods of Baltimore. The federal government has committed funds in twenty other areas. Under these programs, banks increase their lending for home improvements or mortgages, the city enforces building code regulations and upgrades public services, and a loan fund is established to finance repairs by homeowners who do not meet normal lending requirements.

Another approach to stemming inner-city housing deterioration is increased home ownership by low- and

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Political campaign studies and voter registration		
Citizens' Research Foundation [\$75,000—1973]		25,000
Dartmouth College	727	727
Duke University	1,800	1,800
Governmental Affairs Institute [\$179,000—1967]		(27,466)
Harvard University	30,000	
League of Women Voters Education Fund	22,000	22,000
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1972]		28,624
National Urban League [\$200,000—1972]		100,000
Voter Education Project	175,000	98,476
Productivity studies and demonstrations		
Columbia University	50,000	25,000
Nassau County (New York) [\$150,000—1973]		86,745
New York, State University of	170,000	38,800
Syracuse University	159,000	43,500
Public policy research, training, and conferences		
American Association for the Advancement of Science	102,000	6,150
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research	30,000	30,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$273,406—1970]		43,178
City University of New York (Hunter College) [\$64,000—1973]		64,000
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation	28,275	28,275
Smithsonian Institution	25,000	24,077
Stanford University	100,000	14,000
Urban Institute [\$65,000—1973]		65,000
Publications on state government		
California Center for Research and Education in Government [\$87,000—1973]		69,500
Empire State Report, Inc.	125,000	
Sangamon State University	140,000	20,000
State and local government research and advisory services		
American Political Science Association [\$770,000—1966]	(5,256)	963
Analysis of grants for improvement of state and local government—Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$130,000—1972]		12,295
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$275,000—1967]	(3,015)	23,666
Center for Governmental Studies	180,000	70,000
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures [\$1,000,000—1972]		278,600
International City Management Association Retirement Corp.	72,180	
Missouri, University of [\$31,000—1973]		15,500
National Civil Service League	5,000	47,720
National Training and Development Service for State and Local Government	250,000	120,500
Ohio, State of [\$158,000—1972]	10,000	35,000
Rutgers University (Eagleton Institute of Politics)	350,000	58,334
Southern Regional Council	125,000	95,000
Task Force on Children Out of School (Boston) [\$120,000—1973]		60,000
Systems analysis in government		
New York City-Rand Institute [\$250,000—1973]	200,000	287,500
Public Technology, Inc. [\$300,000—1973]		100,500
URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES		
Regional and metropolitan planning and research		
Greater Hartford Process [\$175,000—1973]		108,333
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit) [\$50,000—1973]		25,000



National Area Development Institute [\$100,000—1973]		100,000
New Community Development Foundation (Washington, D. C.) [\$30,500—1973]	4,575	35,075
Regional Plan Association (New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut) [\$252,600—1971]		55,461
Southern Growth Policies Board [\$225,000—1973]		75,000
Urban problems and policy research		
American Law Institute [\$500,000—1963]		16,903
Athens Technological Organization (Greece) [\$250,000—1972]		100,000
Center for Governmental Studies [\$10,000—1973]		10,000
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$550,700—1972]		98,200
Columbia University (Conservation of Human Resources Project) [\$50,000—1973]		50,000
Conference Board	62,500	42,000
Council for Urban Economic Development	50,000	20,000
Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs [\$40,000—1972]		21,000
District of Columbia	2,381	2,381
Harvard University [\$800,000—1970]		209,585
Inventory of Foundation urban grants: Foundation-managed project [\$45,000—1970]		(341)
Johns Hopkins University	80,000	62,316
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$49,500—1972]		24,500
Michigan, University of [\$65,938—1970]	(1,573)	7,165
Morgan State College [\$565,000—1970]		110,000
National Planning Association	3,726	3,726
New York University [\$50,000—1972]		10,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$39,000—1972]		647
Potomac Institute	120,000	56,250
Princeton University [\$650,000—1969]		98,140
Southwest Center for Urban Research	200,000	67,000
Urban Institute	1,250,000	975,000
Vanderbilt University [\$350,000—1969]		(1,327)
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies [\$300,000—1973]		135,000
Windsor, University of (Canada)	30,000	30,000
Total, National Affairs	\$61,012,242	\$41,405,560

Women police officers perform as well as male officers in handling patrol duties, according to a study sponsored by the Police Foundation. Established by the Foundation in 1970 with a five-year commitment of \$30 million, the Police Foundation continues to support research and experimental projects aimed at testing both traditional assumptions and new methods of policing.

moderate-income families. Three such programs were assisted this year: a supplement went to the San Francisco Development Fund for an experiment in which federal subsidies are granted directly to home buyers and counseling is given on the responsibilities of home ownership, and programs were supported in New York City and Seattle for the purchase, rehabilitation, and resale to low-income families of homes that were repossessed by the government.

Additional funds were granted to the Tenant Affairs Board of St. Louis for an experiment in improving conditions within public housing projects by giving tenants greater responsibility for the management of their buildings. The experiment has been extended to a total of four developments with positive results: rent collections have increased, maintenance has improved, and vandalism has declined.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Legal Services. Subsidized legal services for the poor and indigent are now commonplace throughout the American justice system. But there are those of moderate means who can neither afford the services of a lawyer nor qualify for help on grounds of poverty. One remedy is group legal services—not unlike group medical insurance—in which an organization such as a trade union undertakes to provide a predetermined set of legal-aid benefits for its members.

This year the Foundation granted funds to establish an experimental group legal services program for a group of New York City municipal employees and their families who earn a median annual income of less than \$9,000. Conducted under the auspices of the Municipal Employees Legal Services Fund, the program is providing civil legal services for such needs as consumer protection, home purchase and landlord/tenant problems, domestic relations, and estate planning.

For a program of legal services for ex-offenders and ex-addicts, who are often denied jobs, a supplement went to the Legal Action Center of the City of New York. The center has successfully challenged civil service rules that disqualify job applicants with criminal records.

Over the past decade the Foundation has granted some \$16 million to civil rights legal defense organizations. They have been instrumental in setting many important legal precedents. For example, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which received a supplement this year, recently was able to establish that dual school systems created administratively on the basis of race were unconstitutional. The decision has had considerable impact in many Northern cities, where the pattern of racial separation is more pervasive than it is in the South.

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which received Foundation support for its office in Jackson, Mississippi, has successfully challenged discrimination against Blacks in employment and jury service, tax exemptions for segregated private schools, and inequities in delivery of municipal services in black neighborhoods. The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, operating in the Southwest, has filed suits that have resulted in bilingual and bicultural educational programs and ended the placement of Mexican-American children in mentally retarded classes on the basis of tests given exclusively in English. Other legal defense organizations receiving renewed funding this year were the Native American Rights Fund, which represents Indian interests particularly in cases relating to treaty rights and preservation of natural resources, and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, which seeks to eliminate discrimination against Puerto Ricans in employment, housing, education, and the administration of justice.

Public interest law firms, eleven of which have been assisted by the Foundation, represent individuals and groups who, though neither indigent nor handicapped in the usual sense, have substantial collective and class interests that otherwise would go unrepresented. Through litigation and negotiation with governmental agencies, they seek to make governmental processes more responsive to the public in such areas as health care, consumer protection, broadcasting, women's rights, and environmental matters. (See pages 5 and 7 for grants to public interest law firms representing women's and environmental interests.)

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, 1974. The fiscal year(s) of approval appears after the name of each recipient.

	Total Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANS		
Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.)—1970 Five-year loan, 4%	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Harvard Community Health Plan (Boston, Mass.)—1970 Nine-year loan, prime rate	525,000	525,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS		
RDC Commercial Center (New York, N.Y.)—1972 Development of multi-purpose commercial center in Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn Guarantee	3,400,000	3,400,000
East Central Catfish Operations (Hancock County, Ga.)—1970 Community-owned catfish farm Ten-year loan, 5%	850,000	850,000
Pride Gardens, Ltd. (Mississippi Action for Community Education) (Greenville, Miss.)—1974 Low-income housing and community recreation facilities Two-year loan participation agreement, 8½%	1,009,620	71,981
Zion Investment Associates (Philadelphia, Pa.)—1968 Development of community-owned businesses Preferred stock	418,267	418,267
EDUCATION		
Center for Understanding Media (New York, N.Y.)—1973 Traveling children's film theater to promote media literacy Two-year loan, 7½%	125,000	125,000
Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.)—1974 Debt repayment and management improvements Nine-year loan, 5%	550,000	500,000
The Growing Mind (Berkeley, Calif.)—1974 Land purchase for residence center for neurologically handicapped children Five-year loan, 5%	70,000	70,000
MINORITY ENTERPRISES		
All-Pro Chicken (Pittsburgh, Pa.)—1969 Biracially-owned food franchise business Common stock	250,000	250,000
Cheetah Charter Bus Service (New York, N.Y.)—1970 Minority-owned charter bus company Ten-year loan, 6%	160,000	145,000
First Harlem Securities Corp. (New York, N.Y.)—1971 Minority-owned securities brokerage firm Preferred stock	200,000	200,000

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Total Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
The Third Press (New York, N.Y.)—1971-1974 Minority-owned book publishing company Ten-year loan, 4%	325,000	325,000
Trans-Bay Engineers & Builders (Oakland, Calif.)—1970-1972-1973 Consortium of minority-owned construction firms Eight-year loan, 4%	945,000	945,000
Vic-Way Broadcasting Corp. (St. Louis, Mo.)—1969 Minority-owned radio station Ten-year loan, 1% above prime rate	500,000	500,000
MINORITY ENTERPRISE FINANCING INSTITUTIONS		
CEDCO Capital Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1971 Venture capital for minority business Preferred stock	600,000	300,000
Coalition Venture Corp. (New York, N.Y.)—1971 Venture capital for minority business Seven-year loan, 4½%	500,000	500,000
Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D. C.)—1973 Investment pool for minority enterprises Units of participation	1,000,000	1,000,000
Funds for Self-Enterprise (Cincinnati, Ohio)—1969 Loan pool for minority business Guarantee	276,214	276,214
Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1974 Acquisition of neighborhood bank to assist in community rehabilitation Common stock, convertible debenture	160,000	
Inner-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit, Mich.)—1969 Loan pool for minority business Five-year loan, 4½%	500,000	500,000
Minority Contractors Assistance Project (Washington, D. C.)—1970 Technical and financial assistance for minority contractors Guarantee	1,500,000	1,500,000
Minority Equity Capital Co. (New York, N.Y.)—1971 Venture capital for minority business Preferred stock	750,000	500,000
Southern Cooperative Development Fund (Lafayette, La.)—1970 Development bank for rural cooperatives Ten-year debentures, 5%, and common stock	400,000	400,000
Urban National Corp. (Boston, Mass.)—1972 Venture capital for minority business Preferred stock	750,000	750,000
PUBLIC TELEVISION		
Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1970 Studio purchase and renovation Ten-year loan, 7½%	2,557,479	2,557,479
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.)—1971 Purchase of new broadcast facility Ten-year loan, 8%	239,000	239,000

One of the first such firms was the Center for Law and Social Policy in Washington, D. C., which this year received supplements totaling \$1.1 million. The center has made important contributions in health care and consumer protection. Its International Project provides representation for consumer interests in the determination of international environmental and foreign trade policies.

Also receiving renewed support was the Citizens Communications Center in Washington, D. C., which attempts to make broadcasting more accountable to the public through challenges to license renewals and participation in Federal Communications Commission rule-making. It has been active in combating discrimination in minority programming and employment, improving television fare for children, and pressing for more diversified media ownership. The United Church of Christ's Office of Communications received a supplement for efforts to reduce racial discrimination in broadcast programming and employment.

Criminal Justice Reform. The Police Foundation, established by the Foundation in 1970 to assist innovative law enforcement projects, received a second grant of \$10.6 million toward a total Foundation commitment of \$30 million. Experiments have been funded in a number of cities in patrolling, decentralization of management and services, criminal investigation, non-arrest alternatives, and police policy making. Future areas of emphasis will include patrol operations more responsive to neighborhood needs and values, revision of police recruiting and promotion practices, improved policies in the use of firearms and force, and anti-corruption measures.

Since 1965 the Foundation has granted some \$10.5 million to create centers to foster research and pilot projects in criminal justice reform. Support of this program is being phased out. The major research effort of the Harvard Law School Program for Criminal Justice, which received a \$400,000 grant this year, has been the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services Project. Most of the state's traditional juvenile correction institutions have been closed in favor of such community-based facilities as group and foster homes and nonresidential programs run by private agencies. Additional funds were also granted to the Vera Institute of Justice, which has been aiding local governments in setting up projects similar to those it has pioneered in New York City—bail reform, improvement of court scheduling, and pretrial employment and counseling—and for the Correctional Information Service of the American Bar Association, whose recently launched *Corrections Magazine* documents significant developments in prison reform.

MODERNIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

Government employs one out of every five workers in this country (80 per cent of them at the state and local level),

and costs of government services continue to escalate faster than the growth of revenues. The Foundation this year continued to support approaches aimed at more efficient government performance, including improvement of productivity, training of administrators, information dissemination, and broadening citizen participation in the political process.

The city of Detroit, which for several years has conducted a cash incentive program to improve the productivity of refuse collectors, received funds to expand the operation to other city departments. Efforts to improve productivity of government services are complicated by labor-management relations problems and the difficulty of establishing adequate productivity measures in fields where a physical output is not involved. To throw light on these problems, funds were granted to Syracuse University and the State University of New York (Albany). The Syracuse study is examining the interrelation of public employment, productivity and collective bargaining, and public finance at the local level, while the SUNY project is developing models for measuring productivity in state government.

The Foundation granted funds for the publication of monthly journals on state government in New York and Illinois. The publications will be modeled after the *California Journal*, supported by the Foundation since 1971, which presents in-depth, nonpartisan reports on such state issues as coastline protection, child care services, penal reform, and consumer legislation.

Improved training for state and local government officials was supported through a grant to the National Training and Development Service for State and Local Government. Founded with substantial federal support in 1972, the service publishes training materials and advises government agencies on setting up programs for mid-career officials.

For the continued dissemination of information on decentralization, a tool for increasing local government responsiveness and for giving citizens a more direct voice, funds went to the Center for Governmental Studies. The center is a clearinghouse for information on various methods of decentralizing government, including little city halls, neighborhood councils, and citizen planning committees.

To assist Congress in dealing more effectively with policy issues arising from scientific and technological advance, the Foundation granted funds to Stanford University and the American Association for the Advancement of Science to provide interns for the Office of Technology Assessment. Established as a result of the controversy over the supersonic transport, the office provides Congress with independent advice on the impact of technology. The interns (graduate and postgraduate engineers and scientists) will advise congressmen and their staffs on such topics as space, nuclear energy, weapons systems, water pollution, and solid waste disposal.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Total Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
Educational Broadcasting Corp. (WNET/Channel 13) New York, N.Y.—1973 Relocation of offices and production facilities Five-year loan	500,000	500,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Washington, D. C.)—1972 Purchase of new broadcast facility Six-year loan	900,000	900,000
WIDENING HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES		
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund (Hartford, Conn.)—1969 Second mortgages for minority homebuyers Guarantee	500,000	500,000
Durham Homes (Durham, N. C.)—1971 Low-income housing development Guarantee	200,000	200,000
FCH Services (Foundation for Cooperative Housing) (Washington, D. C.)—1969 Low- and moderate-income cooperative housing development Nine-year loan, 7½ %	425,000	425,000
Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust (New York, N.Y.)—1968 Operation of racially integrated apartment housing Shares of beneficial interest	933,595	933,595
OTHER		
The PUSH Foundation (Cleveland, Ohio)—1972 Production of documentary film on black business and cultural exposition Two-year loan, ½ % above prime rate	750,000	750,000
	<u>\$23,769,175</u>	<u>\$22,056,536</u>
SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
Total approvals, September 30, 1973		
Invested or guaranteed	23,764,088	
In process	565,000	<u>24,329,088</u>
New approvals during 1974		
Invested or guaranteed	835,248	
In process	1,147,639	<u>1,982,887</u>
Less		
Partial returns of amounts invested	271,375	
Withdrawal of approvals	350,000	
Investments sold	1,113,791	
Investments terminated	688,551	
Guarantees terminated	119,083	<u>2,542,800</u>
Total approvals, September 30, 1974		<u>\$23,769,175</u>
*Of this amount \$5,876,214 represents loans the Foundation has agreed to guarantee (of which \$3,774,846 has been disbursed by lenders) and \$16,180,322 represents loans and equity investments. The latter figure is shown in the Statement of Financial Position (page 66), net of allowance for possible losses of \$7,761,667.		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1974. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1974 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1974 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)
DANCE		
Cash Reserve Program		
Ballet West (Salt Lake City) [\$287,491—1971]		\$112,076
Houston Ballet Foundation [\$203,582—1973]		53,435
Combination cash reserve/operating support grants		
Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater (Dance Theater Foundation)	\$650,523	118,259
Boston Ballet [\$470,460—1972]		65,260
Joffrey Ballet (Foundation for American Dance)	1,850,000	683,334
New York City Ballet (City Center of Music and Drama)	2,700,000	1,450,000
Pennsylvania Ballet Association [\$2,900,000—1971]		422,770
Connecticut College		
Presentations of new modern dance companies at the American Dance Festival	25,000	25,000
Dance Theatre of Harlem		
Training and performance activities [\$1,250,000—1970]		392,000
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts		
Development of techniques for live dance telecasts	126,985	
School of American Ballet (New York City)		
General support	2,010,000	10,000
OPERA		
Cash Reserve Program		
Baltimore Opera Company [\$110,260—1971]		24,502
Dallas Civic Opera Company [\$751,110—1971]	(85,053)	
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association [\$86,197—1971]		19,155
Houston Grand Opera Association [\$233,090—1971]		51,798
Kansas City Lyric Theatre [\$137,202—1971]		22,307
Kentucky Opera Association (Louisville) [\$61,593—1971]		12,559
Lake George Opera (Opera Festival Association, New York) [\$76,370—1971]		14,980
Lyric Opera of Chicago [\$1,000,000—1972]		222,222
Minnesota Opera Company [\$105,144—1971]		19,301
New Orleans Opera Association [\$134,935—1971]		57,136
Opera Association of New Mexico [\$727,600—1972]		87,320
Opera Company of Boston [\$492,226—1971]		52,179
Opera Society of Washington, D. C. [\$269,365—1971]		38,269
Portland Opera Association (Oregon) [\$139,128—1972]		25,408
San Diego Opera [\$162,630—1971]		36,140
San Francisco Opera Association [\$1,000,000—1973]		164,525
Spring Opera of San Francisco [\$119,961—1972]	(79,974)	
Western Opera Theater (San Francisco) [\$165,747—1971]		24,599
Combination cash reserve/operating support grants		
New York City Opera (City Center of Music and Drama)	2,600,000	1,300,000
Minnesota Opera Company		
Support for experimental opera [\$89,750—1970]		10,000

Humanities and the Arts

Since it began in 1957, the Foundation's program of support for the creative and performing arts has had two main objectives: the development of professionals in music, theater, dance, and the visual and literary arts, and the strengthening of professional groups and institutions that can serve as outlets for artists' careers. Assistance has been provided for experiments and demonstrations of new artistic approaches, training programs for artists, and training in the performing and visual arts for young people, especially in minority communities.

Among the Foundation's major recent efforts to strengthen key professional companies in the performing arts is a cash reserve program, begun in 1971. Cash reserve grants, which aim to stabilize the financial position of selected theater, dance, and opera companies, make available funds for two purposes: to liquidate 50 per cent of a company's net current liabilities after the company has itself liquidated 50 per cent within a prescribed period of time, and to provide a revolving fund from which withdrawals may be made to meet ongoing expenses until income is generated from the box office, subscriptions, grants, or contributions. All withdrawals from the revolving fund must be repaid before the end of each fiscal year.

Thirty-six companies thus far have received cash reserve grants totaling \$12.4 million, and ten additional companies have received \$14.6 million in terminal grants that include elements of the cash reserve program. (Grants of both types made during the past year are described on pages 14 and 16 under the headings "Dance and Opera" and "Theater.") The program will continue during the next fiscal year.

In 1974 the Foundation completed a four-year study of the financial position of the performing arts.* Published in two volumes, the survey is the most comprehensive accounting of the performing arts ever undertaken. The economic segment analyzes detailed information on the income and expenses of 166 organizations (opera companies, orchestras, ballet and modern dance companies, and theaters) that account for 90 per cent of all spending by nonprofit professional companies. The collected facts and figures constitute a data bank of uniform information that for the first time enables artistic managers and patrons to compare the finances of their companies with others in the same field and one performing art form with another. The bank contains six years of data from 1965 through 1971 and will be updated during the forthcoming year. One of the major conclusions of the survey

*Volume I, "A Survey of 166 Professional Nonprofit Resident Theaters, Operas, Symphonies, Ballets, and Modern Dance Companies," and Volume II, "A Survey of the Characteristics and Attitudes of Audiences for Theater, Opera, Symphony, and Ballet in Twelve U.S. Cities," are available at \$3.50 each from the Foundation, P.O. Box 1919, New York, N.Y. 10001.

is that just to maintain the 1971 financial position of performing companies, foundations, private patrons, corporations, and government will all have to increase their support substantially.

In the audience segment of the survey, a market research firm conducted interviews with 8,400 people in twelve cities to determine the composition of audiences and how their ranks might be increased. According to those questioned, audiences might grow if the image of the arts was less restrained, formal, and aloof. Another conclusion is that increased television exposure of the arts might encourage more people to attend live performances.

DANCE AND OPERA

To help build a sound financial base for the New York City Ballet and New York City Opera, a total of \$5.3 million was granted this year to the City Center of Music and Drama. The grants were part of a series giving terminal support to leading companies that have received prior assistance from the Foundation. The seven-year matching grants require City Center to raise a total of \$8.6 million from other private sources.

Recruitment and training of promising young dancers has been a continuing component of Foundation assistance in the dance field. This year additional support—a five-year, \$2 million matching grant—went to the School of American Ballet, widely considered the national classical ballet academy in the United States. Founded in 1934 by George Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein, it is also the official school of the New York City Ballet. Over the last eleven years the Foundation's assistance has helped cover operating costs and paid for scholarships that enable young dancers from all over the country to study at the school.

To assist new modern dance companies during the initial stages of finding managerial help and booking their first performances, the Foundation granted \$25,000 to the American Dance Festival at Connecticut College, long an important center of the modern dance world. The funds were used in partial support of the presentation of new and relatively unknown modern dance companies at the 1974 festival.

MUSIC

Continuing its interest in encouraging musical ensembles that offer innovative approaches to performances and management, the Foundation made a final supplemental grant to the St. Paul Civic Philharmonic Society. In its five-year history, the chamber orchestra has made great strides in developing new functions for itself and its musicians—residencies at colleges, small chamber groups from within the orchestra membership, and individual engagements for musicians.

To better prepare critics who review music performances,

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
MUSIC		
Advanced training		
Juilliard School (New York) [\$7,275,000—1971]		500,052
Marlboro School of Music (Vermont) [\$675,000—1971]		35,000
MCA Educational Activities (Music Critics Association)	82,613	47,713
Affiliate Artists, Inc.		
Development of performing artists' careers [\$700,000—1973]		190,000
Concert artists program		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$225,000—1969]		18,782
Contemporary music programs		
California, University of (San Diego)	81,796	20,448
Foundation-managed project: recording publications program [\$55,000—1971]		(3,034)
Greek Association of Contemporary Music [\$40,800—1973]		40,800
International Contemporary Music Exchange [\$78,000—1973]		30,000
Mills College [\$35,200—1971]		15,400
International Inventory of Musical Sources (Germany)		
Listing of all published and manuscript music prior to 1800 [\$228,488—1973]		198,685
Music Library Association		
Index of contemporary musical notation [\$41,474—1973]		41,474
New York Jazz Museum (New York Hot Jazz Society)		
Performances and educational programs [\$140,000—1973]		19,880
St. Paul Civic Philharmonic Society		
Experimental chamber orchestra program	375,000	150,000
Society for the Dissemination of Greek Music		
Production and distribution of records of Byzantine and folk music [\$113,889—1972]		30,000
THEATER		
Cash Reserve Program		
Asolo State Theater (Florida) [\$176,955—1972]		43,558
Center Stage Associates (Baltimore) [\$320,545—1971]		42,630
Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park [\$420,751—1973]		198,034
Guthrie Theatre Foundation (Minneapolis) [\$618,828—1972]		137,517
Hartford Stage Company [\$239,650—1971]		41,126
Long Wharf Theatre (Connecticut Players Foundation, New Haven) [\$265,561—1972]		53,492
Loretto-Hilton Theater (St. Louis)	222,010	55,367
Mark Taper Forum (Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles) [\$865,015—1973]		289,915
The Play House (Cleveland) [\$225,706—1972]		50,157
Seattle Repertory Theatre [\$305,240—1971]		67,831
Springfield Theatre Arts Association [\$149,974—1972]		17,469
Trinity Square Repertory Company (Foundation for Repertory Theater of Rhode Island) [\$357,606—1971]		56,911
Combination cash reserve/operating support grants		
American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco)	2,000,000	1,350,000
American Place Theatre (New York City) [\$365,474—1971]		56,772
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society) [\$742,542—1973]	(25,000)	
*List available on request		



New York City's School of American Ballet enrolls young dancers aspiring to professional performing careers from all over the country. Students in the advanced division are required to attend between fifteen

and eighteen hours of class a week. The school, which has received Foundation support since 1963, received a \$2 million matching grant this year as part of a five-year fund-raising effort.

Athens Drama Society (Greek Art Theater) General support [\$115,000—1972]	60,000		
International Centre of Theatrical Research (Paris) Training workshops under Peter Brook	174,950	143,325	
International Theatre Institute of the United States Publications and exhibitions on U.S. theater [\$150,000—1972]		41,108	
Resident professional theater development Actors Theatre of Louisville [\$360,000—1971] New York Shakespeare Festival [\$1,500,000—1973] Theatre Communications Group [\$839,705—1972]		45,866 1,300,000 113,736	
Theatre Development Fund (New York) Evaluation of voucher program and Times Square Theatre Center [\$62,000—1973]		62,000	
Workshops and productions for development of playwrights, actors, and directors Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society) [\$1,462—1973] Chelsea Theater Center [\$386,784—1972] La Mama Experimental Theater Club The Wooster Group [\$25,000—1971]			37 66,861 206,650 130,563 14,779
Yale University Scholarship assistance for minority drama students [\$150,000—1971]			65,000
VISUAL ARTS Catalogues of fine arts museum collections Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery (San Marino, Calif.) [\$12,500—1972] Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Boston) [\$8,316—1971] Philadelphia Museum of Art [\$12,500—1971]			6,250 5,980 6,250
College Art Association Art history training slides [\$149,000—1971]			36,927

the Music Critics Association for seven years has offered a series of summer institutes for practicing professionals. For each institute, the association, which this year received Foundation support, invites eight to ten young critics to work and study with senior colleagues and artists at major music festivals.

The Center for Music Experiment at the University of California (San Diego) received funds to enable composers and other experts in allied fields to use its resources, which include sophisticated electronic sound equipment and a staff of highly trained electronic engineers. The residencies, open to men and women from the U.S. and abroad, stimulate interdisciplinary research and experimentation between music and many other fields.

THEATER

The Foundation's work in the theater has focused on leading resident repertory theaters and on off-off Broadway groups that show promise of forging new directions in experimental productions and acting styles. La Mama Experimental Theater Club, founded by Ellen Stewart more than a decade ago, has been one of the liveliest sources of new dramatic material and playwrights. In addition to receiving a grant of \$206,650 for its own support this year, La Mama was given \$25,000 to continue the training and development of the Native American Theatre Ensemble (NATE), the only American Indian professional company in the country. Since its first public performance in New York in 1972, NATE has gained considerable public notice and critical acclaim.

Another of the Foundation's terminal grants to key professional groups was made to the American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco), which received \$2 million in matching funds to help stabilize its financial position. Now in its ninth season, ACT is the nation's largest resident repertory company, employing nearly 200 people, presenting a season of more than 250 performances of nine productions, and conducting daily classes for actors in voice, movement, and other theater techniques.

The Loretto-Hilton Theatre in St. Louis received \$222,010 under the Foundation's cash reserve program.

VISUAL ARTS

In its largest action ever in the visual arts field, the Foundation this year initiated a program of support for students of the studio arts and the professional artists who train them. Earlier grants have been made for projects that assist practicing painters, sculptors, and graphic artists (including the highly-acclaimed Tamarind Lithography Workshop); the publication of catalogs of fine arts collections; the preparation of graduate students in art history for curatorial careers in museums; special training for art conservators, and scholarships for young artists-in-training.

In the new studio program, matching grants totaling more

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Fine Arts Foundation (New York University) Matching grant for endowment [\$1,000,000—1973]		313,225
Intermuseum Conservation Association Training in conservation of artistic objects [\$545,250—1970]		233,469
International Council of Museums Strengthening of central services [\$285,000—1968]		35,039
New York University Museum curatorial training fellowship program [\$416,000—1964]		62,275
Philadelphia Museum of Art Study of legal protection against unauthorized art reproduction	31,533	31,533
Professional studio art training		
Art Institute of Chicago	150,000	
Art Students League of New York	100,000	
Atlanta Arts Alliance	75,000	
California College of Arts and Crafts	150,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	150,000	
California, University of (San Diego)	132,200	
Columbus College of Art and Design	150,000	
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	150,000	
Corcoran Gallery of Art	127,750	
Cranbrook Academy of Art	75,000	
Georgia, University of	150,000	
Illinois, University of (Urbana-Champaign)	50,000	
Indiana University	150,000	
Iowa, State University of	150,000	
Kansas City Art Institute	150,000	
Maryland Institute	100,000	
Massachusetts, University of	100,000	
Memphis Academy of Arts	137,750	
Michigan, University of	150,000	
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts	150,000	
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	150,000	
New Mexico, University of	50,000	
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture	146,100	53,934
Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County	50,850	
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts	50,000	
Rhode Island School of Design	150,000	
San Francisco Art Institute	150,000	
Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture	50,000	
Syracuse University	150,000	
Temple University	60,000	
Texas, University of	150,000	
Visual Arts Center of Alaska	250,000	155,991
Washington University	150,000	
Washington, University of	150,000	
Yale University	150,000	
Research and conferences on museums		
American Assembly	122,500	
Cleveland Museum of Art	75,000	15,000
Tamarind Lithography Workshop Development of lithographic art [\$705,000—1970]		70,000
ARTS AND MINORITIES		
Training and performance programs		
Art Students League of New York [\$45,000—1971]		10,000
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts (Boston)	950,000	130,000
Free Southern Theater (New Orleans) [\$225,000—1973]		54,677
George Washington University [\$224,500—1973]		90,000
Henry Street Settlement (New York City) [\$150,000—1973]		50,000
Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles)	650,000	185,000
La Mama Experimental Theater Club	25,000	25,000
Negro Ensemble Company [\$343,000—1972]		155,561

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Newark Community Center of the Arts [\$200,000—1970]		44,000
Settlement Music School of Philadelphia [\$41,980—1970]		11,180
ARTS IN EDUCATION		
Music literacy (Kodaly training program)		
Holy Names College (Oakland) [\$116,218—1973]		72,494
New York, State University of (Stony Brook)	9,856	9,856
Roberson Memorial Center		
Experiment to develop children's aesthetic sensitivity through television	284,134	110,000
Southeastern Academy of Theatre and Music (Academy Theatre, Atlanta)		
Training of artist-teachers for area schools and colleges [\$375,000—1973]		60,000
HUMANITIES		
Advanced field training in archaeology		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$1,498,500—1968]		23,644
Pennsylvania, University of [\$1,498,500—1968]		2,216
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		
Stimulation of interdisciplinary inquiry in the humanities [\$560,000—1967]		15,000
American Council of Learned Societies		
Grants, postdoctoral fellowships, and conferences [\$3,200,000—1972]		830,000
International congresses in the United States [\$250,000—1968]		47,990
Strengthening of American studies in foreign universities [\$3,662,500—1970]		640,000
American School of Classical Studies (Athens)		
Completion and publication of a work on anonymous Greek architecture [\$20,000—1972]	6,000	18,000
Completion of a lexicon of medieval Greek vernacular literature [\$23,000—1973]	2,900	14,400
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—1973]		62,500
Library of Congress		
Revision of <i>Letters of Members of the Continental Congress</i> [\$500,000—1971]		51,200
Philosophical Research Center (Athens)		
Humanities research projects	332,390	61,900
Princeton University		
Support for the Council of the Humanities [\$700,000—1969]		140,000
LITERARY ARTS		
Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines		
Study of the economics of literary magazines	74,945	
Iowa, State University of		
International writing program [\$100,000—1971]		30,000
MISCELLANEOUS		
Financial survey of nonprofit performing groups		
Foundation-managed project [\$212,000—1972]	150,000	161,537
International Council of Museums		
Study of European artists and institutions [\$109,500—1970]	36,000	38,268
Total, Humanities and the Arts	\$20,070,445	\$15,537,605

than \$4 million were awarded to thirty-four art schools and college and university art departments specializing in the training of visual artists (see list, page 16). Recipient institutions award scholarships to art students and fellowships to artist-teachers to enable them to enrich their own professional careers on or off campus.

Alaskan Native Americans have had very little opportunity to receive training as visual artists, which accounts in part for the shift in their creative work over the last hundred years from items of high quality to quickly produced tourist souvenirs. To help re-establish the traditional Alaskan arts and crafts, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Visual Arts Center of Alaska, an organization founded in 1972 to offer training primarily to Alaska's native population. Artist-teachers at the center offer instruction in design, printmaking, silversmithing, and sculpture to student interns of all ages.

Two grants were made for examinations of museums of fine arts and their scholarly, educational, and social roles. The American Assembly received funds for European and American conferences on issues and problems affecting art museums. The Cleveland Museum of Art was granted \$75,000 for a study by the Council on Museums and Education in the Visual Arts of museum education departments. A report and audiovisual materials describing the most effective programs will be distributed to museum educators and trustees around the country.

THE ARTS AND MINORITIES

Assistance in the arts to members of minority groups emphasizes training for professional careers and the reinforcement of creative talents and group cultural awareness. Two leading cultural centers serving minority communities—the Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts in Boston's mostly black Roxbury-Dorchester section and the Inner City Cultural Center in Los Angeles—this year received terminal grants of \$950,000 and \$650,000, respectively. Carrying matching provisions, the grants are designed to help put both organizations on firm financial footing.

The Elma Lewis School offers 525 youngsters and adults inexpensive instruction in dance, music, drama, art, costuming, and technical theater trades. The school has also developed several high-quality performing components—dance and theater companies, a choral group, a children's theater company, and an African drums ensemble. It also conducts such community projects as free concerts and a prison training program that motivates future parolees to continue their education.

The Inner City Cultural Center offers high-quality drama, concerts, and dance performances and operates a training institute that develops skills ranging from modern dance to set design and construction. The center also provides free chamber music concerts and monthly talent contests.

Education and Research

The Education and Research Division assists work on equality of opportunity, the financing and management of education, and understanding and improvement of the learning process.

Within the division, the Office of Public Education works at the preschool, elementary, and high school levels. The Office of Higher Education focuses on the undergraduate and graduate levels, with special emphasis on increasing opportunities for severely underrepresented minorities.

The Office of Public Policy and Social Organization, established in 1972, is administered by the Education Division, but it assists research and analysis of public policy questions that go beyond the concerns of any one division. Its activities are managed by a Foundation-wide committee.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Staff Development. Many of the educational reforms attempted in the 1950s and 1960s were not directed at the central role played by the classroom teacher in bringing about improvements in public schools. The Foundation's efforts emphasize on-the-job training to help teachers expand their understanding and skills so that they may respond creatively to children of diverse backgrounds and needs. Several independent centers for in-service training and assistance to teachers and other school staff have been supported. This year, support was renewed for the Advisory & Learning Exchange, a project of the Associates for Renewal in Education, serving the Greater Washington, D. C. area. It offers workshops and seminars, an information and materials center, and liaison and planning help to schools and community organizations. Also assisted was the Workshop Center for Open Education at the City University of New York (CUNY), in particular its training of advisors who work with teachers in the public schools to reorganize classrooms and instructional patterns in order to accommodate a diversity of learners.

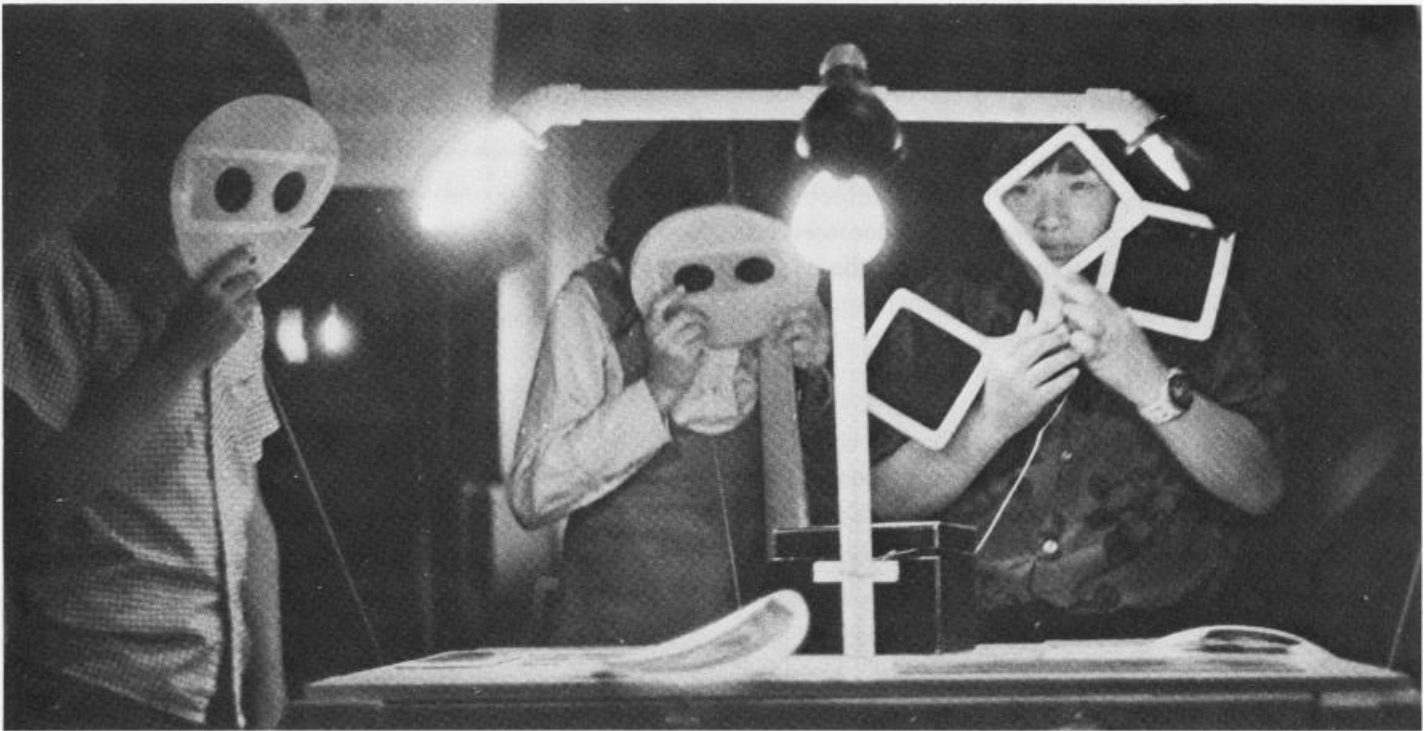
A teacher-training program at an innovative science museum in San Francisco called The Exploratorium was supported. Exhibits demonstrate principles of sensory perception and are designed to encourage individual curiosity and discovery. The Foundation's three-year grant of \$225,000 is enabling thirty-six teachers each year from public elementary and junior high schools, along with some 1,000 of their students, to explore phenomena of light and sound and processes of seeing and hearing. The teachers then apply the principles in their classrooms, assisted by Exploratorium staff.

A master's degree program to train bilingual counselors for work in New York City and Puerto Rico received supplementary support. Directed by a consortium

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1974. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1974 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1974 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		
STAFF DEVELOPMENT		
Advanced training for administrators and policy-makers		
Atlanta University [\$445,263—1973]		\$211,645
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	\$75,000	49,500
Chicago, University of [\$961,205—1973]	(12,990)	609,508
Claremont University Center [\$164,000—1973]		144,000
Columbia University (Teachers College) [\$237,191—1973]		201,724
Council of the Great City Schools	75,598	
Education Development Center [\$50,000—1973]		11,250
Evaluation, consultants, conferences: Foundation-managed project [\$60,000—1973]	(56,256)	2,085
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership) [\$1,677,220—1972]	483,956	929,612
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst) [\$124,900—1973]	(756)	89,144
National Academy of Education	56,000	56,000
Ohio State University [\$280,828—1973]		145,991
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) [\$125,000—1973]		75,000
University Council for Educational Administration	150,000	72,100
Wisconsin, University of		52,906
In-school staff development		
Associates for Renewal in Education (Washington, D. C.) (for the Advisory & Learning Exchange) [\$235,180—1972]	200,000	130,000
Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (Copenhagen) [\$107,580—1970]		(492)
Bank Street College of Education	78,000	34,980
Bureau of Indian Affairs [\$61,534—1973]		31,034
California State University (Northridge)		127,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	50,000	15,000
Center for Understanding Media	193,000	73,000
Educational Testing Service	5,000	5,000
Evaluation of teacher centers: Foundation- managed project [\$155,305—1973]	(58,276)	31,108
Hull House Association	14,846	14,846
Illinois, State of (Department of Mental Health)	27,965	27,965
New York, City University of Palace of Arts and Science Foundation (The Exploratorium)	250,000	217,605
	225,000	
Leadership Development Program*		
Center for Community Change	505,212	289,948
Fellowships for rural educators: Foundation- managed project [\$1,435,052—1973]	(15,000)	425,259
Southern Regional Council	550,700	322,800
ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LEARNING		
Experiments		
Alaska, University of	120,000	40,000
Athenian School [\$166,680—1971]		27,443
Bronx Human Resources Corporation	4,800	4,800
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$360,700—1968, 1971]	(10,327)	203,577
Central Michigan University [\$496,000—1965]	(13,514)	(13,514)
Children's Television Workshop	25,000	
Committee for a Comprehensive Education Center (New York City) [\$79,688—1973]		79,688
Constitutional Rights Foundation [\$225,000—1973]		70,185

*List available on request



Seventh graders learn about color by observing changes in objects viewed through filters. They are on a field trip at The Exploratorium, a unique science museum in San Francisco that uses the principles of discovery to stimulate learning. In a Foundation-supported program, teachers are trained to apply museum-developed techniques in their classrooms.

Consultants for urban and technical education projects: Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1973]	(4,800)	72,142
Educational Communications Corporation (Los Angeles) (for Tutorial Community Project) [\$183,241—1973]		72,068
Evaluation of tutorial project: Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1973]	(24,576)	24,265
Harlem Preparatory School	50,000	50,000
Hawthorne School (Washington, D. C.) [\$131,000—1973]		37,000
Highlander Research and Education Center	72,500	72,500
Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service (IDEAS) [\$196,000—1973]		94,000
International Baccalaureate Office (Geneva) [\$100,000—1973]		31,531
Pacific Oaks College	24,576	24,576
Philadelphia Board of Education	224,587	134,587
Publications on British primary school reforms: Foundation-managed project [\$30,000—1971]	(6,535)	1,088
Syracuse University Research Corporation	100,000	45,000
Yale University (Child Study Center) [\$652,529—1968, 1973]		95,834
Research and planning for private schools		
A Better Chance (Washington, D. C.) [\$178,972—1973]		59,477
Council for American Private Education [\$100,000—1973]		33,800
National Catholic Educational Association [\$90,000—1973]		28,250
THE LEARNING PROCESS AND ENVIRONMENT		
Cultural influences on learning		
California, University of (San Diego)	39,215	39,215
Harvard University [\$180,000—1973]		102,000
Rockefeller University	178,255	
Curricular research and experiments		
Asia Society	43,470	43,470
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$556,000—1963]	(21,704)	
Indiana University [\$265,000—1971]		143,099
Joint Council on Economic Education [\$175,000—1966]	(41,767)	13,598

consisting of CUNY and three Puerto Rican universities, it will by 1975 have trained eighty-nine Puerto Rican men and women for work in schools, colleges, and community agencies.

The Bank Street College of Education, which has been creating educational materials used in the training of teachers and paraprofessionals, received supplementary funds. Sound and color filmstrips, with printed explanations, are being designed to illustrate classroom practices.

Administrative Training. Although the Foundation is concluding large-scale support for the training of school administrators, it continues to support training for other educational policy makers. Supplemental assistance went to George Washington University for the Institute for Educational Leadership. The institute sponsors national and state internships for young educational policy makers, seminars for officials from federal and state education agencies, and related activities.

To help expand the number of women and minority school administrators, the University Council for Educational Administration received funds to devise a computerized placement roster system of available minority group and women candidates. In a related action the Foundation made a grant to the Council of the Great City Schools for an administrative internship program in urban schools for minority and women graduate students.

Leadership Development. The task of developing effective leaders in poverty-ridden areas is particularly difficult in rural sections because there are few jobs and other opportunities to hold young high school and college graduates. The Foundation's Leadership Development Program (LDP), initiated in 1966, has supported fellowships to build the motivation and knowledge of young rural educators and community workers. Administration of LDP for the Southeast is handled by the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, and for the Southwest by the Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C. The center also received funds for an experiment in leadership development in Appalachian communities. Organizations in twenty towns and villages of Appalachia have selected some 120 participants to visit other communities to discuss methods of dealing with problems of health, employment, sanitation, welfare, and education.

Experiments in Learning. The Foundation signaled the conclusion of several years of assistance to alternative schools with publication of a report on the results of a variety of private and public experiments.* Summing up the Foundation's experience, the report states that alternatives have been shown to be workable and that their continuation depends on the initiatives of school systems. Philadelphia's "school without walls," for example, stimulated the development of alternative programs throughout the city's public school system.

Development of a high school "external degree" program, through which older teenagers and adults study and work outside the classroom for credit toward a special academic degree, was funded two years ago in central New York state. This year a grant was made to the Syracuse University Research Corporation to complete testing devices that ensure rigorous measuring of learning achievement.

Ten years ago much in-school television was conceded to be visually boring, inadequate in content, and rarely used. Now, considerably improved, instructional television is being used to teach an estimated one out of every four children from kindergarten through grade six. The Foundation this year assisted several projects that employ television and other media. Grants went to the Center for Understanding Media for national training and information activities related to media studies in the schools, to the Agency for Instructional Television in Bloomington, Indiana, to develop new programming, and to Children's Television Workshop, which created "Sesame Street," to study the feasibility of producing an in-school series connected with the American Bicentennial.

Research on Learning. Concern for the failure of many children to learn in school has led a few social scientists to try to sort out the effects of different cultural settings on the

**Matters of Choice*, available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New Mexico, University of [\$38,000—1973]		38,000
Syracuse University [\$100,000—1969]		7,575
Washington, University of [\$90,143—1965]	(46,516)	8,231
Research and projects on adolescence		
Learning Institute of North Carolina	36,200	36,200
New York City Board of Education [\$174,525—1973]	105,707	174,525
St. Mary Center for Learning (Chicago)	180,726	31,529
Studies, experiments: Foundation-managed project	63,800	4,884
Research on learning		
Consultants, conferences: Foundation-managed project	250,000	23,724
East Anglia, University of (England) [\$155,000—1973]	22,000	33,140
Harvard University [\$126,586—1970]		69,678
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Stockholm) [\$183,820—1973]		108,820
Jewish Board of Guardians (for Child Development Center)	27,297	27,297
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education	45,690	45,690
Research Institute for Educational Problems	5,580	5,580
Studies and projects on sex and race discrimination		
Council on Interracial Books for Children [\$150,000—1973]		118,400
Education Commission of the States	147,000	36,750
Education Development Center	60,046	60,046
Harvard University [\$66,801—1973]	21,500	88,301
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education	157,000	135,176
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	91,500	27,000
Tuane University [\$2,719,500—1966]	(25,080)	(25,080)
EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, POLICY, AND FINANCE		
Comprehensive planning for public education		
Alaska, University of [\$400,000—1972]		249,017
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	203,626	35,000
Boston School Committee [\$225,070—1973]		134,500
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute [\$190,000—1973]		70,000
Educational Testing Service [\$250,000—1972]		107,200
Institute of International Education [\$400,000—1970]		212,306
National Committee for Citizens in Education [\$450,000—1973]	446,000	460,000
National Council of La Raza [\$4,987—1973]		4,987
New Detroit, Inc. [\$200,000—1973]		80,000
New York City Board of Education [\$200,000—1973]		150,000
Public Education Association (New York City) [\$200,000—1973]		100,000
Educational Facilities Laboratories		
Planning for new communities	140,000	140,000
School design and educational equipment [\$6,000,000—1970]		1,150,000
Improvements in public knowledge about education		
National Academy of Education	411,900	70,000
National Council for the Advancement of Education Writing [\$100,000—1971]	10,000	23,403
School desegregation		
Duke University (for Institute for Policy Sciences and Public Affairs)	63,840	63,840
Institute of Judicial Administration	143,572	
Integrated Education Associates (for <i>Integrated Education</i>)	100,000	100,000
L. Q. C. Lamar Society	243,200	62,700
National Conference of Christians and Jews Santa Clara County Board of Education (San Jose, Calif.) [\$171,000—1973]	250,000	35,000
Shaker Heights Board of Education (Ohio) [\$165,547—1969]	(5,082)	(730)
Wayne State University	35,596	35,596

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Studies of financing and economics of public education		
California, University of (Berkeley)	1,325,000	244,500
Chicago, University of	146,000	
Columbia University (Teachers College)	130,000	37,000
Council of State Governments (for National Legislative Conference)	232,000	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$387,000—1973]		182,900
League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$111,000—1973]		35,000
Los Angeles Board of Education	220,400	220,400
National Urban Coalition	507,300	124,000
Oregon State Legislature	145,000	75,514
Southern California, University of	66,975	66,975
Stanford University	99,000	33,000
Studies and consultants: Foundation-managed project	190,043	18,065
Syracuse University (Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs) [\$300,740—1972]		85,000
Trinity Church Parish (New York City)	3,000	3,000
Windsor Central Supervisory Union (Vermont)	6,957	6,957
	9,812,956	11,569,662
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES		
College Entrance Examination Board		
Scholarships for minority-group graduates of two-year colleges [\$1,788,381—1973]	1,800,000	1,836,000
Workshop for Mexican-American financial aid officers	22,875	22,875
Conferences, publications, research on education of minorities		
Atlanta University	32,000	32,000
Claremont University Center	5,600	5,600
Consultants, conferences, research: Foundation-managed projects	242,365	78,384
New Mexico State University	23,760	23,760
Faculty, administrative, library, and curriculum strengthening		
Antioch College (Juarez-Lincoln—Austin, Texas)	152,000	
Atlanta University Center	4,085,820	2,722,633
Benedict College (South Carolina) [\$700,000—1971, 1973]		620,000
Bennett College (North Carolina) [\$100,000—1972]		38,914
Bethune-Cookman College (Florida) [\$150,000—1972]		75,000
Bishop College (Texas) [\$600,000—1973]		459,070
Dillard University (Louisiana) [\$100,000—1972]		25,000
El Paso Community College [\$162,000—1973]	9,760	90,760
Fisk University (Tennessee) [\$480,000—1973]	221,779	701,779
Hampton Institute (Virginia) [\$900,000—1973]		877,005
Howard University [\$310,497—1971]		39,828
Huston-Tillotson College (Texas) [\$100,000—1972]		20,562
Johnson C. Smith University (North Carolina) [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
LeMoyné-Owen College (Tennessee) [\$100,000—1972]		34,978
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) [\$200,000—1972]		100,000
Miles College (Alabama) [\$100,000—1973]	16,000	76,000
New Mexico Highlands University [\$58,600—1972]		18,000
Oglala Sioux Community College (South Dakota) [\$78,450—1972]		27,225
Rust College (Mississippi) [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
St. Augustine's College (North Carolina) [\$500,000—1973]		500,000
Santa Fe, College of [\$61,390—1972]		18,800
Sinte Gleska College Center (South Dakota) [\$78,450—1972]		11,100
Talladega College (Alabama) [\$450,000—1970, 1972]		83,655
Tougaloo College (Mississippi) [\$100,000—1972]		25,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) [\$800,000—1973]		750,000
Wilberforce University (Ohio) [\$530,000—1973]		530,000

development of children's capacities to remember, form concepts, and deal with abstractions. The Foundation provided support for basic studies Rockefeller University is conducting that seek to identify the cognitive skills acquired in informal learning as compared with skills acquired in school. A related study centers on a multi-ethnic school in San Diego under a grant to the University of California (San Diego). A sociologist and a specialist in children's language development (the latter serving as a classroom teacher) are analyzing videotapes of a single classroom's activities for a year to pinpoint problems of communication between children and teachers of different backgrounds.

The implications of the work of child psychoanalysts for child rearing and education are being explored through a grant to the Child Development Center of the Jewish Board of Guardians in New York. The aim is to review the contributions of psychoanalysis to an understanding of the interrelations between emotional and cognitive growth.

To increase public awareness and understanding about research on learning, which is often reported in a sketchy or misleading fashion, a four-year grant of \$411,900 went to the National Academy of Education, a group of some seventy American and European scholars. The academy will review the most important educational studies published each year, chart the areas where reliable research is available or lacking, and disseminate findings from these activities.

Research on Adolescence. The Foundation is funding a number of small-scale research and development activities focusing on the problems of adolescents, the influence of family, peer groups, and television and other mass media on their development, and ways to adapt schools and curricula to meet their needs and interests. For example, the Learning Institute of North Carolina received a grant to review programs geared to the early 'teens and delineate the differences between that period and later adolescence.

Using popular television programs to bridge the generation gap is the focus of an experiment for which a grant was given to St. Mary Center for Learning, a Chicago high school with both adolescent and adult students from varied racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. The center is testing two assumptions: that television, as one of the few elements in American culture shared by adolescents and adults, can be used to increase communications in classes of mixed age groups, and to improve conceptual and vocabulary skills. Programs ranging from "Kojak" to "The Waltons" serve as the core of classes in sociology, government, and literature.

Sex Discrimination. For a film-based high school curriculum on the role of women in American society, the Education Development Center in Newton, Massachusetts, received a \$60,046 grant. Harvard University was assisted in pilot

studies to determine variables—teacher attitudes, for example—that are likely to influence the effectiveness of nonsexist curricula in the classroom. And questions of sex discrimination in such areas as employment and promotion were addressed in grants to the NOW (National Organization of Women) Legal Defense and Education Fund and to the Education Commission of the States. The NOW group established an office in Washington, D. C. to monitor federal legislation prohibiting sex discrimination, and the education commission is developing alternative models for state laws and regulations to ensure equal rights for women in public education.

Financing the Schools. Traditional patterns of financing American schools—the bulk from local property taxes, about 7 per cent from the federal government, and the remainder from state funds—make the accident of where children live the major determinant of the resources available for their education. Because no single approach to school finance reform will serve all states or districts, the Foundation supports a wide range of work in this field.

Among projects funded this year were graduate research and training programs at the University of Chicago, Stanford University, and Teachers College, Columbia. The aim is to meet a shortage of Ph.D.s trained in education, economics, and political science and committed to working on school finance. The University of California (Berkeley) received a three-year, \$1,325,000 supplement for its Childhood and Government Project, which is also assisted by Carnegie Corporation. It is a collaborative effort of lawyers, economists, social scientists, and education experts who are examining problems of fairness to children in the use of tax money by schools and in the exercise of authority by parents, schools, and other agencies. The project emphasizes practical reforms that will help children. It has affected school finance policy in several states.

Several efforts were assisted to develop state programs in the assessment of education so that the public may intelligently weigh the relations between spending and school performance. The Los Angeles Board of Education received funds for an experiment in reorienting school accounting systems to that end. On a national level, the legislative conference of the Council of State Governments obtained Foundation assistance for seminars, reports, and technical assistance on school finance for the staffs of state legislatures. And the National Urban Coalition, which received supplementary funding from the Foundation and Carnegie Corporation, has mounted a program to help minority groups learn the intricacies of school finance issues and determine the effects of reforms on their communities.

School Desegregation. Progress has been made through federal and state efforts in reducing racial isolation in schools,

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Winston-Salem State University	5,000	4,302
Xavier University (Louisiana) [\$250,000—1972]		150,667
Graduate fellowships for minority students*		
Council of Southern Universities	2,567,122	1,778,281
Foundation-managed project	3,500,000	3,488,650
Student services and career guidance		
American Economic Association	25,000	25,000
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students [\$300,000—1973]		99,952
United Negro College Fund	154,550	42,050
SCHOLARSHIP ON MINORITIES		
Afro-American studies, conferences, and materials		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$99,500—1970]		10,000
Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History	200,000	50,000
Atlanta University [\$529,680—1970, 1973]		125,756
Boston University [\$350,808—1972]		23,000
Dissertation fellowships on subjects dealing with minority groups*		
Foundation-managed project [\$410,000—1972]		(4,770)
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$64,000—1972]		16,000
Ethnic studies centers		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$527,508—1971]		39,336
California, University of (Santa Cruz) [\$77,420—1973]		77,420
New York, City University of [\$485,150—1973]		93,440
Notre Dame, University of [\$499,545—1971]		98,785
Navajo Community College		
Preparation of books on Navajo history [\$63,332—1973]		15,000
UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
Experiments and reforms in instructional patterns		
Educational Facilities Laboratories	67,850	
Foundation-managed project: consultants	163,750	56,095
Hawaii, University of [\$150,000—1973]		90,000
Lambuth College (Tennessee)	25,000	25,000
National Institute of Social Sciences	22,000	22,000
New School for Social Research [\$300,000—1966]		9,768
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$510,000—1971]	14,250	131,393
Open University (England) [\$116,220—1973]		18,500
Sussex, University of (England)	77,000	60,000
Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities	200,000	43,500
Yale University	70,000	
Venture Fund for innovation in undergraduate education		
Alabama, University of [\$250,000—1972]		83,333
Alderson-Broadthus College (West Virginia) [\$150,000—1972]		50,000
Alverno College (Wisconsin) [\$120,000—1973]		30,000
Antioch College (Washington-Baltimore) [\$200,000—1971]		66,000
Appalachian State University (North Carolina) [\$200,000—1972]		66,668
Bowdoin College (Maine)	120,000	
Chatham College (Pennsylvania)	100,000	25,000
Coe College (Iowa) [\$150,000—1973]		62,500
Colby College (Maine)	150,000	
College Misericordia (Pennsylvania)	120,000	30,000
Dartmouth College (New Hampshire) [\$250,000—1971]		50,000
Earlham College (Indiana) [\$150,000—1973]		62,500
Eastern Montana College [\$75,000—1971]		20,000
Eckerd College (Florida) [\$150,000—1972]		50,000

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Grand Valley College (Michigan) [\$150,000—1973]		37,500
Hamline University (Minnesota) [\$150,000—1973]		37,500
Hendrix College (Arkansas) [\$150,000—1971]		50,000
Hobart and William Smith College (New York)	150,000	37,500
Immaculate Heart College (California) [\$100,000—1971]		34,000
Kent State University (Ohio) [\$250,000—1973]		105,000
Kentucky, Centre College of [\$150,000—1972]		50,000
Louisiana State University (New Orleans) [\$250,000—1972]		166,667
Michigan State University [\$250,000—1973]		62,500
Minnesota Metropolitan State College (St. Paul) [\$120,000—1973]		60,000
Ottawa University (Kansas) [\$150,000—1971]		50,000
Otterbein College (Ohio) [\$150,000—1973]		62,500
Pace University (New York)	250,000	62,500
Pennsylvania, University of	240,000	
Roosevelt University (Illinois) [\$180,000—1973]		90,000
St. Lawrence University (New York)	180,000	45,000
Sangamon State University (Illinois) [\$150,000—1973]		37,500
South Carolina, University of [\$250,000—1971]		50,000
Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania)	120,000	
Tennessee, University of (Martin) [\$250,000—1971]		84,000
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee) [\$250,000—1972]		83,333
Vermont, University of	240,000	
Wellesley College (Massachusetts)	150,000	
West Florida, University of [\$250,000—1972]		83,333
Wisconsin, University of (Green Bay) [\$180,000—1973]		45,000
Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Massachusetts)	180,000	
GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
American Society for Engineering Education		
Faculty and curriculum development [\$708,000—1968, 1970]		63,000
Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$650,000—1967]		568,010
California, University of (Santa Cruz) [\$50,000—1972]		12,525
Chicago, University of [\$738,000—1972]		602,372
Cornell University [\$2,755,000—1965, 1972]		362,414
Denver, University of [\$200,000—1968]		31,400
Emory University (Georgia) [\$300,000—1968]		56,282
Harvard University [\$443,000—1972]		305,914
Johns Hopkins University [\$400,000—1968]		8,250
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$200,000—1969]		36,384
Michigan, University of [\$1,250,000—1971, 1972]		1,079,724
Minnesota, University of [\$300,000—1968]		58,769
Pennsylvania, University of [\$620,000—1972]		328,333
Washington University (Missouri) [\$300,000—1968]		59,373
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,337,500—1971, 1972]		445,726
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation	15,000	15,000
Yale University [\$665,000—1972]		229,343
Journalism seminars and advanced training		
Northwestern University [\$1,000,000—1970]		1,000,000
Southern Newspaper Publishers Association [\$425,000—1968]		8,500
Stanford University [\$1,000,000—1969]		103,764
National Academy of Sciences		
National Board on Graduate Education	134,500	53,800
Science research and advanced training		
Churchill College (Cambridge University) [\$150,000—1968]		23,990
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,700,000—1963]		(772)
SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		
Research and conferences by <i>Daedalus</i>	300,000	53,000

but the pace has been slow and uneven. Several Foundation efforts this year sought to further understanding and action on school desegregation. For a study of the impact on public education of private segregated “academies” in three Southern cities, a grant was made to the L.Q.C. Lamar Society, an interracial organization with some 1,000 members from government, business, and the media. The National Conference of Christians and Jews is setting up a national Center for Quality Integrated Education, for which a two-year grant was made. The center will serve local groups trying to implement desegregation plans and to improve communication among students, parents, teachers, and local officials.

The legal ramifications of continuing desegregation struggles, particularly in the North, led the Institute of Judicial Administration at New York University to obtain Foundation support for regional seminars for lawyers, educators, and judges who have been or will likely be involved in school desegregation cases.

Social science research has been used extensively to argue both sides of desegregation questions within the courts. An analysis and a national seminar on the links between such data and the law were supported with two grants. One went to Wayne State University for a case study of the Detroit school desegregation case, the other to the Duke University Institute for Policy Sciences and Public Affairs for a seminar to help legal scholars and social scientists clarify issues and try to reduce misinterpretations and overstatement in the use of social science data in desegregation matters.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Minority Opportunities. In a six-year program to strengthen selected black colleges and universities, which the Foundation launched in 1972, Atlanta University Center occupies a special place. It serves as a central coordinating body for long-range planning, resource sharing, and cooperative educational programs of six institutions.* The planning is particularly important to reduce costs and unnecessary duplication and to help each component capitalize upon its academic strengths. Grants totaling \$4 million went to the center this year. Interinstitutional cooperation was also the focus of a grant to Fisk University, another participant in the six-year program. Funds provided for the design of a science center to be run jointly with nearby Meharry Medical College.

Fisk and the seven other colleges and universities in the program have received support since 1972.† This long-range

*Clark, Morehouse, Spelman, and Morris Brown Colleges; Atlanta University, and the Interdenominational Theological Center.

†Benedict College (S.C.), Bishop College (Texas), Hampton Institute (Va.), St. Augustine's College (N.C.), Tuskegee Institute (Ala.), Wilberforce Univ. (Ohio), and Virginia Union Univ. (Va). (The latter received its funds from the Sherman Fairchild Foundation, which is cooperating with the Ford Foundation in this program.)



Master's degree candidates at Rio Grande Valley, one of eight affiliates of Juarez-Lincoln Graduate Center of Austin, Texas, review academic progress with a faculty advisor (second from left). Students, all certified teachers, concentrate on bilingual-bicultural educational programs for Chicanos. Foundation funds support planning and evaluation activities at Juarez-Lincoln.

effort to strengthen selected black institutions of higher education has been aided by the U.S. Office of Education's Advanced Institutional Development Program, which recently selected these and other public and private colleges and universities for federal financial support.

Like many colleges and universities in the 1960s, Shaw University, a traditionally black institution in North Carolina, embarked on ambitious expansion plans but was caught short as both enrollment and funding declined in the early 1970s. Now, with a rigorous new managerial plan, Shaw is trying to overcome past debts and deficits that have threatened to scuttle its drive toward greater educational quality. To help in that effort, the Foundation made the university a \$500,000, nine-year, low-interest loan.

Mexican Americans are among the most underrepresented in higher education: in 1970, according to a study commissioned by the Foundation, Chicanos and other Spanish-surnamed Americans made up 4.6 per cent of the population, but only 2.1 per cent of undergraduate enrollment.* (The figures for Blacks were 11.1 and 6.9 per cent, respectively.) Juarez-Lincoln Graduate Center in

Austin, Texas, a predominantly Chicano institution established in 1971 as one of five graduate centers of Antioch College, this year received a \$152,000 two-year grant. Offering a master's degree in education, the center focuses on the need for more qualified personnel for bilingual-bicultural education at all levels. The students, all certified teachers, combine independent study, internships, formal course work, and other teaching-learning techniques characteristic of the University Without Walls, an experiment that bypasses traditional residency and course requirements.

To provide additional opportunities to minorities historically underrepresented in American higher education, the Foundation renewed support for two programs—Graduate Fellowships and Upper Division Scholarships—for Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians.

The graduate fellowships, for which some \$6 million was allocated, are for doctoral candidates aiming at careers in higher education. Despite an apparent oversupply of Ph.D.s nationally, the demand for qualified minority professors remains high. Since the fellowships began in 1967, awards have been made to 1,903 students.

Upper Division Scholarships, administered by the College Entrance Examination Board, enable needy minority students who have done well in community colleges to obtain a baccalaureate degree in a four-year college or university. This year's \$1.8 million grant is assisting 834 young men and women, bringing to 3,290 the number aided since the program began in 1970.

**Minority Enrollment and Representation in Institutions of Higher Education*, by Madelon Delany Stent and Frank Brown.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
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]		23,154
California, University of (School of Pharmacy, San Francisco)	10,000	
Harvard University [\$100,000—1970]		38,002
Institute for Religion and Social Change		
Studies and conferences on religious consciousness [\$176,000—1971]	20,000	28,500
Research and advanced training in the social sciences		
Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists [\$25,000—1971]		5,000
Atlanta University [\$1,750,000—1971]		114,175
Chicago, University of	59,400	15,474
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$2,000,000—1969]		200,000
Research by senior scholars		
Chicago, University of (Samuel Eisenstadt) [\$82,500—1971]		16,500
Chicago, University of (Theodore Schultz) [\$46,800—1973]		15,600
Colorado, University of (Kenneth Boulding) [\$35,000—1969]		7,000
Michigan, University of (George Katona) [\$46,500—1971]		15,500
Yale University (Kenneth Keniston) [\$28,000—1970]	(17,407)	(4,228)
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN		
Research, training, conferences, and publications		
American Association for the Advancement of Science [\$20,000—1973]		20,000
American Economic Association	15,000	15,000
Association of American Colleges [\$24,968—1973]		24,968
Brown University	80,000	25,000
Consultants, experimental programs, surveys, conferences: Foundation-managed project	55,090	2,310
Fellowships: * Foundation-managed project [\$325,000—1973]	200,000	232,391
Feminist Press	16,393	16,393
Graduate Theological Union (Berkeley)	75,000	25,000
Michigan, University of	22,000	14,107
Pennsylvania, Medical College of	10,757	10,757
Pennsylvania, University of	85,000	
Stanford University	25,000	
Wesleyan University	422	422
Wisconsin, University of	22,000	
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation	125,000	125,000
Wayne State University		
Training fellowships at the Family Research Center	6,000	6,000
FINANCE, MANAGEMENT, AND POLICY		
American Council on Education		
National activities for higher education [\$1,200,000—1972]		275,000
Association of American Colleges		
Study of legal liabilities of colleges	50,000	50,000
Dissemination of information		
Educational Change, Inc. (<i>Change</i> magazine)	200,000	150,000
Thor, Inc.	10,000	10,000
Improvement of fund-raising, business management, and planning techniques		
Association of American Colleges	18,810	18,810
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$227,747—1973]		94,895
Carnegie-Mellon University (Pittsburgh) [\$300,000—1970]		73,846

*List available on request

Racial barriers to equality of opportunity are among the areas being explored in a comparative, interdisciplinary research project at Harvard University. Directed by Dr. Preston N. Williams, the study is focusing on such issues as the effects of racism on the law, constitutional processes, and social behavior.

Among a range of developmental activities aimed at advancing the scholarship and competence of minorities in higher education, the Foundation assisted a summer program for black economists run by the American Economic Association, a workshop for Chicano financial aid officers conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board, and a national conference on Chicano sociolinguistics at New Mexico State University. The United Negro College Fund received a grant to hire and train six new fund-raisers and to design a system to monitor federal educational financing policies. Funds were also granted to the oldest black scholarly organization in America, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, to continue its publication and dissemination of research on the black experience.

Undergraduate Education. Several grants sought to encourage more flexibility and openness in undergraduate education. The Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, which administers the University Without Walls, received a \$200,000 supplement for new staff to deal with expansion and accreditation activities. Since its inauguration in 1971 with Foundation and federal assistance, more than 600 men and women have received degrees and some 4,000 are enrolled. About two-thirds are over traditional college age, 40 per cent belong to minority groups, and 55 per cent are women.

Another open-learning program serving a diverse student population, Empire State College of the State University of New York, received a supplement to assess its effectiveness.

A study of several postsecondary open-learning systems that rely heavily on television and other electronic media (the British Open University, for example) was assisted at the University of Sussex in England. It is aimed at providing guidelines for educators in countries that are planning to introduce such methods to broaden educational opportunities, especially for adults. A similar analysis in the United States was undertaken with Foundation support by the Educational Facilities Laboratories.

This year the Foundation completed its four-year national Venture Fund awards to encourage innovation and flexibility in undergraduate education, with grants to twelve North-eastern colleges. The program provided a total of \$8.5 million to enable presidents or liberal-arts deans of forty-nine colleges and universities (see pages 22 and 23) to respond quickly to new ideas for curricular reform and improvement. A major purpose was to encourage colleges to set up small internal foundations or "venture funds" of their own.

Status of Women. Support was renewed for two types of fellowships to encourage analyses of the role of women in society: faculty research, administered by the Foundation, and doctoral dissertation, administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Thirty-six awards (out of 450 applications) were made for the 1973-74 academic year. Although both men and women are eligible, the program is of special interest to women, and through the departmental nomination procedure it serves to identify and give recognition to outstanding faculty women. The program has also helped legitimize women's studies and has identified a wide range of research issues previously neglected.

To help reverse the tendency to relegate women to middle-rank administrative positions in higher education, the Foundation joined with Carnegie Corporation to support for two more years a summer training program at the University of Michigan for women university administrators. Subjects include budgeting, personnel management, legal issues, and problem-solving in an academic setting. A smaller pilot project in 1973 resulted in promotions for some 10 per cent of the participants.

Two regional resource centers for women in higher education, one established in 1972 with Foundation assistance at Brown University to serve the New England region, and an offshoot at the University of Pennsylvania for the Mid-Atlantic region, received grants totaling \$165,000. Each operates a search, referral, and placement service for women faculty and administrators, counsels candidates, and advises colleges and universities on affirmative action policies.

In efforts to promote equality for women in selected professions, supplementary funds went to the American Economic Association to monitor fair employment practices, and a \$75,000 grant was made to the Graduate Theological Union in California. The latter funds are underwriting visiting scholars to lecture and conduct research on the role of women in theology, and are supporting an Office of Women's Affairs, which seeks to increase acceptance of women as ministers or in other professional roles in religion. A workshop on problems of women in medicine was assisted with a grant to the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Publications dealing with women were the focus of two grants—to the Feminist Press for preparation of a directory of women's studies in American colleges and universities, and to Barnard College to enable Catharine R. Stimpson to work on a new journal devoted to scholarship on women in the academic disciplines.

Policy, Management, Finance. To conduct continuous research on the postsecondary educational system and to help develop policies responsive to changing needs, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has formed a Council on Policy Studies, for which the Ford Foundation made a \$345,000, three-year grant in partial

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Consultants, research, publications:		
Foundation-managed project	89,527	38,589
Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education	50,000	25,000
Furman University (South Carolina) [\$100,000—1972]		33,000
Georgia, University of	70,000	70,000
Harvard University	14,983	14,983
Montgomery Community College	25,000	25,000
National Association of College and University Business Officers	101,500	100,100
New York University [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education [\$510,000—1970]		50,783
York College (New York City) [\$25,000—1968]		7,500
Intercollegiate cooperation		
Alabama Center for Higher Education [\$75,000—1971]		10,000
Warren Wilson College (North Carolina)	74,501	
National Affiliation of Concerned Business Students		
Symposium on corporate social policy [\$14,808—1973]		8,683
New York, University of the State of (Albany)		
Socio-economic study of scholar incentive award-winners in New York State	20,000	20,000
Policy studies and conferences on higher education		
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	345,000	115,000
College Entrance Examination Board	84,000	36,780
Florida State University	14,700	13,500
Pace University	60,000	60,000
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	30,900	30,900
Research and conferences on educational costs		
American Council on Education	248,650	35,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	7,570	7,570
College Entrance Examination Board	25,000	25,000
Committee for Economic Development	5,400	5,400
Education Commission of the States	12,500	
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges [\$49,375—1973]		49,375
New York University	19,000	9,500
Studies on academic goals and governance		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$500,000—1968]		31,363
Consultants: Foundation-managed project	43,722	18,968
Stanford University [\$1,000,000—1968]	100,000	217,236
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE		
Advanced studies and scholarly exchange		
American Council of Learned Societies	96,289	48,145
Austrian Institute for Economic Research [\$250,000—1970]		15,367
Naples, University of (Italy) [\$150,000—1967]		4,306
New York University [\$25,000—1973]		10,000
Pennsylvania State University	11,378	11,378
Queen's College (Oxford) [\$280,000—1967]		16,000
Business and economics studies and conferences		
Columbia University [\$100,000—1970]		18,929
European Institute of Business Administration [\$1,000,000—1971]		250,000
Harvard University [\$382,000—1970, 1971]	(203,200)	270,500
Institute of International Education	51,026	51,026
Japan Economic Research Center [\$140,000—1967]		8,000
London Graduate School of Business Studies	203,200	61,050
United States Educational Foundation in Greece [\$70,000—1969]	(51,026)	(49,240)
Educational reform in Spain		
Consultants: Foundation-managed project [\$94,468—1971]		23,638

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
European doctoral fellowships in business administration		
California, University of (Berkeley)	4,000	4,000
Carnegie-Mellon University	6,000	6,000
Columbia University	4,000	4,000
Cornell University	2,000	2,000
Harvard University	6,000	6,000
Indiana University	2,000	2,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4,000	4,000
New York University	4,000	4,000
Northwestern University	4,000	4,000
Pittsburgh, University of	2,000	2,000
Management education, research, and exchange		
Cambridge, University of (England) [\$93,000—1968]		8,699
Center for Education in International Management (Geneva) [\$250,000—1972]		140,000
Conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European management education specialists: Foundation-managed project [\$1,000,000—1969, 1970, 1971]	(121,289)	8,966
Doctoral fellowships for Europeans: Foundation-managed project * [\$400,000—1972]	(38,000)	175,168
European Foundation for Management Development (Belgium) [\$86,000—1972]		5,000
European Institute for Advanced Study in Management (Brussels) [\$1,300,000—1971, 1972]		268,000
Harvard University [\$300,000—1971]		122,635
International Institute for the Management of Technology (Milan) [\$100,000—1973]		75,000
Istituto Superiore per Impreditori e Dirigenti d'Azienda (Palermo) [\$50,000—1969]		6,845
London Business School Charitable Trust [\$300,000—1969]		68,596
Manchester, University of (England) [\$300,000—1969]		5,390
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$125,000—1970]		32,758
New York University	25,000	
Nordic Foundation for Management Research	25,000	25,000
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris)	100,000	
Stockholm School of Economics [\$75,000—1971]		5,300
Technical University of Berlin [\$125,000—1970]		31,250
Visiting faculty at Belgian institutions [\$300,000—1968]	(25,000)	13,603
Warwick, University of (England) [\$250,000—1968]		44,445
York University (Toronto) [\$500,000—1969]		100,000
Social science research and training		
Association for the History of Civilization-Marc Bloch Association (Paris) [\$205,000—1969, 1970]		54,000
Bristol, University of (England) [\$80,000—1969]		20,000
Center for Comparative Political Studies (Florence) [\$75,000—1972]		12,500
Essex, University of (England) [\$272,500—1970]		132,539
Geneva, University of [\$72,000—1972]		24,000
Grenoble, University of [\$75,000—1972]		25,000
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$400,000—1973]		400,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$400,000—1968]		10,000
Paris I, University of [\$72,000—1972]		24,000
Research and training awards to social scientists: Foundation-managed project * [\$300,000—1973]		137,774
Social Science Research Council [\$200,000—1968]		28,143
U.S.-U.S.S.R. seminar on management		
Administrative costs: Foundation-managed project [\$18,730—1973]	(17,102)	339
Institute of International Education	6,087	6,087
New York University	12,000	
	18,795,762	29,629,932

*List available on request

support. The council will continue investigation of many issues addressed by the disbanded Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. They include the effectiveness of innovations in undergraduate education, the future of private colleges and universities, and changing patterns in faculty retirement, tenure, and collective bargaining. Issues of more immediate concern, such as the effects of government-supported student aid and loan programs, will be analyzed by the College Entrance Examination Board, which was granted \$84,000 to expand its research capability.

Competition for students and dollars is a source of increasing tension between the private and public sectors of higher education. In an effort to facilitate the resolution of their differences and move toward a consensus about roles to be played by various institutions in Massachusetts, a conference of leaders from the state's public and private colleges and universities was assisted with a grant to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The grant also provided partial support for the Public/Private Forum, a new organization trying to improve relations between the two sectors in Massachusetts.

For several years the Foundation has assisted efforts to streamline college and university management in such areas as endowment performance, program budgeting, and the allocation of scarce resources in money, equipment, and personnel. Because of severe financial pressures, increasing emphasis has been put on finding new ways to control costs while raising income. Several grants this year suggest the dimensions of these activities. The National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) received funds for three projects. By increasing the number of institutions included in investment portfolio performance studies and by refining the classifications of endowment assets, the association is trying to provide university endowment managers with more accurate means of assessing their investment results. NACUBO is also trying to develop more complete and consistent financial reporting methods so that university managers will be better able to assess the financial condition of their institutions and make necessary corrections. In a related project, NACUBO is revising the section on planning, budgeting, and accounting in *A College Operating Manual*.

Grants also went to the University of Georgia for an analysis of the costs of individual courses as a means of establishing better controls over such costs as supplies, laboratories, computers, and departmental overhead; to the American Council on Education for research on improving methods of determining direct and indirect instructional costs; to New York University for a study of faculty underemployment (professors teaching part-time but receiving full-time pay) and its implications for such issues as tenure, and to the University of California (Berkeley) for research on new budgeting strategies for colleges and universities facing budget cuts and reallocation of funds due to inflation.

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

The primary emphasis of this program, which was established in 1972 and operates through a committee of twelve persons from different parts of the Foundation, is support for high-quality research on contemporary social, economic, and political problems. The program assists explorations of the ways American institutions operate, their responses to society's needs, and citizen attitudes toward issues. It has a special interest in the broad area of values in American society. The institutional aspect of the program, in which eight university-based graduate centers of training and research in public policy were supported in 1972 and 1973, is being phased out.

To further research on public policy issues among black scholars, a grant of \$75,000 went to the Joint Center for Political Studies of Howard University, which seeks to increase minority participation in government. It will use the grant for an experimental program to analyze the effect upon Blacks of policies on such issues as energy and health care.

Two centers—the Virginia Polytechnic Institute's Center for the Study of Public Choice and the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research—received assistance for analyses of government financial policies and related programs. The Virginia scholars are analyzing comparative rates of public spending in different political systems, the measurement of public-sector productivity, and the role of judicial decisions in the rate of public-sector growth. The American Enterprise study is focusing on recent wage and price controls, including the interplay among various interest groups as public policy on controls was being formulated.

A study of the American voter's response to social, political, and economic change over the past three decades was supported with a grant to the Harvard Institute of Politics for Samuel Lubell, a public opinion analyst. He is tracing citizens' perception of key national issues, as reflected in their voting patterns during seven Presidencies.

Despite many public programs here and abroad aimed at reducing inequities in the distribution of material resources, and considerable research on the causes of this inequality, little effort has been made to link the results of the programs and the research to the formulation of public policies. To help bridge this gap a grant was made this year to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the research of Professors Lee Rainwater, Martin Rein, and Richard Coleman. Their work includes investigation of the roles of labor market factors, family background, education, and women's contributions to family, social, and economic status in predicting adult occupation and income. The researchers also intend to compare social stratification in several industrial societies to determine how public policy affects income distribution and social mobility.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION		
Advanced research by black scholars		
Black Economic Research Center [\$271,000—1973]		135,500
Joint Center for Community Studies (Los Angeles) [\$152,500—1973]		96,625
American Council on Education		
Study of intercollegiate athletics	57,750	50,200
Centre de Sociologie des Organisations		
Comparison of French, German, and British approaches to public policy	12,600	12,600
Financial policy studies		
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research	30,000	
Brookings Institution [\$336,400—1973]		118,848
Diebold Institute for Public Policy Studies [\$200,000—1973]		50,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	91,000	
Harvard University		
Basic research at Harvard Law School [\$555,000—1973]		25,000
Study of public reaction to change over the past three decades	75,000	75,000
Indiana University		
Essays on the "credibility gap" of major American institutions	20,000	20,000
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences		
Research on ethical and legal issues in medicine and biology [\$225,000—1973]		72,966
International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (Austria)		
Research on environment, technology, and urban affairs [\$275,000—1973]		250,000
International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science		
Textbook for science policy studies [\$36,500—1973]		18,250
Jobs for Progress		
Study of revenue-sharing and job-training programs in the Southwest	52,720	13,180
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Research on social stratification	150,000	150,000
Research and development in public policy		
Consultants, experiments, surveys: Foundation-managed project	199,718	16,461
Study of European family programs		
Research and publications: Foundation-managed project [\$20,000—1973]		10,875
Training and research in public policy		
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$500,000—1973]		76,957
Harvard University [\$500,000—1973]		166,666
Howard University	75,000	
Michigan, University of [\$250,000—1973]		55,372
New York, State University of (Buffalo) [\$250,000—1969]		35,643
Stanford University [\$250,000—1973]		86,600
Texas, University of [\$195,000—1971]		73,125
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		
Fellowships for state and local officials and professionals	200,000	25,790
Yale University		
Conference on implications of recent governmental crises	7,682	7,682
	971,470	1,643,340
Total, Education and Research	\$29,580,188	\$42,842,934

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—COMMUNICATIONS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1974. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1974 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1974 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 TELEVISION PROGRAMMING		
National		
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)	\$5,500,000	\$1,400,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	5,500,000	2,837,705
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)	12,424,000	2,250,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA- Washington, D. C.) [\$2,480,500—1973]	131,000	1,125,000
National Endowment for the Arts	500,000	500,000
Public Broadcasting Service [\$500,000—1973]	500,000	600,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	1,000,000	175,000
Local		
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)	2,000,000	2,000,000
KQED, Inc. (San Francisco) [\$575,000—1973]	200,000	233,751
PUBLIC TELEVISION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
Audience research		
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed studies [\$100,000—1972]	(25,000)	13,966
Corporation for Public Broadcasting		
Distinguished Fellowships program [\$250,000—1969]		108,307
Greater Washington Educational Telecommuni- cations Association (WETA-Washington, D. C.)		
Studio relocation, equipment, and financial stabilization [\$668,000—1972]	(150,000)	(150,000)
National Association of Educational Broadcasters		
Reorganization costs [\$150,000—1973]		100,000
Research and experimentation on expanding the membership base of public television		
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York) [\$74,480—1973]	(53,427)	(53,427)
Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1973]	(20,000)	55,418
KQED, Inc. (San Francisco) [\$31,654—1973]	(6,730)	(11,730)
Public Broadcasting Service	1,075,000	30,000
Washington, University of		
Development of community support [\$60,000—1973]		30,000
COMMUNICATIONS AND JOURNALISM		
Action for Children's Television		
Education and information program	150,000	50,000
Agency for Instructional Television		
New programming for schools	150,000	150,000
American Library Association		
Technical assistance for video/cable workshops	500	500
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies		
Research on communications [\$80,000—1973]	100,000	120,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (East-West Center)		
Research by Wilbur Schramm	50,000	50,000

Communications

The Foundation is drawing to the end of its twenty-two year effort to help establish a viable system of public broadcasting, but it will retain a vital interest in the field and continue to support special needs as they arise. Because of increased federal funding for public broadcasting, the Office of Communications* is now focusing additionally on other areas of communications—policy issues, media impact, journalism, and news and the law.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

During 1974 the future of public broadcasting brightened more than at any other time during the past two decades. Uncertainty about long-range federal funding was replaced by optimism that Congress would pass a proposed financing bill that would provide between \$435 million and \$612 million over the next five years, matched two-and-one-half to one from other sources. The proposed legislation would for the first time insulate public broadcasting from the political interference that can exist when Congress appropriates the funds one year at a time.

The long-debated issue of who should select the programs distributed by the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)—the agency for interconnection among stations—was settled with the establishment of a nationwide Station Program Cooperative. The cooperative is designed to give local stations a greater voice in national programming decisions and to tap for nationwide benefit the increasing flow of federal funds (at least 40 per cent) going directly to the stations. The cooperative finances national programming with local station dollars rather than with funds from a central source (the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) or the Ford Foundation, for example). It works like an auction: a local station or independent production center has its proposed program and its costs listed in the cooperative catalog. Stations select programs they want to buy and indicate their choices through computerized bidding. When enough stations bid for a program to cover the costs, it is produced and carried by the subscribing stations.

The Station Program Cooperative, which took several years to design, held its first round of bidding in the spring, and most observers declared the system a success. A major portion of the final four-year \$40 million commitment to public broadcasting the Foundation announced last year was allocated to help get the cooperative started. Grants totaling \$6 million were made to PBS and CPB to help cover administrative costs of the cooperative and lower the price of many programs available to cooperative bidders.

The financial footing of public broadcasting has been strengthened too by growing numbers of subscribers.

*Formerly the Office of Public Broadcasting.

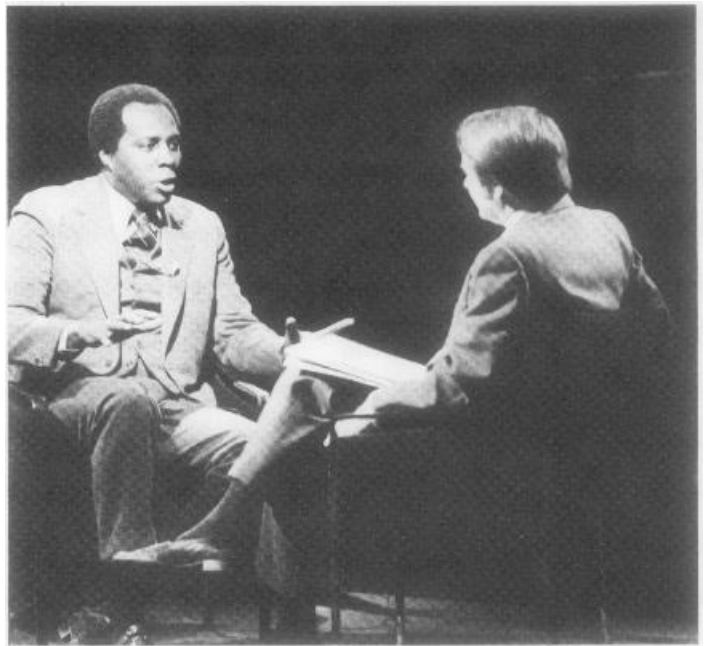
Programming. Final sums allocated to public television stations in New York, Los Angeles, and Boston are aimed at helping them achieve financial stability and continue to produce quality programming while the Station Program Cooperative becomes firmly established. WNET-New York received \$12 million, of which \$10 million must be matched. The station's highlights in recent years included "Bill Moyers' Journal," "Black Journal," "Behind the Lines," and Fred Wiseman's "Juvenile Court." Its local public affairs show, "The 51st State," has a team of award-winning investigative journalists who have probed such subjects as prison life and lobbyists who operate on New York City's political scene.

KCET-Los Angeles received \$4 million for national programming, including some of the production costs of "Hollywood Television Theater." KCET is also the production center for the American Television Drama Project, an independent unit that will seek to discover new writers and directors and work with them to fashion a style of drama best suited to television. The Foundation granted \$1.5 million for the project, which will produce twelve scripts for the 1975-76 broadcast season.

National programming successes at WGBH in Boston include "Zoom," and "Evening at Symphony." The station was granted \$1 million, to be matched three-to-one over four years.

Research and Development. Increasing support from public television viewers in the form of annual subscriptions is an important link to financial security, especially because stations eventually will have to match every federal dollar they receive with \$2.50 from other sources. Thus the Foundation continued its support of the Station Independence Program, which aims to triple the number of paid subscribers (estimated presently at one million) in three years. Administered by PBS, the program utilizes a variety of professional fund-raising techniques and is designed to encourage stations to increase such activities.

Understanding who watches public television and what impact it has on them is important to effective program planning and to efforts to expand the audience. In 1972 the Corporation for Public Broadcasting set up a Survey Facility to conduct research on these questions, and Foundation support for the facility was continued in 1974. Studies in nine cities turned up statistics indicating, for example, that those who watch public television most (young families with children) support it least; that membership comes mostly from older, better educated families that tune in evening public affairs and cultural shows, and that professional or white-collar families no longer seem to attach a stigma to television viewing, since their total viewing now equals that of blue-collar families.



A major portion of the Foundation's final \$40 million commitment to public broadcasting is helping launch the PBS Station Program Cooperative—a system for giving local public television stations a greater voice in the selection of programs produced for national distribution. Among programs chosen were WGBH-Boston's

Columbia University		
General support for the Columbia Journalism Review	210,000	
Journalism research		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$40,000—1973]		22,795
Rand Corporation		
Communications policy program	100,000	100,000
Studies and projects on communications		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, meetings	49,500	246
Telecommunications task force [\$50,000—1972]	(1,457)	(8,781)



"Evening at Symphony" (here directed by conductor Seiji Ozawa, above); WETA's "Washington Straight Talk" (Vernon Jordan of the National Urban League and correspondent Jim Lehrer, top left), and KCET-Los Angeles' "Hollywood Television Theatre" (The Lady's Not for Burning).

Studies of the effects of media on the political process

California Center for Research and Education in Government	58,000	58,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences	17,000	3,083
Harvard University	31,000	31,000

Urban Institute

Cable Television Information Center [1970-1972]		605,000
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Washington Journalism Center

Study of the relationship between the media and the public	91,000	91,000
Total, Communications	\$29,605,386	\$12,541,833

COMMUNICATIONS AND JOURNALISM

To help develop sound national communications policy, several research grants were made. The Rand Corporation received funds for a second year of study and policy analysis by Henry Geller, former general counsel of the Federal Communications Committee, who is investigating such topics as pay television and the relations between broadcasting revenues and programming expenses. The Foundation made a grant for Wilbur Schramm at the East-West Center in Hawaii to study the use of communications technology in postsecondary education. The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies received its third year of support for the Program on Communications and Society—workshops, seminars, and publications on such matters as television and social behavior, cable and new technologies, and relations between government and the media.

For an assessment of the impact of mass media in the political arena, funds were granted to the California Center for Research and Education in Government. The center (publishers of the *California Journal*, a nonprofit, nonpartisan magazine on state government) will study the interaction among the media, political managers, and politicians.

Concern for the impact of media on children was heightened during the past year, principally through the efforts of Action for Children's Television (ACT), a national coalition of concerned parents and citizens. ACT helped to spur formal inquiries into the subject by the FCC and the Federal Trade Commission. As a result of ACT's work, the National Association of Educational Broadcasters amended its code to reduce the amount of commercialism on weekend children's programs. A two-year grant of \$150,000 was made to help ACT continue its information, education, and advocacy efforts.

The unfolding in the press of the events collectively labeled "Watergate," and the publication of the Pentagon Papers, have attracted new attention to the profession of journalism and concern for the relations between the press and the legal system. The Foundation's interest in improving the quality of journalism, which began in the early 1960s with grants for advanced training, was renewed this year with a different emphasis. A conference on the conflicts between the law and the media was held in June, co-sponsored with the *Boston Globe* and the Nieman Foundation. New England journalists, judges, and lawyers discussed such issues as confidentiality of news sources and the balance between an individual's right to privacy and the public's right to know. Similar conferences are being planned in several other cities.

The Foundation granted \$210,000 to the *Columbia Journalism Review*, the only major university publication devoted to analyzing journalism in all its forms. The magazine, which has received Foundation support since 1967, will use the funds to increase circulation, reorganize its business procedures, and attempt to operate on a self-sustaining basis.

Resources and the Environment

The Foundation's program in resources and the environment has supported activities in two major fields—research, training, and experiments in environmental management and resource analysis, and efforts of citizen groups to preserve the environment. Some \$50 million has been granted for these and related activities over the past seven years.

This year the Foundation conducted a major review of the field to delineate future areas of activity. Most of its support will be devoted to independent research on the public policy implications of complex environmental problems in such areas as energy, growth, land use, pollution, and resource scarcity. Funds will also support the training of professionals in environmental problem-solving, research on the environmental problems of other countries, and further development of environmental law. Several grants were made this year toward these objectives.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For more than twenty years Resources for the Future, an independent research organization established by the Foundation, has conducted research on a broad array of environmental and resource issues, particularly on problems of resource development and depletion. Topics have included energy and minerals, water resources, land use and management, natural resources in relation to national growth, and international and regional resource development. In recent years RFF has broadened its definition of resource problems to include research on pollution, the impact of technology on resource use, and the economic and political mechanisms for more effective management of the environment. For work on these broader issues, engineers, natural scientists, and political scientists have been added to RFF's largely economics-oriented staff.

Recently, RFF's board of directors decided to increase the public policy emphasis of its research program. A \$2 million, one-year Foundation grant was made to assist this effort, supplementing \$23.8 million in previous support. The focus will be on investigating alternatives to current public policy in a form useful to government officials and the public.

Two other independent research organizations received funds this year for policy-relevant work on environmental issues. The Environmental Quality Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology was assisted in research on such issues as air pollution control for Los Angeles and energy-supply alternatives for California, including geothermal power, underground nuclear power plants, and solar-assisted water heating. The laboratory is also studying the economics of lowering water levels in Colorado River reservoirs in order to reduce evaporation, with the resulting water savings going

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1974. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1974 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1974 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)
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
Graduate and undergraduate training in ecology		
British Columbia, University of	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	26,533	7,000
Chicago, University of [\$1,036,000—1967]		21,458
Michigan, University of	8,900	8,900
Princeton University [\$372,000—1967]		20,172
San Diego State College [\$182,000—1969]		26,414
Stanford University [\$1,936,000—1969]		69,572
Washington, University of	50,000	
Yale University [\$909,655—1968]		120,397
Resources and environmental research		
California Institute of Technology	500,000	42,500
Colorado, University of [\$22,765—1973]		22,586
Foundation-managed project: studies and conferences	150,000	6,625
Harvard University	55,000	55,000
Resources for the Future	2,010,000	1,226,665
Urban Institute	400,000	70,000
Teacher training and curriculum development		
Colorado, University of [\$402,510—1971, 1973]		79,033
International Center for Educational Development [\$83,650—1973]		43,112
Multnomah County School District (Oregon) [\$135,000—1970]		39,375
Western Ontario, University of	10,000	10,000
ENERGY POLICY PROJECT		
Studies of energy supply and demand, and alternative national policies		
American Institute of Architects	1,000	1,000
American Public Health Association	3,100	3,100
Brookings Institution	50,000	50,000
California Institute of Technology [\$18,470—1973]		1,850
National Academy of Sciences	3,832	3,832
Operating support for Foundation-managed Energy Policy Project [\$2,449,737—1973]	(135,000)	915,910
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies	50,000	50,000
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Demonstrations in regional management		
British Columbia, University of [\$372,000—1970]		60,000
Consultants and technical services for regional environmental management programs: Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1972]	17,500	57,187
Hawaii, University of [\$400,000—1973]		125,000
Metropolitan Seattle, Municipality of [\$246,400—1973]		140,000
Nashville and Davidson County, Metropolitan Government of [\$650,380—1972]		47,350
San Diego County, California [\$168,000—1973]	(12,506)	34,178
Pest control management		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$262,000—1971]		40,495
Cornell University [\$516,000—1969]		25,000
Imperial College of Science and Technology [\$68,000—1973]		80,365
National Academy of Sciences [\$130,000—1972]		50,236
Resource management		
Alaska Native Foundation [\$100,000—1973]		10,000
Arizona, University of [\$371,850—1970]		78,832
Harvard University [\$144,000—1972]		36,000
Manitoba, University of [\$250,000—1968]		31,364



toward cooling of nuclear plants or processing of coal. In addition the grant supports training of graduate students in environmental policy analysis.

In response to growing citizen concern with the environmental, economic, and social consequences of unchecked community growth, the Urban Institute recently established a Land Use Center to advise state and local governments. A \$400,000 Foundation grant was made to support the center's basic research program. Many states have created new land-use regulatory systems, and the center is helping identify policies for guiding land development, such as zoning, preferential tax assessment, purchase of development rights, and new forms of property and capital gains taxation.

In 1967 the Foundation initiated a series of grants totaling \$6.2 million to develop ecology as an applied science and to introduce it into the training of resource managers. Support was concluded for the program this year with grants to four of the twelve universities that participated (British Columbia, California [Santa Barbara], Michigan, and Washington). Over the seven years, the programs attracted 371 predoctoral and eighty-one postdoctoral students and generated thirty-four new faculty positions and seventy-seven new courses. Trainees have gone on to become environmental engineers, managers of forests and fisheries, and landscape architects.

ENERGY POLICY

The largest single Foundation effort to date in environmental policy analysis has been the Energy Policy Project, in which a team of lawyers, economists, engineers, and scientists over

The environmental impact of strip mining is one of the subjects being investigated by Resources for the Future, an independent research institute in Washington, D.C., that has been supported by the Foundation for twenty years. A new grant is enabling RFF to increase the public policy emphasis of its research program.

the past two years studied the nation's critical energy problems. In its final report, the project staff concluded that the United States could balance its energy budget by reducing the growth in consumption from 4.5 to 2 per cent a year.* This reduced rate at the same time would help safeguard the environment, yet permit continued economic growth and allow a reduction in the nation's dependence on foreign sources of oil. Key areas for energy savings identified by the project staff included improved automobile gas mileage, increased efficiency in heating and cooling of buildings, and a more realistic set of prices that would both reflect the full cost of producing energy and encourage energy saving. In addition to its own research, the project has or will publish twenty commissioned studies by scholars and research organizations on a wide range of energy issues.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Since many environmental problems will not be resolved by more knowledge alone, the Foundation for several years has supported five environmental law firms that help provide a fuller representation of the public interest in court and gov-

**A Time to Choose: America's Energy Future*, Final Report of the Energy Policy Project, Cambridge, Mass: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1974. Copies of the report and other project studies may be purchased from bookstores or the J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.

ernmental proceedings. Two of these firms, the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, received supplemental funding this year. NRDC has been active in litigating cases and advising federal agencies on such issues as nuclear waste disposal, oil shale development, water resource management, and energy development. The Sierra fund, in a case brought against the Environmental Protection Agency, was successful in the adoption of a "non-degradation" principle in the EPA guidelines to the Clean Air Act, asserting that the quality of air may not be degraded even in areas that presently exceed government standards.

The Foundation also assisted an exploration by the Washington University Community Crisis Intervention Center in the use of mediation to resolve environmental disputes. Two pilot cases will be mediated, one involving a flood control project and the other construction of an aluminum smelting plant, after which a conference will be held to determine whether to establish a permanent service.

To help lawyers and environmental interest groups keep abreast of rapidly evolving developments in environmental law, funds were granted for the continued publication of the *Ecology Law Journal*, written by students of the University of California (Berkeley) law school, and for the start of the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law*, published by law students and faculty at Columbia.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

In less-developed countries, concern about the environment has focused more on natural resource development, controlling the spread of deserts, and increasing food production than on pollution, land use, and other problems peculiar to advanced economies. Two Foundation actions this year were aimed at strengthening capabilities for analyzing and managing such environmental problems in the Middle East, an area on the threshold of rapid development as a result of vastly increased oil revenues.

A grant was made to Alexandria University for an analysis of the Egyptian coastal desert ecosystem, an area that was well cultivated in Greco-Roman times but has since become a desert. A team of Egyptian scientists and researchers from Utah State University is constructing a computer model to simulate the processes in the system, including water run-off, plant photosynthesis and germination, animal reproduction, and soil nitrogen fixation. A lack of knowledge of how desert ecosystems work has hampered reclamation plans, and the study is expected to provide a possible blueprint for reclamation.

A second action provided funds for conferences, research, and a project specialist who will work with Middle Eastern and North African scientists on such environmental concerns as desert spread, toxic chemical controls, soil salinization, fisheries, and water quality.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS		
Research and conferences		
Alexandria University	75,000	
Center for Education in International Management (Geneva)	29,600	
International Institute for Environmental Affairs [\$300,000—1973]		100,000
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources [\$300,000—1973]		125,000
League of Red Cross Societies [\$20,000—1973]		20,000
Middle Eastern environmental studies: Foundation-managed project	230,000	3,996
United Nations		
UN Conference on the Human Environment (project specialist): Foundation-managed project [\$103,600—1973]	210	213
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW		
Training, research, and legal services		
California, University of (Berkeley)	34,137	34,137
Columbia University	13,120	13,120
Environmental Defense Fund [\$300,000—1973]		250,000
George Washington University [\$251,000—1970]		30,101
Natural Resources Defense Council	800,000	300,000
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	192,000	102,858
Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest [\$309,000—1973]		159,000
CITIZEN ACTION AND CONSERVATION		
Citizen organization and public information		
Arkansas Ecology Center [\$75,400—1973]		22,153
Conservation Foundation [\$505,000—1970, 1971]		125,000
Lake Michigan Federation [\$100,000—1973]		33,333
National Audubon Society [\$388,000—1969, 1971]		128,537
World Wildlife Fund [\$285,000—1970]	(57,000)	33,000
Preservation of natural areas and open space		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$72,550—1973]		5,000
Nature Conservancy [\$600,000—1971]		90,882
Trust for Public Land [\$250,000—1973]		125,000
ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Technical assistance		
Arkansas, State of [\$198,500—1973]		95,685
Institute of Ecology (Washington, D. C.) [\$220,000—1973]		109,998
Massachusetts Audubon Society [\$52,430—1973]		25,465
Midstate Regional Planning Agency (Connecticut)	9,000	9,000
Montana, State of [\$150,000—1973]		95,000
Washington University	30,000	
Municipal Conservation Commissions		
Matching grants to local governments in New England, New York, and New Jersey for conservation activities* [\$300,000—1973]		190,556
Total, Resources and the Environment	\$4,550,426	\$5,943,342
*Following is a list of 67 localities in which grants were made in 1974. The names of the commissions and the amount of each grant are available on request.		
Maine: Alna, Bar Harbor, Boothbay, Dover-Foxcroft, Edgecomb, Gray, Topsham, Westport, Wiscasset.		
Massachusetts: Gill, Shirley.		
New Hampshire: Amherst, Bartlett, Canaan, Chesterfield, Deering, Dover, Durham, Franconia, Gorham, Goshen, Hampton Falls, Hancock, Hanover, Nashua, New Castle, Plaistow, Rollinsford, Sunapee, Windham, Wolfeboro, Woodstock.		
New Jersey: Egg Harbor, Hopatcong, Pohatcong.		
New York: Binghamton, Brighton, Caroga Lake, Chili, Constantia, Cooperstown Village, East Aurora, Elbridge, Greenfield, Hamburg, Hamptonburg, Hastings-on-Hudson, LaGrange, Little Falls, Ogden, Oneonta, Pitcairn, Pleasant Valley, Shandaken, Skaneateles, Smithtown, Southeast, Troy, Victor, Webster, Woodbury.		
Rhode Island: Coventry, East Greenwich, Narragansett, North Kingston, South Kingston, Woonsocket.		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1974. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1974 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1974 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)
AGRICULTURE		
United Nations World Food Conference		
Foundation-managed project: support for secretariat	\$ 30,500	\$ 6,901
World food outlook		
Foundation-managed analyses [\$25,000—1973]		14,586
FOOD PRODUCTION		
Agricultural research on arid lands		
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants	1,370,000	1,001,193
Research and training at international centers		
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	750,000	750,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$300,000—1972]	750,000	815,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	749,484	562,500
International Potato Center (Peru)	120,000	
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	750,000	750,000
Water resource management		
California, University of (Davis)	167,000	
Colorado State University	15,000	15,000
Concepción, University of (Chile) [\$125,000—1973]		95,800
Construction of Water Technology Centre (India): Foundation-managed project [\$40,000—1972]		2,591
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	310,000	
National Economic and Development Authority (Philippines)	3,015	
Pajajaran University (Indonesia)	4,000	
Philippine Council for Agricultural Research	7,116	3,807
Roorkee, University of (India)	259,000	
ARGENTINA		
Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences [\$232,000—1972]		58,758
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [\$200,000—1970]		29,757
BANGLADESH		
Bangladesh, Government of	20,000	
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$150,000—1970]		7,422
International Rice Research Institute [\$852,000—1973]		170,400
INDIA		
Agricultural Sciences, University of [\$289,060—1968]		25,000
All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project [\$38,000—1973]		6,665
Construction of rice research facility: Foundation-managed project [\$90,000—1973]		21,377
G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$344,000—1973]	(40,000)	122,122
Harvard University [\$600,000—1973]		140,000
Indian Agricultural Research Institute [\$440,750—1969]		11,852
Indian Institute of Horticultural Research [\$600,000—1973]		2,001
Indian Institute of Technology [\$315,000—1971]		3,318
International Rice Research Institute	245,000	
Punjab Agricultural University (College of Agricultural Engineering) [\$265,000—1971]		90,535
INDONESIA		
Bogor Agricultural Institute	1,300	500
International Rice Research Institute [\$218,100—1973]		127,900

International Division

Some 20 per cent of the International Division's funds, which in 1974 totaled \$63 million, was directed to activities aimed at helping less-advanced countries increase agricultural production, improve use of available food, and further rural development efforts.

In addition to agriculture, the Foundation supports programs in population, education, and development planning. Assistance also is provided universities, research centers, and related institutions in several countries to explore issues of international significance. In all fields, the principal approach is to develop local competence, both among individuals and institutions, and help apply it to the solution of development problems.

Funds for the division's work other than in agriculture amounted to \$9 million for Asia and the Pacific, \$10 million for Latin America and the Caribbean, \$8.5 million for the Middle East and Africa, \$9.6 million for European and International Affairs, \$3 million for Development Studies, and \$11 million for Population. Programs are administered by staff at the Foundation's headquarters in New York and in field offices abroad.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the world's people still depend directly on agriculture for their livelihood; in some countries, such as Bangladesh, as much as 90 per cent of the population is tied to the land. Few initiatives to improve the living standards of the less-developed countries can succeed if sustained efforts are not directed toward the well-being of rural populations.

The Foundation's support for programs affecting rural areas ranges over three general categories: food production, policy analysis and planning, and rural development. Many programs are designed to weld all three together. An effort to advance food production technologically, for example, may either include or be linked to social science research that explores ways to design new techniques that are acceptable to small farmers, and to understand the impact of such innovations; this information is then fed back into the scientific and policy making processes.

The fragility of the food-production cycle was never more apparent than in 1974, when several factors combined to cloud the outlook for adequate food supplies—the lowest grain stock level since World War II, a worldwide fertilizer shortage, and marked price increases for food, fuel, and fertilizer. A United Nations-sponsored World Food Conference, for which the Foundation bore some planning costs, was held in November in Rome to assess the problems and consider ways of dealing with them. (A related meeting—the World Population Conference, held in Bucharest in August—is discussed on page 55.)

Food Production. Important new work in agricultural research is carried out by a network of eight international research and training centers. Four of the centers this year received Foundation support for general operating expenses: the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia concentrates on beef-forage, cassava, and field beans; the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico works primarily with wheat, maize, barley, and triticale, which is a man-made cross between wheat and rye; the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines deals with rice and related cropping systems, and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria works to improve tropical soil and crop management techniques and conducts research on rice, maize, cassava, and several grain legumes.*

Preliminary discussions were held during the year on the possibility of setting up two new centers. As suggested in a Foundation study, an International Food Policy Research Institute, if formed, would analyze information on the world food situation, including the supply, demand, and outlook for agricultural products, such inputs as fertilizer, and price and trade developments and prospects.

An International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, proposed for the Middle East, would assume many of the activities now carried out in the Middle East and North Africa by the Arid Lands Agricultural Development program (ALAD), which the Foundation established in 1968. Wheat research in the region, conducted as an outreach effort by CIMMYT, has produced varieties that have more than doubled previous yields.

The Foundation also helped the centers develop collaborative programs with national research systems. The International Potato Center received \$120,000 for joint research projects with national programs in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, and for advanced training for agricultural scientists from those countries. Although the potato is the major crop in the Andean region, yields are low. The center is collaborating with country programs to help make better production techniques more readily available to technicians and farmers in the region and elsewhere.

A grant of \$588,850 to Pakistan's Agricultural Research Council provided continued support for efforts to increase wheat, maize, and rice production with the assistance of scientists from IRRI and CIMMYT. Yields, which dropped off three years ago after record highs, are beginning to rise again. The funds provide for the training of Pakistanis at the two centers to conduct crops research. Grants also were made to IRRI for collaborative rice research in India and Sri Lanka, while similar work continued in Bangladesh.

*Other existing international centers are the International Potato Center, in Peru; the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, in India; the International Livestock Center for Africa, in Ethiopia, and the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases, in Kenya.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
NORTH AFRICA		
Research on date-palm disease		
Foundation-managed project: training and consultants [\$51,000—1973]		13,015
Wheat production program		
Foundation-managed project: audiovisual training aids [\$64,000—1972, 1973]		31,590
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [\$1,035,000—1973]		28,316
PAKISTAN		
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [\$390,500—1972]	(60,000)	81,595
International Rice Research Institute [\$240,000—1968]	(23,425)	(7,920)
Michigan State University [\$280,000—1968]		50
Pakistan, Government of	532,974	273,419
SRI LANKA (CEYLON)		
International Rice Research Institute	370,000	335,492
THAILAND		
Multiple cropping management project		
Chiangmai University	4,680	4,680
Foundation-managed project: consultants	372,670	159,709
ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT, AND POLICY MAKING		
Agricultural Development Council		
Social science research and training	600,000	200,000
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa		
Inaugural conference	8,000	8,000
Cornell University		
Graduate fellowships [\$150,000—1972]		10,000
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)		
Conference on beef production	7,500	7,500
Economics Documentation Center	86,000	36,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Symposium on nutrition and agriculture	15,000	15,000
Wisconsin, University of		
Research and training in rural modernization [\$360,000—1969]		60,000
ARGENTINA		
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research [\$75,000—1972]		25,000
National University of the South [\$56,000—1968]	(1,440)	(6,091)
BRAZIL		
Brazil, Government of [\$520,000—1967]		5,656
Brazilian Society of Agricultural Economics	50,000	
Ceará, Federal University of	200,000	186,176
Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	200,000	32,161
Institute of Agronomic Research [\$130,000—1973]		77,886
Minas Gerais, Government of [\$198,000—1968, 1973]	(33,869)	26,131
São Paulo, State of [\$296,000—1968]		(3,631)
São Paulo, University of [\$547,500—1963]	(56,629)	(7,236)
Vicosa, Federal University of [\$237,000—1971]		63,641
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Association for Development [\$71,000—1971]		22,023
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"	1,197	
CHILE		
Food and Agriculture Organization [\$5,000—1973]		5,000
Institute of International Education [\$50,000—1969]		(26)
International Labor Organization	4,960	4,960
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences	5,000	5,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile [\$480,000—1970]		164,000

*List available on request



COLOMBIA		
Colombian Agricultural Institute	52,000	11,578
EAST AFRICA		
Eastern Africa Agricultural Economics Society	5,440	5,406
Foundation-managed training and research		
[\$120,000—1972]	(13,440)	43,894
Makerere University (Uganda)	300,000	83,952
Tanzania maize and legume program: Foundation-		
managed project [\$181,000—1973]		32,202
INDIA		
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	370,000	
INDONESIA		
Agricultural Development Council	284,000	108,000
LEBANON		
Foundation-managed project: research and		
seminars	267,000	11,914
Lebanon, Republic of [\$40,000—1973]	(290)	26,765
MALAYSIA		
Institute of International Education		
[\$45,000—1970]	(5,908)	(673)
Louisiana State University [\$65,000—1971]		30,000
MEXICO		
Foundation-managed project: consultants		
[\$68,000—1972]	(1,140)	52,068
National School of Agriculture		
[\$226,000—1973]		128,000
NIGERIA		
Ibadan, University of [\$300,000—1973]	5,000	123,501
PAKISTAN		
California, University of (Davis)	1,500	1,500
Institute of International Education		
[\$65,000—1969]		18,081
Oklahoma State University [\$483,000—1966]	(316,832)	(180,283)
PERU		
Agrarian University [\$618,000—1972]	(10,200)	9,000
Institute of Peruvian Studies	7,981	7,981
PHILIPPINES		
Association of Colleges of Agriculture in the		
Philippines [\$13,000—1973]		2,401
Philippine Accrediting Association	1,037	1,037
Philippine Council for Agricultural Research		
[\$108,300—1973]		22,300

India was one of several countries affected by food shortages due in large part to a worldwide tightening of the food situation. To help alleviate such conditions, national and international agencies, including the Foundation, support efforts to increase food production, make agricultural policies more effective, and improve rural living standards.

Farmers in Thailand are being encouraged to practice multiple cropping, the production of more than one crop per year instead of total reliance on a single rice planting. Some seventeen faculty members at Chiangmai University have been trained in the techniques of multiple cropping, a research station has been established, and field testing has begun to determine the applicability of various techniques and to encourage farmers to use those that work. Graduate fellowships and consulting services were provided under a new grant this year.

One of the major constraints on food production is the lack of water. In India, the Foundation has helped establish a Water Technology Centre for research and training in water use and management. Additional training for Indians was provided through grants this year to the University of California (Davis), the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, and the University of Roorkee.

Analysis, Management, and Policy Making. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the use of agricultural economics and other social sciences to help governments better understand the problems of rural areas and develop national policies to deal with them.

In the Middle East, ALAD's technical research is complemented by a Foundation-assisted program designed to

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Philippines, Government of the	196,000	48,916	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Philippines, University of the	64,859		Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Thailand)		
Research on agricultural marketing: Foundation-managed project [\$125,000—1972]		3,093	Research and library support [\$364,000—1964]		\$18,033
UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines	1,429		Asian Institute of Management		
SUDAN			Faculty development	\$147,000	
Khartoum, University of [\$47,000—1966]	(22,000)		Population workshop	8,674	8,674
SYRIA			Association of Friends of the South Asia Institute (Heidelberg University)		
Aleppo, University of [\$300,000—1966]		22,264	Workshop on Islam in South Asia	6,000	6,000
THAILAND			Committee for Coordination of Investigation of Lower Mekong Basin		
Kasetsart University	10,240	10,238	Review of environmental research [\$50,000—1973]		15,000
Thammasat University	100	100	Training of local professionals [\$90,000—1971]	50,000	110,125
VENEZUELA			Development administration consultants and conferences		
National Fund for Agricultural and Livestock Research [\$150,000—1967]	(3,835)		Foundation-managed projects [\$136,000—1973]	(11,588)	63,353
WEST INDIES			Field office operations		
West Indies, University of	4,200	4,200	Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1972]	421,853	437,845
RURAL DEVELOPMENT			Institute of International Education		
BANGLADESH			Seminar on employment growth	197	197
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development [\$650,000—1973]		13,880	International Council of Museums (Paris)		
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	700,000	26,263	Asian conference delegate travel [\$750—1973]	(400)	
BRAZIL			International Legal Center		
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$198,000—1972]		12,885	Colloquium on public corporations	10,000	10,000
São Paulo, University of [\$198,000—1973]		120,455	Meeting on public corporations and legal systems	2,565	2,458
COLOMBIA			Workshop on legal services to the poor	15,000	15,000
Colombian Agricultural Institute [\$386,400—1973]		133,706	Michigan, University of		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	197,000	59	Research and teaching on the environment [\$158,500—1971]		35,524
ECUADOR			Population research		
Ecuadorian Center of Agricultural Services	4,800	4,800	International Development Research Centre	125,000	62,500
INDIA			Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	24,000	9,150
Foundation-managed project: consultants and training [\$400,000—1973]		291,831	Transnational Family Research Institute (Maryland) [\$3,000—1973]		3,000
Mitraniketan	25,000	9,250	World Education	30,000	30,000
National Dairy Development Board	135,000		Press Foundation of Asia		
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	536,000		Journalism training and news service [\$175,000—1969]	(530)	
INDONESIA			Research, training, and consultants on rural development, education, population, environmental policy, language, arts, and archeology		
Indonesia, Government of [\$81,000—1973]	12,200	41,000	Foundation-managed projects	251,326	143,839
IVORY COAST			Khmer, Government of (Cambodia)	2,500	
Abidjan, University of	100,000		Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (Singapore)	126,400	95,391
MALAYSIA			Stanford University [\$192,000—1970]		
Agriculture, University of	15,000	7,500	University Grants Commission (Bangladesh)		
MEXICO			Research on public expenditures on higher education	7,500	3,750
Foundation-managed project: consultant	65,000	5,315	BANGLADESH		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$21,000—1973]		10,500	Dacca Museum		
Coordinating Commission for the Agricultural Sector	5,000	5,000	Conservation laboratory and education program	150,500	
Coordinating Commission of the Agropecuarian Sector	1,000	1,000	Publications on Indian art and archeology	7,000	2,861
NIGERIA			Dacca, University of		
Ahmadu Bello University	160,000		Foundation-managed social science and population fellowships*	225,000	
PAKISTAN			Research on population education	40,000	
Pakistan Academy for Rural Development	120,000	60,000			
PARAGUAY					
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies	89,700	59,000			
PERU					
Foundation for National Development	86,956	19,956			
PHILIPPINES					
Central Mindanao University	3,600	3,581			
TANZANIA					
Dar es Salaam, University of	10,800	10,800			
THAILAND					
Chiangmai University	1,500	1,500			
Chulalongkorn University	10,245	10,245			
Foundation-managed project: consultants	164,568	18,464			
WEST AFRICA					
Pan-African Institute for Development (Geneva)	255,000	158,710			
	11,689,543	8,345,214			
			*List available on request		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Indiana University		
Development of Institute of Business Administration [\$400,000—1970]	(144,611)	(12,863)
Institute of Business Administration		
Library materials and teaching equipment [\$5,000—1973]	(117)	696
Reference library for government ministries		
Foundation-managed project: consultants and publications [\$50,000—1972]		38,968
Research, training, and conferences on economic development		
Bangladesh Bank	135,000	81,000
Federation of Thana Central Cooperative Association	2,500	2,500
Foundation-managed project	71,200	53,730
Institute of International Education	110,000	
Ministry of Planning	175,000	7,330
INDIA		
Administrative Staff College of India		
Management training [\$550,000—1972]		277,084
Research on India's scientific community [\$32,500—1970]		1,108
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		
Conference of Indian and American scientists [\$25,000—1973]		25,000
Architecture and industrial design training and research		
Indian Institute of Architects	3,125	3,125
National Institute for Industrial Design [\$350,000—1963]	(17,609)	
School of Planning and Architecture	213,000	21,545
Arts and cultural development		
Confluence of the Three Arts [\$260,000—1973]		97,500
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$37,000—1970]	(6,157)	(2,666)
Little Ballet Troupe [\$2,666—1973]		2,666
National Centre for the Performing Arts [\$200,000—1972]		40,000
Rashtriya Kala Mandal [\$1,200—1973]		1,200
Consultants on education, food production, water technology, economics, administration, planning, manpower, family planning, and urban development		
Foundation-managed projects [\$2,006,713—1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973]	277,983	282,606
Economics and social science research and training		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$105,000—1969]	(29,505)	
Homi Bhabha Fellowship Council [\$356,000—1966]		32,802
Indian Council of Social Science Research [\$395,000—1973]	(491)	268,750
Institute of Applied Manpower Research [\$272,000—1970]		69,664
Educational research and development		
Birla Institute of Technology and Science [\$1,500,000—1968]		20,320
Janata Shikshan Mandal [\$27,000—1972]		4,667
Maharashtra, Government of (CHETANA) [\$200,000—1972]	(46,553)	16,647
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	649,750	250,000
Xavier Labour Relations Institute [\$8,280—1973]		5,285
Family-planning training, research, and evaluation		
Family Planning Foundation [\$100,000—1973]		100,000
Gandhigram [\$477,000—1969]		34,500

link socioeconomic research with the policy-making process through research awards, seminars, conferences, and consulting assistance. One study is of the social impact of mechanization as it replaces human and animal power.

The Agricultural Development Council since its founding in 1953 has supported research and training on rural problems in Asia. Fellowships have been given to 321 individuals, some 85 per cent of whom still are at work in the region. In addition to traditionally favored studies in economics and marketing, Asians now are working on natural and human resource development as well. The council received a \$600,000 grant to continue its training, research, and publications. The council also received funds to provide graduate training in the rural social sciences for Indonesians from provincial universities.

Universities play an important role in agricultural development through basic research, training, and dissemination of results to farmers. A grant was made to the University of the Philippines at Los Baños to help strengthen agricultural departments at Central Mindanao University and Central Luzon State University.

Rural Development. The realization that gains from agricultural production have not been distributed evenly has forced social scientists to explore the constraints and options that determine how and why people in rural areas run their farms and homes as they do, with a view toward improving the overall conditions of rural life. It has become evident that farmers not only need incentives to adopt the new technologies, improved marketing and distribution facilities, credit, and fertilizer supplies, but better housing, education, and health services as well.

At Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, scholars have been studying thirteen northern villages with Foundation assistance to determine why farmers operate as they do, what their goals are, and how change can be brought about. Adjustments in research and extension practices are made to correspond with the findings. For example, scientists traditionally have worked to improve crop production through research on single crops grown separately; many farmers mix crops, however, and thus have different results and needs.

Programs designed to test ways of alleviating the poverty and low productivity of small farmers in Mexico, Peru, and Colombia were assisted. The Foundation for National Development in Peru, for example, is working with the Ministry of Agriculture in evaluating a pilot project to determine whether improved production technologies can raise the standard of living in areas with restricted agricultural potential.

The Indian Institute of Management received a \$370,000 grant to improve the work of its Centre for Management in Agriculture, which is a major source of India's social science research on agricultural production and rural development.

Grants by the Foundation's regional offices in fields other than agriculture are discussed in the sections that follow.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Development Planning and Management. Asia is the poorest and most populous part of the world, and therefore particularly susceptible to food and fuel shortages and inflation. To help the region deal with such problems, the Foundation assists development-planning agencies and supports graduate research and training in economics and management.

For the last six years resident advisors and short-term consultants from the Harvard University Institute for International Development have been helping Indonesia's planning agency (Bappenas) devise policies, plans, and programs to revitalize the economy. Additional support was provided this year to enable Bappenas to focus on such pressing issues as rising unemployment, more equitable distribution of income, and rural development. In an effort to distribute the benefits of growth more widely throughout the island country, Bappenas is strengthening the role of provincial governments in economic planning. The Foundation also provided funds for a consultant to help develop a national strategy for training regional planners.

The Planning Commission of Bangladesh has established units to identify and study critical factors affecting national development. Because the new country is only beginning to devise planning policies, the Foundation is providing consultants to help train commission staff, prepare projects for study, and conduct research.

Foundation support for expatriate advisors is declining in favor of training for local officials and scholars. One of the major efforts to strengthen the planning skills of Indonesians is the government's Training Program in Development Planning, which received support from the Foundation through a grant to the University of Wisconsin. Some 150 government officials, one-third from the provinces, have graduated from the program since it began in 1972.

The School of Economics at the University of the Philippines has developed both a master's and Ph.D. program and trained some 300 mid-career government officials in development economics. Funds were granted for research and expansion of the faculty through doctoral fellowships and the creation of five additional professorial chairs.

In Bangladesh, under a grant to the Institute of International Education, six middle-level government officials will receive master's level training in development economics and management.

The Asian Institute of Management in Manila is a major center of graduate management education in Southeast Asia. Founded six years ago with Foundation support, it offers one- and two-year master's degrees and shorter courses for practicing executives. Of its 919 graduates to date, 319 have

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
India, Government of (Ministry of Health) [\$85,000—1973]		36,218
West Bengal, Government of [\$181,000—1970]		39,113
India International Centre		
Equipment and supplies	10,000	
Indian Institute of Public Administration		
Modernization of financial management in government [\$226,000—1969]		2
Industrial relations and business management		
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$775,000—1972]		27,000
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) [\$105,000—1971]		12,009
Research in entrepreneurship: Foundation- managed project [\$115,000—1971]		281,400
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources [\$84,000—1970]		21,437
Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies		
Research and training [\$239,700—1970]		(48,730)
Language and linguistics studies		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$220,000—1973]		6,600
Central Institute of Indian Languages [\$306,000—1970]		110,000
Cornell University [\$4,004—1973]		4,004
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay	400,000	
Legal education		
Banaras Hindu University [\$304,000—1967]		29,004
Delhi, University of [\$441,000—1967]	(143,044)	(46)
Nutrition Society of India		
Meeting on economic and social aspects of nutrition	18,000	18,000
Public administration training		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$231,000—1972]		44,817
Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration [\$111,000—1973]		45,118
Indian Institute of Public Administration [\$251,000—1968]		213
Lucknow, University of [\$75,000—1971]		(2,780)
Research on reproductive biology		
Endocrine Society of India	21,875	21,875
Indian Institute of Science	25,000	25,000
Kerala, University of [\$50,700—1969]		(104)
Training and research in home science		
Baroda, University of [\$108,000—1970, 1973]	(30,306)	
Institute of International Education	25,705	25,705
University development		
Delhi, University of [\$1,871,000—1967, 1971]	434,993	487,573
Urban and regional planning, training, and research		
Ahmedabad Education Society	105,000	7,597
West Bengal, Government of [\$784,000—1971]		158,776
INDONESIA		
Consultants in data-processing, clerical skills, census analysis, agriculture, education, family planning, and management		
Foundation-managed projects [\$1,121,000— 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972]	26,489	94,502
Family planning and demography		
Central Bureau of Statistics	66,000	4,000
Indonesia, Government of [\$195,500—1970, 1972]		16,482
Indonesia, University of [\$135,760—1973]	55,000	112,583
National Family Planning Coordinating Board	5,188	5,168

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Harvard University		
Assistance to National Development Planning Agency	494,000	40,725
Consultants on management of public enterprises [\$506,000—1973]		316,250
Development of National Economic and Social Research Institute [\$280,000—1967]		23,622
Indiana University		
Training for statistics teachers [\$432,000—1965]		2,497
Indonesia, Government of		
Educational research and planning [\$335,000—1973]		157,670
Ministry of Religion	16,700	
National Archives [\$75,000—1973]		31,412
National Institute of Archeology [\$63,200—1970, 1972]	(373)	(39)
University of Indonesia Press [\$100,000—1972]		48,312
Indonesia, University of		
Meeting of business school delegates	9,000	7,992
Research on primary students	6,900	6,900
Training of secondary school teachers	4,250	4,090
Language teacher fellowships* and training		
Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1971]		17,776
League of Women Voters Overseas Education Fund		
Strengthening of women's organizations [\$53,000—1972]		21,750
Legal education and research		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$77,850—1971, 1973]		48,013
Pajajaran University [\$5,000—1973]	(180)	4,820
Management training		
Foundation for Management Education and Development [\$123,000—1973]		41,084
Management Foundation of East Java [\$244,000—1973]		94,585
New York, State University of		
Curriculum work at Indonesian faculties of education [\$295,000—1969]		(2,333)
Graduate and secondary school English-language teaching [\$296,000—1967]	(194)	
Preservation of traditional Indonesian arts		
Foundation-managed project: recordings, crafts, and other local activities [\$100,000—1973]	(1,853)	2,591
Jakarta Institute of the Arts	1,853	1,786
Provincial university development		
Andalas University [\$80,000—1973]		51,874
Hasanuddin University [\$110,000—1973]		67,293
Lambung Mangkurat University [\$70,000—1973]		20,740
Staff training and research: Foundation-managed project [\$500,000—1971, 1972]		10,579
Syiah Kuala University [\$70,000—1973]		11,112
Social science research and training		
Fellowships* and consultants: Foundation-managed project [\$424,300—1973]		141,248
Obor, Inc. [\$42,000—1973]		27,000
Syiah Kuala University [\$73,700—1973]		70,139
Wisconsin, University of [\$456,500—1973]	96,600	141,868
Special District of Jakarta		
Urban and Environmental Research Center [\$50,000—1973]		22,769
Surabaya Institute of Technology		
Teaching materials [\$2,500—1973]		1,538

*List available on request

come from outside the Philippines. A new grant will help train fifteen new faculty members from nine Asian countries.

The University of Malaya has developed a Division of Public Administration over the last six years that now is one of the strongest in Southeast Asia. A \$361,000 grant was made to the University of Pittsburgh to continue training for twelve staff members of the division who are studying for the Ph.D. abroad.

Education. Foundation-supported social science training in the past has been primarily in economics. Now such other fields as sociology, political science, and anthropology are receiving increased attention for the broader insights they can provide on development issues.

Funds were provided to support doctoral training in development economics, political science, sociology, statistics, and population dynamics for eight faculty members from Bangladesh universities and two government officials from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. A \$172,000 grant to the Philippine Social Science Council is improving communications among social scientists and supporting research and training.

Many countries are working to improve the teaching of languages because of their crucial role as vehicles for national integration, tools for wider communication, and means of transmitting a people's culture. The Foundation supported projects in India, Thailand, and Malaysia that provide research and training in English and local languages.

The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay received funds to train teachers and prepare teaching materials to improve language learning in primary and secondary schools, where children must learn English, Hindi, and one of ten regional languages. The Central Institute of English Language in Thailand received a grant to improve the teaching of English as a foreign language and to develop materials and methods for teaching Thai and vernacular languages. Funds were provided for Malaysia's Language Unit to conduct research and develop curricula.

The use of television as an educational instrument is being explored more widely in India through a grant made this year to the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. A research group will produce programs to deal with such development issues as agriculture, literacy, and health and family planning.

Population. Social science research on population problems remains a neglected field in Asia. The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies received a \$700,000 grant to help broaden its focus from working toward immediate economic stability to exploring long-range development issues, primarily in the field of population but also in agriculture and rural development. Funds will be used for staff training, visiting professors, books, equipment, and travel. A \$125,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
MALAYSIA			Islamabad, University of		
Development planning in Malaysia			Computer and laboratory equipment [\$343,000—1972, 1973]		48,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants	53,000	8,066			
Harvard University [\$455,000—1972]		215,391			
Malaysia, Government of [\$9,107—1973]		4,640			
Educational and family-planning consultants			Karachi, University of		
Foundation-managed projects			Economics research and training [\$143,000—1973]		53,816
[\$314,893—1973]	(9,746)	132,553	Study of women and population growth	3,535	3,535
Language teaching			Lahore Museum		
Foundation-managed project: consultants			Conservation laboratory	8,000	
[\$150,000—1972]	(10,069)	85,767			
Language Unit research on national language	10,069	10,069	Pakistan Administrative Staff College		
Malaya, University of			Consultants on administrative reform	3,500	2,821
Newsletter on tropical ecology	2,174	415			
Malaysia, Government of			Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		
Calculators, books, and library equipment	5,420	2,595	Science conference	1,818	1,818
Study of higher education	4,326	4,326			
Malaysian Economic Association			Pakistan, Government of		
Malaysian Economic Convention	3,000	3,000	Research and training in population statistics [\$228,000—1973]		47,296
Workshop on economics curricula [\$1,700—1973]	(102)	1,598			
Pittsburgh, University of			Pakistan Institute of Development Economics		
Public administration training and research in Malaysia	361,000	36,312	Research and training in planning and development [\$250,000—1973]		64,922
Sarawak Museum			Punjab, Government of		
Publications on indigenous oral traditions	5,000		Education equipment and materials	25,000	
SINGAPORE			Sind, University of		
Singapore, Government of			Institute of Sindhology	17,469	6,768
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development [\$436,000—1970]	(126,400)	77,400			
Singapore, University of			PHILIPPINES		
Center for Economic Research		(4,480)	Ateneo de Manila University		
[\$115,000—1972]			Consultants for Bicol River development	375	375
Culdoscopic research and training	1,500	1,500	Publication of <i>SELECT</i>	1,000	1,000
Law staff training and research [\$150,000—1967]		3,072	Consultants on agriculture, population, and higher education		
Wisconsin, University of			Foundation-managed projects [\$590,717—1970, 1971, 1973]	(10,534)	50,639
Strengthening University of Singapore's Faculty of Engineering [\$95,000—1972]		58,744	Council for Living Traditions		
HONG KONG, NEPAL, AND SRI LANKA (CEYLON)			Establishment of secretariat	6,500	
Chinese University of Hong Kong			Research on folk traditions	934	934
Faculty development and graduate program [\$570,000—1967]		32,000	Seminar on museums	7,100	2,659
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)			Educational planning and development		
Research on social and economic issues [\$150,000—1973]		130,000	Davao Association of Colleges and Schools [\$30,000—1973]		23,800
National Endowment for the Humanities			De La Salle College	975	975
Universities Service Centre	35,000	35,000	Fund for Assistance to Private Education [\$90,000—1973]		55,086
Nepal, Government of			Kerala, University of	7,000	
Centre for Economic Development and Administration [\$525,000—1971]		158,404	Notre Dame Educational Association [\$104,554—1973]	7,500	122,850
PAKISTAN			Philippine Accrediting Association	50,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)			Philippines, Government of the Santo Tomás, University of (Manila) [\$30,000—1973]	150,000	107,359
Assistance for educational planning [\$400,000—1970]	(262,066)	225	UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines	3,428	21
Consultants on agriculture, education, management, and family planning			Xavier University [\$65,000—1969]		12,500
Foundation-managed projects [\$78,000—1970]	183	5,645	Family planning and demography		
International Marketing Institute			Asian Institute of Management	5,000	5,000
Research and training [\$190,000—1969]		(491)	Cagayan de Oro, City of	36,500	16,583
			Children's Medical Center	2,650	2,650
			Philippine Social Science Council	8,028	8,028
			Population Center Foundation [\$9,750—1973]	6,080	15,830
			Santo Tomás, University of [\$113,000—1968]	31,000	40,453
			Mindanao State University		
			Science and engineering faculty development [\$245,520—1969]		5,378
			Philippine Social Science Council		
			Research and training in social sciences	172,000	14,285
			Philippines, Government of the		
			Field work of Social Survey Research Unit	19,812	19,812

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Philippines, University of the		
Center for Policy and Development Studies	18,860	9,447
College of Engineering	5,000	5,000
Faculty development at Los Baños	145,000	
Graduate work in the arts and sciences [\$875,000—1967]		763
Management science and technology	800	800
Program planning	1,788	1,788
Return of Ph.D. holders from U.S.	5,000	
School of Economics [\$275,000—1971]	160,000	(8,289)
Science education [\$150,000—1971]		6,628
Science Education Center		
Research and evaluation on population biology [\$5,150—1973]		4,400
UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines		
Development of national ecology program	14,865	13,323
SOUTH VIETNAM		
Harvard University		
Professorship of Vietnamese studies [\$300,000—1969]		100,000
Research and training in the social sciences and humanities		
Foundation-managed project	240,000	14,113
THAILAND		
Consultants and fellowships* on family planning, education, and population		
Foundation-managed projects [\$716,000—1970, 1973]	286,037	306,260
Council for Asian Manpower Studies		
General support and employment research	83,000	83,000
Development administration		
National Institute of Development Administration [\$479,500—1973]		75,453
English-language training		
Central Institute of English Language	107,000	18,549
Foundation-managed project: fellowships,* books, and equipment [\$292,000—1972]	(5,500)	124,188
Institute for Population and Social Research		
Research on rural women	3,700	1,850
Institute of Certified Accountants and Auditors		
Publication of papers of regional conference	3,005	3,005
Mahidol University		
Population research [\$5,520—1973]		(342)
Nakorn-Rachasima, Province of		
Primary school curriculum	2,460	2,460
National Education Commission		
Consultants and research [\$3,795—1973]	1,000	1,960
Research and training	450	450
Preservation of art and culture		
Thailand, Government of [\$12,000—1973]		(685)
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipa Foundation	5,375	5,375
Society for the Conservation of National Treasures and Environment [\$10,000—1973]		4,574
Social Science Association of Thailand		
Establishment of secretariat	25,000	25,000
Study of National Assembly	24,800	24,800
Thailand, Government of		
Adult education pilot project	2,910	2,910
Master's degree studies	5,456	5,456
Research on educational policy and costs	18,386	18,386
Seminar on social studies teaching	3,550	3,550
Training in architectural preservation [\$8,200—1973]		208

*List available on request

grant was made to the International Development Research Centre of Canada to provide fellowships for young Asian social scientists to study the relation of social, cultural, psychological, and economic processes to population growth. One subject is the effect of population variables on housing, education, and health.

In an effort to introduce such concerns into high school curricula, the University of Indonesia received a grant to train more than 600 geography and social studies teachers in the relations between population trends and economic, social, and political development.

Cagayan de Oro, a city of 120,000 in northern Mindanao in the Philippines, is unusual in that city officials have mounted a local effort to complement national family-planning programs. The Foundation granted funds to the city's population planning office, which employs social science research, management, training, and communications for such matters as integrating health and medical facilities with family-planning services, using mass media for family planning, and developing incentive programs.

Asian Studies. The Foundation is reducing its support to Asian study centers in the United States but continuing to assist individuals conducting research in East, South, and Southeast Asia. The Social Science Research Council received a \$1,043,200 grant for thirty new predoctoral fellowships in the Asian portion of its Foreign Area Fellowship Program, and grants were made to the American Institute of Indian Studies for postdoctoral fellowships in India, and to the American Council of Learned Societies for fellowships in other parts of South Asia. The Association for Asian Studies received funds to coordinate research on Asia, conduct conferences, and provide bibliographic and library services to its 6,000 members, some 600 of whom work outside the United States.

Japanese Studies and Exchanges. Japan has been passing through a difficult period in its relations with the rest of the world. The energy crisis, with its threat of shortages of oil, has dealt a severe blow to the island nation, raising questions about the durability of its recent phenomenal economic progress; the country has what may be the highest rate of inflation of any industrialized nation. Also, many countries in Southeast Asia have strong reactions against Japan's economic power. Foundation actions were designed to improve knowledge of Japan in the U.S. and elsewhere, and to improve communications with other countries.

For publications and for exchanges between businessmen, educators, and American Congressmen and members of Japan's Diet, the Japan Center for International Exchange and Columbia University received funds. An exchange between Japanese and American editors was funded through the International Press Institute.

Research and training on Japanese law will be conducted by Harvard University's Law School under a \$250,000 grant made this year, following the endowment of a chair in that field by the Mitsubishi Corporation. The University of Michigan received a grant to develop a graduate seminar in Japanese economic organization.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Education and Social Research. The Foundation's activities in education in Latin America and the Caribbean have two principal objectives: help make education more accessible and relevant to disadvantaged people and help develop and apply social science skills to the solving of development problems.

The Center for Educational Studies in Mexico has conducted studies on a wide range of subjects: relations between education and social mobility, educational television for workers, adult education by voluntary agencies, and the effects of education and nutrition on the development of poor and malnourished pre-school children. A major review of education reform in Mexico is a current priority. The center, which received \$551,200 this year, is one in a network of educational research and training centers in Latin America receiving Foundation assistance. Two others also received grants—the Federal University of Minas Gerais in Brazil, for an interdisciplinary program in education, and the Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University of Colombia, for a graduate program in educational research.

The Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration, an organization headquartered in Brazil with member institutions in twenty-one countries, is conducting a \$3 million study of the relations between education and development, to which the Foundation contributed \$125,000. Data from several countries will be gathered to determine the impact of education programs on educational levels, labor market conditions, and the distribution of income in three economic settings—urban modern, urban traditional, and rural—in Latin America.

Peru's National Institute for Educational Research and Development received funds for staff development and to study such issues as the social role of rural school teachers, the rise in educational costs, and a new mathematics curriculum for elementary schools. In Brazil, an advisory committee of four Brazilian social scientists is overseeing the second year of a competition for educational research, which received new Foundation funding.

Grants to strengthen social science research and training capacity were made to Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador for its programs in anthropology, political science, and economics, and Pontifical Catholic University of Peru for master's degree programs in sociology and anthropology.

Some \$1.8 million was made available to the Social Science Research Council for the research and training activities of its Joint Committee for Latin American Studies.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Thammasat University		
Graduate economics program [\$5,092—1973]		1,698
Rural library project	500	500
University development		
Chiangmai University	15,150	6,402
Silpakorn University	18,000	12,000
ASIAN STUDIES		
Japanese-American exchanges, conferences, and language programs		
Columbia University	136,102	44,288
Foundation-managed project [\$17,000—1970]		(74)
Great Lakes Colleges Association	3,000	3,000
International House of Japan [\$42,500—1973]		8,500
International Press Institute	39,350	
Japan Center for International Exchange	75,000	37,500
Stanford University [\$140,000—1973]		50,000
CHINA:		
American Society of Newspaper Editors [\$20,000—1973]	(20,000)	(20,000)
Harvard University [\$485,000—1970]		27,090
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$280,000—1967]		(177)
National Academy of Sciences	75,000	37,500
National Committee on United States-China Relations [\$135,000—1973]		55,000
INDIA:		
American Institute of Indian Studies	82,800	41,400
INDOCHINA:		
Cornell University [\$300,000—1970]		35,785
JAPAN:		
American Assembly [\$85,760—1972]		(8,043)
Committee for Economic Development [\$125,000—1972]		25,000
Harvard University	250,000	98,060
Japan Center for International Exchange	8,750	8,750
Michigan, University of	63,081	42,850
KOREA:		
Hawaii, University of	49,800	
Princeton University [\$100,000—1967]		12,704
NEPAL:		
Association for Asian Studies [\$46,800—1972]		17,550
REGIONAL:		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$260,000—1973]	115,000	143,600
Asia Society	250,000	100,000
Association for Asian Studies	230,000	91,668
Australian National University [\$191,200—1971]		67,935
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$700,000—1970, 1972]		189,600
Columbia University [\$702,000—1972]		222,500
De La Salle College (Philippines)	5,500	4,500
Foundation-managed project: research awards for study in Southeast Asia* [\$926,000—1973]	(5,500)	448,313
Harvard University [\$800,000—1972]		217,946
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies [\$1,755—1973]		1,755
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation [\$200,000—1970]		30,000
Michigan, University of [\$450,000—1972]		130,516
National Endowment for the Humanities	115,000	115,000
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs [\$65,000—1971]		17,000
Queen Elizabeth House (Oxford) [\$100,000—1972]		26,500
Social Science Research Council	1,043,200	740,000
Washington, University of [\$450,000—1970]		67,500
	9,021,729	11,581,888
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		
Conferences of Western Hemisphere leaders [\$175,000—1964]	(35,263)	

* List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Inter-American Relations Meetings and public affairs programs	165,000	90,000
Economic research and communications Brookings Institution [\$408,000—1973] Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration	125,000	309,750
Regional Program for Employment in Latin America	5,000	
Educational research and training Foundation-managed project Harvard University [\$150,000—1973] Institute of International Education [\$1,130,000—1972] Stanford University [\$301,000—1971]	90,000	25,000 182,527 162,856
Field Office Operations Foundation-managed project	92,569	92,569
Inter-American Planning Society (Puerto Rico) <i>Quarterly Review</i> and other publications [\$80,000—1970]		20,000
Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching Conferences and training [\$40,000—1973]		40,000
International Association for Research on Income and Wealth Second regional conference	4,987	4,987
Latin American Council of Social Sciences Urban studies meeting in Buenos Aires	1,322	1,322
Purdue University Overseas professional service fellowships [\$510,000—1966]		15,976
Research, conferences, and training in demography and reproductive biology Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction	7,500	7,500
Latin American Demographic Center [\$295,400—1971]		40,900
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools	113,740	70,000
Pan American Federation of Endocrinological Societies [\$3,200—1973]		3,200
Pan American Health Organization [\$460,000—1969]		119,250
Regional Population Center	300,000	
Social science research and training Association for Development	3,000	3,000
Chicago, University of [\$125,000—1972]		62,100
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	286,200	141,200
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (Chile) [\$149,500—1972]	19,300	48,000
Latin American Social Science Council	4,481	4,481
Resources for the Future [\$250,000—1973]		235,000
ARGENTINA		
Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials Development of industrial standards [\$150,000—1966]	(5,000)	
Foundation Center for Research and Social Action Center of Educational Research [\$57,000—1973]		29,000
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research Research on economic policy	38,200	20,000
Institute of International Education Advisory services and training [\$358,200—1971]		1,964

Under the terms of a special appropriation authorized by the Foundation's Board of Trustees, funds were granted to four organizations in Latin America, Canada, Britain, and the United States to assist intellectuals and professionals displaced from Chile as a result of political developments there.

Five small grants were made to assist efforts to explore the relation between development and the status of women in Latin America: Stanford University, for a bibliography; Coordination of Initiatives for Development in Latin America, for a documentation center; the Latin American Studies Association, for its Women's Committee; Rutgers University, for a conference, and the Colombian Association for the Study of Population, for research on the employment, education, and health of women in Colombia.

Development Planning and Management. Foundation assistance to help strengthen local capacity to plan and carry out development programs in Latin America has declined in recent years, although such support remains an important part of its activities. Grants now increasingly emphasize policy research and training that serves more than one purpose.

The Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises in Nicaragua, for example, is one of the major centers of management training and research in Latin America. Since it was established in 1964, it has developed a two-year master of business administration program and six-week advanced management courses. It also has explored the management of banking, agribusiness, and family-planning programs. With the help of a \$64,000 grant this year, the center is studying the feasibility of developing a public management program to complement its other activities and provide additional services to Central American governments.

The economics staff of the University of the Andes received funds to study the impact of Colombian economic development on the poorest parts of the country. Although it will study public investment and the distribution of income, the university also will attempt to define the major socioeconomic characteristics of poverty in Colombia.

The Foundation has been assisting six university-based economics programs in Brazil for several years, and in 1974 made final grants to three of them: University of São Paulo, Federal University of Minas Gerais, and University of Brasilia. A grant of \$130,000 was also made to the Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics, the central body that coordinates research and teaching at nine graduate economics programs through conferences, seminars, and workshops.

One of the major drawbacks to development in Brazil is the extreme poverty of the Northeast, which has benefited relatively little from that country's recent economic advances. In an effort to help develop economic talent and institutions for the Northeast, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research Science curriculum development, research, and teacher training [\$250,000—1965]	(100,000)		Para, Federal University of [\$50,000—1973]		30,000
Torcuato Di Tella Institute Guide for historical research	10,000		Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$160,000—1973]	35,000	31,000
Latin American Council of Social Sciences [\$100,000—1973]		33,000	Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$100,000—1971]		34,956
Research and graduate training on education, public administration, and urban and regional development [\$154,460—1972, 1973]		46,660			31,236
BOLIVIA			CARIBBEAN		
Bolivian Association of Professionals in the Social Sciences Translation of social science materials	5,000		Association for Development Social sciences in Dominican Republic	115,000	
BRAZIL			Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes Conference on management and trade	4,000	4,000
Applied nutrition graduate training and research Foundation-managed project: training and research awards*	130,000	34,629	Family-planning research and training Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises	171,000	112,000
Paulista School of Medicine	70,000	23,000	Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences	136,800	61,850
Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$60,000—1973]		38,000	Pan American Health Organization Social science unit at Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute	106,000	40,000
Brazil, Government of Fellowships for São Francisco River Basin developments [\$140,000—1960]	(20,682)		West Indies, University of the Institute of Social and Economic Research [\$223,500—1973]		223,500
Economic research Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics	130,000		Linguistics and language teaching	130,000	
Brasília, University of	200,000	40,757			
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	300,000	64,713	CENTRAL AMERICA		
National Bank for Economic Development [\$119,000—1970]	(647)	(30)	Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises Emergency earthquake relief [\$75,000—1973]	64,000	50,000
São Paulo, University of [\$106,000—1970]	300,000	73,904	Public management programs		
Educational research and training Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$183,000—1973]		133,000	Costa Rica Demographic Association Communication training for family planning	236,420	56,720
Ceará, Federal University of [\$82,000—1972]		38,000	Costa Rica, University of Graduate training in sociology [\$124,200—1973]		124,200
Federal Technical School, Celso Suckow da Fonseca [\$108,000—1970]		(19,065)	Research and training in family planning [\$267,280—1972, 1973]	(56,720)	28,400
Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	342,000	195,629	Federation of Private Universities of Central America General support	68,000	38,000
Getúlio Vargas Foundation [\$181,000—1969]	(125,746)	(16,084)	Pan American Health Organization Research on nutrition at Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama [\$217,000—1972]		50,000
Rio Grande do Sul, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$90,000—1970]	(15,670)		Valley, University of the (Guatemala) Graduate program in educational measurement and evaluation [\$178,000—1973]		72,800
Maternal and child health services Campinas, State University of	25,000				
Ceará, Federal University of	35,000		CHILE		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	24,000		Chile, Government of Equipment and fellowships for fruit production research [\$152,000—1972]		56,982
Guanabara, State University of	63,000		Research and evaluation of nutrition planning [\$170,600—1972]		10,000
Paulista School of Medicine	50,000		Chile, University of Center of Biology of Reproduction [\$87,000—1973]	(37)	4,000
Pernambuco Superior Teaching Foundation	63,000		Development of graduate programs in economics [\$119,715—1966, 1973]	(921)	8,214
Reproductive biology and family-planning research and training Bahia, Federal University of [\$410,000—1970]		152,505	Nutrition studies at the Center for Pediatric Research [\$287,000—1973]	5,000	189,900
Foundation-managed project: fellowships for Brazilian demographers* [\$325,000—1973]	(6,762)	227,591	Research in reproductive biology		5,000
Juiz de Fora, Federal University of [\$120,000—1973]		90,000	Research in science, technology, and water resources [\$129,000—1972]		16,000
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$78,000—1971]	(23)		Legal research and training Institute for Legal Teaching and Research [\$125,000—1972]		45,000
São Paulo, University of	6,762	6,722	International Legal Center [\$430,000—1970]		(12,000)
Society for Family Welfare in Brazil	225,000	144,600	Pontifical Catholic University of Chile [\$90,000—1973]		10,000
Social science research and training Brasília, University of	160,000	72,526			
Brazilian National Library	155,000				
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$557,000—1972, 1973]		236,201			
Campinas, State University of	5,000				
Foundation-managed project: research awards for Brazilian social scientists* [\$370,000—1973]		138,905			
Guanabara, State University of [\$28,000—1966]	(135,598)	(3)			
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	100,000	68,425			

* List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Placement of refugee scholars		
Latin American Council of Social Sciences	197,000	157,000
Latin American Studies Association	85,300	42,300
World University Service in the United Kingdom	18,000	18,000
World University Service of Canada	17,000	17,000
Planning housing and community facilities		
Foundation-managed projects [\$101,500—1970]	(17,615)	410
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile		
Center for National Planning Studies [\$198,000—1973]		117,100
Center for Urban Development [\$260,000—1970]		(7,705)
Conferences on government and law [\$9,300—1973]		4,300
Graduate training and research in economics and education [\$450,000—1972, 1973]	(28)	111,341
Research on health care and reproductive biology [\$69,000—1972]	5,000	22,613
Research on land reform [\$97,500—1973]	(97,500)	
Research and training in education		
Center of Educational Research and Development [\$80,500—1973]		50,000
Institute of International Education [\$250,000—1969]	300,000	(56,079)
State Technical University		
Master's degree program in mathematics [\$182,000—1973]		70,000
COLOMBIA		
Andes, University of the		
School of Engineering [\$500,000—1965]	(2,742)	650
Antioquia, University of		
Faculty study abroad [\$150,000—1968]		(833)
Colombia, National University of		
Economics teaching and research [\$280,000—1968]	(63,382)	
Graduate program in sociology and mathematics [\$83,000—1972]		55,500
Colombia, Republic of		
Educational television [\$123,000—1970]		16,556
Colombian Institute for Educational Credit and Technical Studies Abroad		
Research on secondary and higher education [\$150,000—1971]		64,200
Colombian Institute of Social Development		
Training and research in mass communications [\$88,000—1973]		45,261
Economic research and training		
Andes, University of the Economic Research Development Corporation [\$150,000—1973]	100,000	26,000
Foundation-managed project [\$34,000—1971]	25	(12)
Office of Socioeconomic and Legal Research	20,459	20,459
Educational research		
Foundation for Permanent Education in Colombia	5,000	5,000
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University Valley, University of the [\$110,000—1970]	137,000	38,700
Family planning and demographic research and training		
Colombian Association of Family Welfare	100,000	50,000
Regional Population Center [\$117,000—1973]	5,783	51,676
Foundation for Higher Education and Development		
Research on public policy issues [\$104,942—1973]		45,000
Research on urban settlements in Bogota	24,675	24,675
Research awards on law and society *		
Foundation-managed project [\$95,000—1973]	(45,133)	35,389

*List available on request

Federal University of Ceará for graduate fellowships and research support to strengthen the department of economics.

Population. Foundation support in the population field is designed to help Latin American countries analyze the relation between demographic change and development and to frame appropriate policies. Assistance has also been provided to strengthen research and training on population subjects, support reproductive science research, and, in a few instances, help improve population programs.

The Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises, for example, received funds for research and training on the management of population programs, including the development of teaching materials for administrators. The Costa Rican Demographic Association received a grant for further development of training in communications for population programs. The Colombian Association of Family Welfare was granted funds to test approaches for incorporating population information and services into rural development plans. Supplemental funds were provided for research, information, and evaluation activities of the Society for Family Welfare in Brazil.

A group of Brazilian medical schools is embarking on a new program to incorporate a population component in maternal and child health care systems, with an emphasis on identifying and helping mothers for whom pregnancy is a major health risk. This approach recognizes the direct relation between a woman's health and the outcome of her next pregnancy, as well as the subsequent health of the child. A total of \$260,000 was made available for this program.

The interrelations among family planning, education, and nutrition, particularly among the disadvantaged, are other aspects being explored. Grants were made to the Human Ecology Research Station Foundation in Colombia, the Pan American Health Organization in Jamaica, the Paulista School of Medicine in Brazil, and the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare. The Foundation also helped fund a nutrition-research competition in Brazil.

Study of the relation between population and development, and the resulting implications for policy making, is the objective of a new institution in Mexico, the Mexican Population Association. A \$250,000 grant this year helped support a program of research and training awards provided by the association.

A \$300,000 grant to the Regional Population Center in Colombia helped support the establishment of a program of research awards in human reproduction.

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Education. Several Foundation actions this year reflected a growing awareness that confrontation between traditional and modern forces exerts a deep influence on social, political, and economic change in the Middle East.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research on deprived urban children			National Engineering University		
Colombian Institute for Family Welfare	125,000	42,500	[\$49,000—1973]		20,000
Human Ecology Research Station Foundation	26,600	96,296	Pontifical Catholic University of Peru		26,000
[\$220,000—1972]			[\$46,000—1973]		
Valley, University of the	4,875	4,875			
ECUADOR			Linguistics and bilingual education: research and training		
Association of Ecuadorean Faculties of Medicine			Foundation-managed project [\$28,000—1973]		5,445
Population studies [\$34,000—1970]	(5,774)	2,171			
Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador			Pontifical Catholic University of Peru		
Training in the social sciences	75,000		Legal education	90,000	16,765
MEXICO			San Marcos, National University of		
Center for Educational Studies			Language-teaching service [\$104,000—1973]		54,437
Research and training in educational policy	551,200	233,700			
Institute of Urban and Regional Development			Social science research and training		
Library resources	2,500	2,500	Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University		
			[\$500—1973]	146	646
Mexico, College of			Center of Studies of Population and		
Research and teaching in the social sciences		2,000,000	Development [\$88,000—1971]		8,723
and humanities [\$2,000,000—1973]			Central Reserve Bank of Peru [\$26,000—1972]		9,526
			Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1973]	(7,981)	101,389
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies			Graduate School of Business Administration		
Engineering and public administration		25,000	[\$70,000—1973]		50,000
education [\$155,000—1971, 1973]			Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$162,000—1972]	2,870	48,800
			National Planning Institute [\$177,500—1972]		37,000
National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute			Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	200,000	105,000
Evaluation of <i>Plaza Sésamo</i>	210,000	210,000			
Research and training in reproductive biology, demography, and family planning			VENEZUELA		
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases		53,800	Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration		
[\$282,000—1971]			Business and public administration program		
Mexican Association of Sex Education	5,000	5,000	[\$110,000—1973]		68,377
Mexican Institute of Social Security	5,000	5,000			
Mexican Institute of Social Studies		70,000	Venezuela, Republic of		
[\$200,000—1972]			Educational research and development		
Mexican Population Association	250,000		[\$410,000—1969]		79,256
Mexico, National Autonomous University of		75,000	Family-planning research and training	133,700	133,700
[\$120,000—1973]					
Universidad Veracruzana			Venezuelan Association For Family and Sexual Orientation		
Library resources	5,000	5,000	Research and training in sex education	60,000	60,000
PARAGUAY			LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES		
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies			Cuban and Caribbean studies		
Research, teaching, and publications	75,000	45,000	Foundation-managed project: research and		
			training [\$125,000—1968]	(12,358)	
PERU			Pittsburgh, University of	12,358	12,358
Center for Family Promotion and Education			Yale University [\$300,000—1971]		100,000
Sex and family-life education	1,827	1,827			
Economic research			Fellowships and research awards		
Junta of the Cartagena Agreement		34,300	Foundation-managed projects*	1,395,000	1,139,242
[\$115,000—1972]			Institute of International Education		
Taxation consultant: Foundation-managed			[\$1,031,500—1970]	(64,998)	(29,998)
project [\$25,000—1970]	(17,059)		Latin American Studies Association		
Educational planning and development			[\$105,000—1972]		30,625
Higher School for Public Administration		52,000	Social Science Research Council	1,836,500	1,058,598
[\$78,000—1973]			Tufts College [\$120,000—1973]		100,000
National Council of the Peruvian University		57,000			
[\$75,000—1973]			Studies of Latin America		
Peru, Republic of (National Institute for			California, University of (Berkeley)		
Educational Research and Development)	108,000	10,459	[\$65,000—1968]	(24,083)	
			Kansas, University of [\$200,000—1968]	(84)	
Inter-university training and research in the basic sciences			Michigan, University of	105,600	50,000
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University		30,000	Oxford University [\$160,000—1970]		90,155
[\$70,000—1973]			Royal Institute of International Affairs		14,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and		43,420	[\$70,000—1969]		
fellowships* [\$62,000—1973]					
			Studies of women in Latin America		
			Colombian Association for the Study of		
			Population	60,000	
			Coordination of Initiatives for Development in		
			Latin America (CIDAL)	60,000	21,500
			Latin American Studies Association	9,800	
			Rutgers University	5,000	5,000
			Stanford University	24,500	
				10,320,193	12,427,820
			MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA		
			Field office operations		
			Foundation-managed project	609,689	609,689

*List available on request

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GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research on Africa and the Middle East Foundation-managed fellowships*	124,000	90,532
SUB-SAHARA AFRICA		
African Association of Public Administration and Management General support [\$95,000—1973]		47,500
International Press Institute (Zurich) Training of African journalists [\$153,000—1973]		56,000
Research, training, and conferences on Africa Africa Publications Trust (London) [\$67,000—1971]		21,000
African-American Institute	750,000	676,241
African Scholars Council	15,120	15,120
African Social Studies Programme (Kenya) [\$115,000—1971]		14,375
African Studies Association	90,600	45,300
American Council on Education [\$150,000—1972]		25,000
American Friends Service Committee [\$40,000—1973]	(2,000)	
Association of African Universities (Accra) [\$65,000—1972]		27,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$67,500—1972]		16,025
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$426,522—1971, 1972]	75,000	90,911
Center for Socio-Political Research and Information (Brussels) [\$38,000—1973]		19,000
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa	36,000	29,000
Institute of Development Studies	55,000	27,500
International African Institute	22,250	22,250
International Congress of Africanists (Ethiopia) [\$10,000—1973]		10,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$106,600—1971]	13,613	22,603
Michigan, University of [\$167,250—1973]		74,922
Northwestern University	40,000	40,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund [\$186,000—1972]		36,000
Regional public administration seminars: Foundation-managed projects [\$25,000—1973]		(2,371)
Social Science Research Council [\$299,000—1971]	361,950	459,950
Wisconsin, University of [\$67,512—1971]		64,377
Training and research in law Columbia University [\$64,910—1973]		16,000
International Legal Center [\$170,500—1972]		73,000
EAST AFRICA		
Dar es Salaam, University of Essay competition for World Population Year Faculty research and development [\$325,633—1972, 1973]	2,521	2,521
Studies in politics and administration	11,066	11,066
East Africa, University of Laboratory technician training [\$191,000—1965]	(235)	
East African Academy Establishment of research center [\$140,000—1967]		12,654
East African Staff College Budgeting seminar	2,717	2,717
Kenya Association of University Women Study of legal status of women in Kenya [\$1,200—1973]		1,200
Language Association of Eastern Africa Conference: Foundation-managed project [\$17,000—1972]	(166)	50
Makerere University Training for laboratory technicians [\$190,000—1961]		(501)

*List available on request

Social scientists from Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, and Turkey will study the relation between Islam and social change in those countries in collaboration with scholars from the University of Chicago under a \$360,000 grant. They will conduct field research on religious educational systems in an effort to understand tensions arising from the impact of modern secular movements on the traditionalism of Islam.

One of many significant areas of recent change—the role of women in the Arab world—is being studied by a new Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World set up this year at the Beirut University College with Foundation support. The Center for Behavioral Research at the American University of Beirut received funds to study a range of issues, including educational innovation, linguistics, and assimilation of ethnic groups. And in Yemen, a country sealed off from most of the world until a change of government in 1962, a new Centre of Yemeni Studies received funds.

The Foundation since the early 1960s has been supporting efforts to improve science and mathematics education in order to strengthen the capacity of Middle Eastern countries to relate modern technology to their development needs. Additional funds were given this year to a major agency in this effort, the Science and Mathematics Education Center at the American University of Beirut, which develops teaching materials and trains teachers. The center will now provide similar assistance to the Sudan.

The University of Khartoum received funds to direct its agricultural, economic, and social science programs more toward development needs of the Sudan. A \$495,000 supplemental grant to Haile Selassie I University will support research and training geared primarily to Ethiopia's rural problems.

Two of the oldest and largest centers of African studies in the United States received final general support as they endeavor to develop other funding sources. They are Northwestern University, which in 1948 set up the first interdisciplinary program devoted to African studies, and the University of California (Los Angeles); they have received \$3.1 million and \$4.7 million in Foundation funds, respectively, over the last twenty years.

Several centers engaged in communication and educational exchange in the Middle East and Africa received supplemental support—the African-American Institute, which conducts conferences, exchanges, and educational programs; the American Friends of the Middle East, which provides counseling, testing, and placement of Middle Eastern students abroad, and the multiracial South African Institute for Race Relations, which since 1929 has worked toward better understanding of the racial situation in that country.

Assistance was given for graduate and postdoctoral studies of Africa by Africans and foreign scholars. The Social Science Research Council received funds to continue grants and

predoctoral fellowships for research on Africa and the Middle East. The Foundation also made \$124,000 available to continue a program begun in 1969 to expand the number of black scholars on Africa and the Middle East; twenty-eight fellowships have been awarded for research on Africa and two on the Middle East. A \$239,500 supplement was approved for the West African Fellowship Program, which has provided graduate training in agriculture, education, development planning, population, and health for 112 individuals over the last two years.

The Israel Foundations Trustees has supported research activities in that country since 1953, mainly in the natural sciences until two years ago. Now concentrating on social science projects, the fund this year received a \$500,000 grant for competitive research awards. Study areas include social pluralism, conflict, and integration; development of human resources, and decision making in Israel.

Population. A final grant was made to Hacettepe University in Turkey, one of the more advanced centers for graduate social science research and training on population. The university's Institute of Population Studies has produced important demographic information, monitored and evaluated family-planning programs, analyzed the country's program for delivering intrauterine devices, and evaluated trends in contraceptive practice and attitudes. New research projects include studies of the relations among medical practice, birth control, and family health, and the causes and consequences of urbanization.

The Family Planning Council of Nigeria received funds to conduct a multilingual campaign through newspapers, radio, billboards, and field workers to encourage males to accept family-planning practices. Although no grants were made this year for population activities in North Africa, work continued there under previous actions designed to improve family-planning programs. National programs exist in Tunisia and Morocco, and Algeria provides family-planning information through maternal and child health programs.

Development Planning. The Foundation provided \$214,000 to the University of Ife in Nigeria for continued support of postgraduate training for government economic planners. Such assistance represents a growing emphasis by the Foundation on training in management and planning for African institutions and individuals.

In East Africa, assistance since 1961 in public administration and economic planning has been provided primarily through advisors to government agencies, including the multinational organizations of the East African Community. New grants in 1974 continue such technical assistance, but with diminishing funds and fewer advisors.

In Botswana, in order to help local officials and specialists plan the efficient use of increased funds from new mineral

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Nairobi, University of Postgraduate economics research and training	19,460	
National Christian Council of Kenya Conference on research dissemination	433	433
National Museums Board of Zambia Cooperative program among East African Museums	5,000	5,000
Population research and training Association of Medical Students, University of Nairobi	2,730	2,730
Foundation-managed project: consultants, seminars, and research awards* [\$100,000—1972] Kenya, Republic of [\$48,000—1967]	(5,251)	5,431 (1,161)
Sociolinguistic survey in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia Foundation-managed project [\$180,500—1971]		4,037
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	1,380,933	721,258
Tanzania, Government of Civil service training [\$26,086,000—1973]		25,648
Tanzania Publishing House Village mechanization manual [\$4,800—1973]		4,800
Toronto, University of Research and training on economic development [\$304,500—1968]	(80,327)	(80,327)
Zambia, University of Teaching materials and staff assistance [\$300,000—1966]		116,581
ETHIOPIA		
Haile Selassie I University Academic and administrative development Research on urbanization [\$75,000—1973]	495,000	189,126 75,000
Northwestern University Research on urbanization	32,670	
GHANA		
Ghana, Government of Government reform and civil service training [\$204,000—1970]		5,820
Ghana, University of Research on local government and administration [\$21,880—1972] Staff training [\$300,000—1967] Teacher training	10,600	6,880 19,200 10,600
Harvard University Technical aid for economic planning [\$122,500—1972]	(27,563)	
Training for Ghanaian language teachers Foundation-managed project [\$20,000—1969]	(10,600)	
IVORY COAST		
Republic of Ivory Coast Fellowships for business students	12,500	12,500
NIGERIA		
Ahmadu Bello University Expansion of Nigerian staff [\$134,000—1971]		31,900

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Conference on constitutional problems of federalism		
Foundation-managed project [\$63,000—1968]	(52,533)	
Council of Legal Education		
Training for Nigerian lawyers [\$216,500—1965]	(13,108)	(4,386)
Economic and development planning		
Foundation-managed fellowships* [\$66,000—1971, 1973]		(1,718)
Ibadan, University of [\$29,250—1971]	(276)	
Ife, University of	214,000	82,788
Institute of International Education [\$120,000—1968]	(1,236)	2,000
Nigeria, Government of [\$675,000—1969, 1973]	(4,563)	198,579
Nigeria, University of [\$286,000—1964]		8,000
Northern Nigeria, Government of [\$380,000—1965]	(9,650)	(2,946)
Education specialists and consultants		
Foundation-managed project [\$305,500—1971]	(159)	
Family Planning Council of Nigeria		
Education campaign for men	50,000	50,000
Ibadan, University of		
Family-planning training for nurses and doctors [\$62,000—1972]		15,500
Training for government librarians [\$16,660—1972]		8,330
Ife, University of		
Research and training in teaching of Yoruba and English [\$200,000—1973]		106,623
Journal of African writing, Okike		
Foundation-managed project: salaries and publishing costs [\$28,000—1973]		28,330
Lagos, University of		
Comparative Education Center [\$28,400—1969]		5,189
Population growth studies [\$50,000—1969]	(55)	
Repatriation of professionals [\$31,000—1969]	(171)	
Staff development [\$340,000—1968]		1,639
Library development		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, equipment, and supplies [\$50,000—1967]	(67)	
Management training		
Ife, University of [\$132,000—1973]		12,448
Nigeria, Government of [\$240,000—1973]		55,672
Nigerian Institute of Management [\$465,000—1973]		150,000
Northern Nigeria, Government of [\$470,000—1964]		57,865
Nigeria, Republic of		
Books and equipment for University of Nigeria [\$280,000—1970]		997
Nigeria, University of		
Development of Faculty of Education [\$150,000—1973]		83,585
Vocational education development		
Kaduna Polytechnic [\$142,000—1970, 1973]		45,763
Western Nigeria, Government of (Aiyetoro High School) [\$385,000—1968]		98,000
SENEGAL		
Dakar, University of		
Publication of West African atlas [\$75,000—1973]		37,500
Teaching and research in African languages [\$120,000—1973]		110,000
SOUTH AFRICA		
African Music and Drama Association		
(Union Artists)		
Staff support	25,000	15,000

*List available on request

discoveries, the Foundation made \$300,000 available, primarily for advisors and consultants in economic development. At the same time, the Foundation continued to help train professionals and civil servants through an earlier grant to the Institute of Development Management.

EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Policy Issues. Dramatic changes in the international economic order over the last few years have confronted governments, private institutions, and individuals with urgent needs for understanding and action. Mounting worldwide inflation, the emergence of the oil-rich nations as an international power, and the increased interdependence of national economies are among the complex issues demanding analysis and informed planning.

The Foundation accordingly invited scholars and institutions in the United States and abroad to enter a worldwide competition to conduct research on international economic affairs; awards are scheduled to be made in December, 1974 and May, 1975. The rationale for the competition was set forth in a report to the Foundation last year by C. Fred Bergsten of the Brookings Institution.*

Among other actions to explore crucial issues was a \$100,000 grant to the Brookings Institution for a conference on the disruption in the world's economy caused by the Arab oil embargo. Delegates examined the impact of the sharp increase in oil prices on investment and trade policies, assessed actions already taken by various countries, and discussed alternative measures in the monetary and fiscal fields, international cooperation, and energy policies; a book of conference papers and conclusions will be published in 1975.

The question of how economic disturbances are transmitted from one country to another will be examined by the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva under a \$108,000 grant made in 1974. The institute will explore how external events affect policies in West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. One phenomenon to be studied, for example, is the spread of inflation from the United States to Europe.

Another growing issue is the impact of environmental management policies on the international economic order. As more countries face the necessity of dealing with environmental problems, their policies can have worldwide repercussions. Industrial relocation, the role of multinational corporations, and the needs of developing countries were among the factors discussed in an exploratory conference held under a grant to New York University.

India's atomic explosion in May—after which the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* moved the minute hand of

**The Future of the International Economic Order*, published by D.C. Heath and Co., Lexington, Mass. A summary chapter is available on request from the Office of Reports of the Ford Foundation.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Denver, University of Study of investments in South Africa and Namibia	8,000	8,000	ALGERIA		
Howard University Biography and collected works of Chief Albert Luthuli [\$25,000—1971]	(25,000)		Algeria, Government of English-language teaching [\$342,125—1967]	(90,614)	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law Research and representation in South Africa [\$124,553—1973]		37,139	MOROCCO		
Natal, University of English-language teaching [\$30,000—1973]		20,000	African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development Conference on state action in development	4,600	4,600
South African Institute of Race Relations Education and publication activities	250,000	116,600	Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen Seminars on modern business practices [\$240,000—1972]		1,969
U.S.-South Africa Leader Exchange Program Multiracial symposium	10,000		TUNISIA		
SOUTHERN AFRICA			English-language textbook development for secondary schools Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$121,000—1972]		56,550
Development planning and public administration training and research Foundation-managed project: consultants	300,000	246,152	National Union of Engineers Seminar on the environment [\$4,000—1973]		4,000
International Extension College (London) Botswana Extension College [\$300,000—1973]		120,000	Tunisia, Republic of Manpower personnel training [\$148,000—1969]		(250)
Johns Hopkins University Research on Rhodesia [\$10,500—1970]	(157)		MIDDLE EAST		
Waterford School (Swaziland) Scholarship fund [\$30,000—1973]		30,000	American University of Beirut Archeological research in Euphrates Valley	5,000	5,000
WEST AFRICA			Association for International Communications Seminars (Zurich) Conferences on Arab-Western relations [\$5,000—1973]		4,996
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 [\$1,034,000—1969, 1970, 1971]	275,000	358,687	Center for Educational Research and Development Research on Arabic language	120,000	
Regional fellowships in development planning and management, agriculture, and education* Foundation-managed project [\$360,000—1973]	239,500	383,816	Chicago, University of Research on Islam and social change	360,000	129,250
Studies of political integration Cape Coast, University of (Ghana) [\$5,835—1973] Foundation-managed project: research [\$50,000—1971]		5,835 (3,889)	Consultants in the Middle East and North Africa on agriculture, education, language, public administration, economic planning, population, and business management Foundation-managed projects [\$1,163,700—1970, 1971, 1973]	171,517	635,203
West African Linguistic Society Language research [\$75,000—1971]		25,000	Economic Commission for Western Asia Regional population conference	10,000	10,000
ZAIRE			Research and training on the Middle East American Friends of the Middle East Columbia University Foundation-managed project: research awards to social scientists* [\$350,000—1970] Middle East Institute [\$39,300—1973] Middle East Studies Association [\$201,000—1972] Near East College Association Princeton University [\$225,000—1971] Social Science Research Council	225,000 24,100 (1,743) 20,000 294,975	225,000 24,100 71,251 (1,540) 17,500 20,000 24,000 202,500
Center for African Studies and Documentation (Brussels) Training in Belgium for Zairois students	60,000	15,000	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Guidebook on child care	15,437	15,437
Law and public administration training for civil servants Foundation-managed project [\$188,700—1972]		(365)	Wisconsin, University of Science education in Arab countries [\$57,000—1966] Training in university management [\$40,000—1973]	57,500	97,500
Specialists on economic planning Foundation-managed project [\$207,000—1964]	(11,758)		EGYPT		
Zaire, National University of Research and training in education	100,000	50,000	American University in Cairo Compilation of Egyptian Arabic dictionary [\$78,800—1972]		15,293
NORTH AFRICA					
Population Council Advisory assistance, research, and training in family planning [\$235,000—1973]		146,100			

*List available on request

*List available on request

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Conferences on social research and training [\$2,400—1973]		2,400
English-language training [\$258,000—1973]		73,437
Training in administration and business management [\$101,500—1973]	(23,500)	50,239
Visiting professors from Egyptian universities [\$180,000—1968]	(100,981)	11,058
Cairo University		
Institute of Statistical Studies [\$125,000—1973]		43,000
Library modernization [\$110,000—1972]		5,011
Center for Applied Linguistics		
Regional linguistic training institutes [\$121,800—1973]		61,700
Egypt, Arab Republic of		
Family-planning and reproductive biology research [\$287,000—1968, 1970, 1971]		75,000
National Computer Center [\$140,000—1970]		8,599
Research on development planning	120,000	
Research on law and social change [\$100,000—1970]		30,000
Strengthening foreign investments		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	300,000	
ISRAEL		
Israel Foundations Trustees		
Social science research	500,000	125,000
JORDAN		
Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of		
Junior college development [\$310,000—1965]	(1,109)	
Training of teachers and seminar leaders [\$182,945—1972, 1973]		28,028
Jordan, University of		
Economics research	12,400	12,400
LEBANON		
American University of Beirut		
Center for Behavioral Research	95,500	59,351
Language research	24,746	24,746
Population studies [\$80,000—1972]		50,000
Tutoring project	900	900
Visiting lecturers [\$400—1973]		400
Beirut University College		
Establishment of Institute of Women's Studies in the Arab World	171,000	50,000
Birzeit College		
Library and laboratory resources	100,000	60,000
Center for Educational Research and Development		
Research and documentation program	9,000	9,000
Lebanon, Republic of		
Science and mathematics programs [\$2,800—1973]		2,800
Tax administration conference	25,000	
Training and technical assistance in tax administration [\$128,300—1971]		4,672
Research on Lebanon's political and social system		
Foundation-managed project [\$61,800—1972]		6,043
St. Joseph University		
Research on culture and modernization [\$23,400—1973]		23,216
Research on social sciences at secondary level	1,743	1,743
OMAN		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		
Research on child-rearing beliefs	10,000	10,000

its “doomsday clock” three minutes closer to midnight—emphasized the fragile base of efforts to control the nuclear arms race. Some two dozen other countries are considered capable of developing nuclear weapons if they choose to. The Foundation has supported research and training in arms control and international disarmament since the early 1950s. Under appropriations totaling \$7.5 million in the last two years, support is given for research, training, and information activities. This year, Stanford University received \$500,000 to assess the Asian dimension of arms-control issues, and to provide training for students in the field. (Previous grants support study centers at Harvard, Cornell, and MIT.) To broaden understanding of arms control and foreign policy, the Foundation supports regional seminars; the California Institute of Technology received funds for meetings of businessmen, scholars, scientists, labor leaders, and journalists.

Eleven universities received grants in the second round of a competition to encourage research on problems common to advanced industrial societies (see list on page 55). Subjects being studied by the award recipients include social control and delinquency, the future of the international nuclear industry, and infringements of privacy associated with access to government files.

The Council on Foreign Relations received \$400,000 for its “1980s Project,” which will try to identify issues expected to confront the United States, and to increase public understanding of their international dimension.

Studies of two related aspects of U.S. foreign policy were supported through grants to Georgetown University. One will provide a history of American intelligence activity in the last two decades. The other will examine the U.S. government’s informational, educational, and cultural affairs role in international relations.

Continued support was provided to three centers specializing in research and education on international matters—the Overseas Development Council in Washington, D. C., for work on the relation of the U.S. to problems of the less-developed countries; the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, in Paris, for studies of relations among Western industrial countries and with Japan, socialist nations, and the less-developed world, and the International Broadcast Institute in London, for studies of the functions and effects of electronic communications.

East European and Soviet Studies. The rich diversity of ethnic groups in this region affects domestic and international affairs. In the Soviet Union, for example, Russians are outnumbered by more than 100 other nationalities. To help advance knowledge of the impact of such diversity, grants were made to the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies for research on nationalities in the USSR, and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) for studies of East European ethnic groups in other countries.

The ACLS and the National Endowment for the Humanities received \$2,373,000 over two years to continue a variety of exchange programs between the United States and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Carried out by the International Research and Exchanges Board, these include academic exchanges (which since 1969 have involved some 1,200 individuals from all three regions), graduate fellowship programs, and collaborative research. During the 1974-75 academic year, some 650 persons will participate.

Since 1951 the Foundation has assisted intellectuals who left their countries as a result of political events. Under a special appropriation of \$500,000, assistance was provided this year to intellectuals and professionals affected by developments in Chile (see page 45) and the Soviet Union. Over an eighteen-month period, some 150 scholars from the Soviet Union will be assisted.

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

In addition to assistance directed to one or another country or region, the Foundation supported research, exchanges, and communications related to development needs common to the Third World generally.

Several actions were concerned with the role of education. The Institute of International Education, the major organization administering exchanges of American and foreign students and faculty members, has been granted \$7,125,000 since 1951, and this year the Foundation provided supplemental funding for general support of its activities through 1976. UNESCO received assistance to help create an International Educational Reporting Service to gather information on programs and experiments worldwide in an effort to promote educational experimentation in developing countries. The International Council for Educational Development received supplemental support for research on the relation between education and social change. And the American Council on Education was granted funds to help establish the International Education Project, which will provide information and advisory services, acting as a liaison in Washington between American universities and Congress and the executive branch.

Recognizing that less-developed countries often lack the technical knowledge and expertise necessary for adequate and equitable negotiation of international commercial agreements, a grant was made to the International Legal Center to explore the feasibility of establishing an International Development Law Advisory Service. If established, the service would advise and represent developing nations in international transactions involving agribusiness, finance, minerals, manufacturing, and tourism, and undertake related education and training activities.

In a world where many people must cope with two or more languages, and nations must plan their school systems and other institutions accordingly, there is a great need for local

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
SUDAN		
Khartoum, University of		
Research on Sudanese law [\$80,000—1973]		24,000
Training and research on development	238,500	142,000
National Planning Commission		
Establishment of library	5,000	
Sudan, Government of		
Science and mathematics education	83,145	83,145
TURKEY		
Bogazici University (Bosphorus University)		
English language and linguistics [\$207,000-1972, 1973]		37,555
Business management development		
Management Education Foundation [\$200,000—1970]		40,000
Turkish Management Association [\$150,000—1972]		20,000
Demographic and social science research		
Foundation-managed project [\$46,500—1972, 1973]		18,077
Hacettepe University	177,000	120,000
Economics research and training		
Bogazici University (Bosphorus University)	66,800	23,850
Hacettepe University	96,000	46,000
Robert College (Istanbul) [\$211,300—1970]	(120,910)	(32,360)
Institute of Geography		
Survey of studies of Turkish society [\$22,000—1969]	(4,929)	
Mathematics and science programs		
Middle East Technical University [\$295,000—1972, 1973]		149,953
Newton College (Massachusetts) [\$32,900—1972]		(5,657)
Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey [\$230,000—1972]		17,000
Middle East Technical University		
Restoration of historical monuments [\$168,000—1970]		44,000
Turkish Education Foundation		
Educational research and scholarship administration [\$78,000—1971]		22,436
Wisconsin, University of		
Conference on Turkish development [\$16,000—1973]		16,000
YEMEN		
Yemen, Arab Republic of		
Centre of Yemeni Studies	92,000	52,000
	8,548,554	9,852,341
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS		
Council on Foreign Relations		
Studies, fellowships, and publications [\$225,000—1973]		78,000
Human rights and intellectual freedom		
American Council for Emigrés in the Professions	250,000	130,000
International Association for Cultural Freedom	400,000	400,000
League of Red Cross Societies	62,500	62,500
Minority Rights Group (London) [\$72,000—1969]		25,000
International law and legal studies		
American Society of International Law [\$300,000—1973]		100,000
British Institute of International and Comparative Law [\$125,000—1970]		25,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Legal Center [\$1,700,000—1973] London, University of [\$80,000—1971] McGill University [\$140,000—1972]		725,000 16,000 50,000
Research and conferences on international economics		
Brookings Institution	100,000	100,000
Committee for Economic Development [\$260,000—1969]		15,000
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	108,000	30,000
International Economic Association (Paris) [\$275,000—1973]		80,000
Kiel Institute of World Economics	10,000	
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1971]		39,683
New York University [\$30,000—1972]	(1,553)	3,447
North Carolina, University of	24,825	24,825
Pennsylvania, University of	15,000	15,000
Princeton University	3,812	88
Research on the international economic order: Foundation-managed project	50,000	38,450
World Peace Foundation (Boston)	9,500	9,500
Research on international relations and foreign policy		
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs	250,000	65,000
Brookings Institution	250,000	250,000
Center of Comparative Studies and Judicial Procedures (Florence)	156,800	56,750
Columbia University [\$96,000—1972]		32,000
Council on Foreign Relations	874,744	
Foundation-managed study of revolutionary conflict and world order	67,400	67,400
Georgetown University	195,021	110,000
Harvard University	50,000	25,000
International Broadcast Institute	660,000	220,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$405,000—1967, 1973]		86,581
London, University of	60,000	32,000
Overseas Development Council	150,000	150,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (London) [\$162,000—1973]		36,000
Trilateral Commission (North America) [\$500,000—1973]		325,000
United Nations Association [\$175,000—1973]		80,000
Research on problems common to advanced industrial nations		
California, University of (Davis)	180,000	
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	75,000	
Cambridge University [\$34,000—1972]		17,000
Clark University	100,000	
Columbia University	100,000	
Dartmouth College	28,500	
Emory University [\$147,000—1973]		49,100
Fellowships for young European scholars: Foundation-managed project* [\$220,000—1972]		46,373
German Association for Foreign Affairs	2,575	
Illinois, University of [\$50,000—1973]		46,000
Kent State University	144,000	
Louisiana State University	100,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	150,000	
Mississippi, University of [\$50,000—1973]		25,000
Montreal, University of [\$50,000—1973]		4,000
New School for Social Research	75,000	
Tennessee, University of	75,000	
Western Ontario, University of	147,000	
Yale University	155,000	
Research, training, and conferences on environmental and marine affairs		
New York University	20,300	20,300
Rhode Island, University of	27,000	27,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution [\$75,000—1973]	35,000	68,250
Research, training, and seminars on arms control and international security		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$114,500—1970]	50,000	61,866
California Institute of Technology	200,000	

*List available on request

competence to handle linguistic problems. Because the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington is one of the major sources of research and training in the field, a \$350,000 supplement was granted for its work, including a new emphasis on preparing materials, training teachers, and disseminating information on bilingual education.

POPULATION*

Policy Issues. Some 2,000 delegates from 136 countries gathered in Bucharest in August for the UN World Population Conference, the largest intergovernmental meeting in history. A dominant theme was the need to consider population policy as an integral part of economic and social development. The conference also produced what amounts to official worldwide recognition of family planning as an essential part of family health and welfare.

Many of the implications of population problems that formed the backdrop for the meeting have been identified and explored by the Population Council, a major source over the last three decades of demographic and social science research, technical assistance to population programs, and research in reproductive biology and contraceptive development. With supplementary funds provided in 1974, Foundation grants for the council now total some \$45 million for such activities as publications, research, educational programs (including twenty-five population studies centers in Africa, Asia, and Latin America), and the International Committee on Applied Research in Population.

Much of the discussion at Bucharest centered on the relation between population growth rates and economic development. Two grants this year will enable prominent economists—Dr. Simon Kuznets at Yale University and Dr. Allen C. Kelley at Duke University—to explore the issue by examining population patterns of developed and developing countries (such as age levels and urbanization) and their impact on economic progress.

The needs and opportunities for social science research on population policy issues were the subject of two meetings (in Colombia and New York) convened by the Foundation for its staff, representatives of other donor agencies, and policy makers and researchers from developing countries. For example, a multinational cooperative research program on the psychosocial aspects of fertility behavior is being conducted by the Transnational Family Research Institute, and a Foundation grant this year will be used largely for the East European portion of the program.

Demographic research plays a fundamental role in the analysis of population policy issues, especially in helping developing countries understand the implications of such factors as urbanization and varying fertility rates among

*Support for family-planning and other population activities in the developing countries is discussed in the regional summaries on pages 41, 47, and 50.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Chicago, University of [\$184,800—1973]		45,000	Indiana University	149,000	74,500
Cornell University [\$400,000—1973]		85,000	Institute of International Education	200,000	75,000
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$30,000—1973]		15,000	International Council for Educational Development	510,000	510,000
Harvard University [\$1,218,000—1973]	(18,321)	460,429	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	175,000	40,000
Institute for the Study of Conflict (London) [\$20,000—1972]		6,666			
International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) [\$525,000—1971]	1,300	106,300	Foreign affairs centers and international studies programs		
International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts (Rome) [\$26,500—1972]		12,500	Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs [\$1,000,000—1967]		52,175
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$500,000—1973]		150,000	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$125,000—1972]		33,500
Stanford University	500,000	184,300	Australian Institute of International Affairs [\$100,000—1968]		2,511
			California, University of (Berkeley) [\$518,700—1971]		182,600
EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS			California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$120,000—1971]		40,000
Research, conferences, and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration			Chicago, University of [\$775,000—1971]		440,000
Belfast, Queen's University of [\$250,000—1973]		63,000	Cornell University [\$450,000—1972]		72,750
Brussels, Free University of [\$5,000—1973]		5,000	Denver, University of [\$90,000—1971]		23,000
Federal Educational and Research Trust (London) [\$30,000—1973]		15,000	German Association for Foreign Affairs	5,000	
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies [\$325,000—1970]		55,000	Harvard University [\$227,625—1972, 1973]	(12,576)	87,424
			Johns Hopkins University [\$200,000—1972]		52,500
Research on Canadian affairs			McGill University (Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning) [\$150,000—1972]		33,500
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	68,000	68,000	Michigan, University of [\$650,000—1971]		175,677
Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia) [\$225,000—1972]		75,000	New York University [\$200,000—1971]		122,500
McGill University [\$100,000—1973]		14,000	Pittsburgh, University of [\$60,000—1971]		20,000
Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (Ottawa)	60,000	20,000	Princeton University [\$457,100—1972]		117,100
Queen's University (Ontario)	15,000	15,000	Review of international studies programs: Foundation-managed project	90,000	9,935
Toronto, University of [\$30,000—1973]		15,000	St. Antony's College (Oxford University) [\$3,000,000—1966]		123,738
			Southern California Conference on International Studies	14,550	9,700
West European studies			Stanford University [\$630,000—1972]		155,000
Centre for Environmental Studies [\$33,300—1973]		11,100	Washington, University of [\$200,000—1971]		109,830
Cornell University	63,000	14,400	Yale University	300,000	271,995
Hansard Society (London)	150,000	48,000			
Iowa, State University of	200,000	26,351	International Legal Center		
Michigan, University of [\$150,000—1973]		86,520	International Development Law Advisory Service	87,000	
Nuffield College (Oxford)	42,735	42,735			
Pittsburgh, University of [\$260,000—1973]		110,000	International urban and regional studies		
Social Science Research Council [\$750,000—1973]		315,000	Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$100,000—1973]		23,750
Wisconsin, University of [\$100,000—1971]		46,696	Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$160,000—1972]	(1,079)	48,467
			Survey of urbanization problems in developing countries—Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$20,000—1973]		(1,088)
East European and Soviet studies					
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	79,600	75,286	Leeds, University of (England)		
American Council of Learned Societies	602,000	225,000	Comparative study of publicly managed business [\$79,000—1970]		43,000
Brown University [\$125,000—1972]		26,000			
Center for Applied Linguistics [\$210,000—1971]		140,000	Linguistic and foreign-language research and teaching		
Columbia University [\$466,800—1973]		194,300	Center for Applied Linguistics	350,000	350,000
Harvard University [\$225,000—1973]		155,500	Linguistic Society of America [\$300,000—1968]		9,832
Michigan, University of [\$90,000—1972]		30,000	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	10,000	10,000
			Yeshiva University	59,400	14,850
Fellowships and scholarly exchanges			York, University of (England) [\$100,000—1966]		12,091
American Council of Learned Societies: International Research and Exchanges Board	1,523,000	376,500			
Council on Foreign Relations	6,536	6,536	Research, training, and information on development problems		
Council on International Educational Exchange [\$110,000—1973]		55,000	Chicago, University of [\$100,000—1972]		50,000
Institute of International Education	110,000	40,000	Christian Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway) [\$125,000—1973]		80,000
McMaster University (Ontario)	16,000	16,000	Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy [\$500,000—1967]		25,974
National Endowment for the Humanities	850,000	425,000	Harvard University [\$175,000—1973]		70,000
St. Antony's College (England)	10,000	10,000	Institute of International Education [\$48,000—1972]		32,000
	9,689,274	7,756,232	International Broadcast Institute [\$118,500—1972]		53,500
			International Voluntary Services	45,000	45,000
FOREIGN AREA AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES			Michigan, University of	187,000	50,000
International educational development			Overseas Development Institute (London) [\$250,000—1970]		62,477
American Council on Education	272,710	76,100	Queen Elizabeth House (Oxford)	11,600	11,800
Biological Sciences Curriculum Study	60,000				
Center for Policy Research [\$37,762—1971]		9,442			
Chicago, University of	200,000	82,094			
Colorado, University of [\$30,000—1973]		10,500			
Educational policy studies: Foundation-managed project	214,300	214,081			

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Review of public management problems in developing countries: Foundation-managed project [\$50,000—1972]		21,558
Stanford University [\$75,000—1972]		25,124
Study of employment: Foundation-managed project	14,942	11,580
Sussex, University of [\$80,000—1972]		20,000
Syracuse University	10,000	10,000
Yale University [\$340,000—1971]		200,000
	2,951,847	4,506,867
POPULATION		
Population Council		
Research and technical assistance	2,000,000	2,000,000
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION		
Airlie Foundation		
Travel costs for Women's International Forum on Population and Development	30,000	29,989
Center of Concern (Washington, D.C.)		
Conferences [\$50,000—1973]		50,000
Travelers Aid International Social Service of America		
Nongovernment program at World Population Conference	25,000	25,000
Training and research		
Barnard College [\$35,000—1973]		21,250
Brown University [\$130,995—1973]		139,730
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu) [\$45,000—1973]	31,455	59,455
Chicago, University of [\$448,000—1972]		131,539
Duke University	200,000	
London School of Economics and Political Science	200,000	87,224
Michigan, University of [\$1,000,000—1972]		872,836
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$250,000—1970]		41,668
North Carolina, University of	300,000	79,661
Princeton University [\$271,000—1970]		8,500
Research awards to social scientists: Foundation-managed project* [\$650,000—1972, 1973]		334,910
Transnational Family Research Institute	80,000	10,000
Yale University	35,888	18,893
POPULATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		
Consultants and conferences		
Foundation-managed projects	170,090	155,571
Information services		
Hawaii, University of	3,310	3,310
Population Council [\$450,000—1972]		56,250
International program development		
Columbia University	28,380	28,380
Harvard University	100,000	12,500
International Committee on the Management of Population Programs	100,000	40,000
National School of Public Health (France)	39,900	39,900
Planned Parenthood Federation of America		
Assistance to U.S. family-planning agencies	1,000,000	463,000
Tulane University		
Demonstration program [\$475,000—1970]		(34)
Wake Forest College		
Research to improve clinic programs [\$370,000—1966]		8,352
RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY		
Albany Medical College (New York) [\$338,000—1968]		153,150

*List available on request

different segments of the population. The London School of Economics and Political Science received funds to continue a program that since 1965 has graduated 133 demographers, nearly two-thirds from Asia and Africa. Of these, 90 per cent have returned to their own countries to conduct research.

Developed countries face a different situation: How to insure the continued delivery of family-planning services when the need is less apparent? The Center for Family Planning Program Development of the Planned Parenthood Federation received \$1 million to continue to provide research, technical assistance, and information on policy developments and scientific advances to local groups in this country in order to broaden the availability of voluntary fertility-control services to all socioeconomic groups. The center is studying such possibilities as the inclusion of family-planning services in health insurance plans.

Family-planning Management. While many countries may be aware of the need either to develop family-planning programs or expand and improve existing ones, they often are hampered by insufficient knowledge of how to operate them effectively.

Accordingly, heads of major family-planning programs and management training institutes in the developing world belong to the International Committee on the Management of Population Programs (ICOMP), which has received support from the Foundation and other international donors since it was founded in 1973. Representatives of some twenty programs and institutes now belong to ICOMP, which this year received a supplement to promote research and training and conduct regional workshops, such as a meeting of Latin American program managers that discussed alternative patterns of cooperation between private and public family-planning programs.

The "Popcase" project at the University of North Carolina (International Project for Teaching Cases in Family Planning Administration) received funds to continue to develop a variety of texts and other materials to train officials of family-planning programs in the Third World. Management institutes in several countries have participated, by helping train local officials in modern management techniques and the writing and use of case studies and other materials.

Reproductive Biology. A major Foundation-assisted international review of advances over the last two decades in reproductive biology research and contraceptive development entered its second year. The findings and suggested subjects for future support will be disseminated in 1975 through articles in scientific journals, general interest publications, and a summary volume. The review is being conducted by a team headed by Dr. Roy Greep of Harvard University.

Foundation support for research and advanced training in reproductive biology and contraceptive development since

1959 totals some \$110 million. Presently, research in some 100 biomedical centers around the world is assisted. Japan, for example, has a long history of involvement in contraceptive research; one of the oldest of current IUDs, the Ota Ring, was developed there during the early part of the century. Three grants this year totaling \$748,000—to the Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto and Gunma University—will help expand reproduction research in Japan.

India is an important source of research in reproductive biology, and the Foundation has assisted such efforts since 1962. A \$400,000 grant to the Indian Council of Medical Research continues this support. At the University of Southern California Medical School, scientists have worked on such fertility-control measures as the intravaginal ring, medicated IUDs, the copper T-IUD, and steroidal contraceptives; a new grant of \$1,320,000 will enable them to continue their applied research and training efforts.

General

In addition to fellowships and grants to individuals noted in the sections devoted to the several divisions, the Foundation made some 623 awards for travel, study, or research by individuals working in fields related to Foundation program objectives. Among the recipients, for example, were an agricultural scientist at Makerere University in Uganda who attended an advanced study institute in Italy on plant diseases and a Wisconsin economist who studied the effects of rising tuition on the academic level of incoming college students.

The Foundation also supports selected institutional activities that do not fall within the priorities of the regular divisions. This year, for example, it instituted an annual appropriation for philanthropies in Michigan, the Foundation's original home and place of incorporation. In addition to permitting contributions to Michigan institutions that the Foundation has traditionally supported, this arrangement makes possible modest grants to promising new programs and organizations likely to provide significant benefits to the Michigan community. These included an experiment to improve the productivity of Detroit municipal workers, as well as the other programs (see page 59). Similarly, with grants totaling \$2.4 million, support was continued over the next two years for the Fund for the City of New York in recognition of the Foundation's special obligation to the city, which exempts it and other nonprofit institutions from real estate taxes. The Fund assists projects aimed at improving the functioning of the city government and enhancing the quality of life in New York.

The Council on Library Resources, a major catalyst since 1956 in helping libraries (research libraries in particular)

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Baylor College of Medicine	499,013	108,141
Birmingham, University of	232,375	15,500
Brussels, Free University of [\$367,800—1972]		18,600
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$426,030—1973]		113,547
Cambridge University [\$245,000—1970]		135,704
Case Western Reserve University [\$689,000—1967]		85,332
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan) [\$440,550—1973]		292,000
Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer (Israel) [\$305,000—1972]		58,257
Chicago, University of	510,195	237,626
Children's Hospital Medical Center (Boston) [\$43,670—1973]		43,670
Columbia University (International Institute for Study of Human Reproduction) [\$8,500,000—1966]		1,117,530
Cornell University [\$511,000—1973]		173,048
Edinburgh, University of [\$307,500—1972]		75,453
Emory University [\$359,000—1969]		49,450
Foundation-managed project: consultants	175,000	156,539
Geneva, University of [\$176,500—1971]		70,438
Georgia, University of [\$330,000—1971]		66,000
Gunma University (Japan)	200,000	
Harvard University [\$1,100,000—1971, 1972]		246,228
Helsinki, University of [\$790,000—1971]		161,500
Illinois, University of [\$600,000—1970]		107,571
Indian Council of Medical Research Institute of International Education [\$125,000—1972]	400,000	65,034
Kansas, University of [\$550,000—1964]		95,460
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$974,583—1971, 1972]		277,583
Kyoto University	128,000	
Laboratory for Experimental Medicine (Yugoslavia) [\$242,830—1972]		51,550
Liverpool, University of (England)	173,775	
Louvain, Catholic University of Lund, University of (Sweden) [\$743,859—1973]	268,605	108,928
Manchester, University of [\$179,895—1970]		143,244
Miami, University of [\$502,920—1973]		37,814
Michigan, University of [\$596,000—1970]		100,500
Milan, University of [\$442,000—1971]		30,000
Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York) [\$497,000—1973]	106,000	100,000
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France) [\$250,000—1971]		282,302
Paris South, University of [\$550,000—1972]		50,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$1,650,000—1970]		141,165
Pittsburgh, University of [\$526,780—1973]		10,235
Population Council [\$2,000,000—1973]	920,000	163,500
Preterm Institute	31,000	1,626,600
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center	1,320,000	31,000
Puerto Rico, University of [\$180,000—1970]		787,116
Rome, University of [\$200,000—1973]		60,000
Salik Institute for Biological Studies [\$1,000,000—1969]		39,800
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen) [\$141,950—1969]		60,000
Strathclyde, University of (Scotland)	211,650	6,000
Sydney, University of [\$208,158—1969]		211,650
Texas, University of	232,040	26,918
Tokyo, University of	420,000	111,000
United Birmingham Hospitals (England) [\$145,000—1970]		41,700
Uppsala, University of (Sweden) [\$472,000—1971]		150,000
Washington University [\$505,340—1970]		29,148
Washington, University of [\$977,403—1970, 1971, 1973]		488,145
Wayne State University	300,000	75,000
Western Ontario, University of [\$250,000—1971]		37,614
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,193,000—1970]		285,062
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	238,000	59,050
Yale University (School of Medicine) [\$600,000—1971]		227,751
	10,709,676	14,002,367
Total, International Division	\$62,930,816	\$68,472,747

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
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	(174,039)	(174,039)
Coordinating committee for grants related to opportunities for women Foundation-managed project	15,000	2,879
Council on Library Resources General support	6,000,000	1,482,346
Dissemination of program-related information		
Foundation-managed project: audiovisual research and production	300,000	143,784
Foundation-managed project: publications	100,000	97,891
Fund for the City of New York New York City governmental studies and projects	2,400,000	1,900,000
Hofstra University Deferred matching payment for general support [\$1,000,000—1961]		17,367
Philanthropic studies and technical assistance		
Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs	50,000	25,000
Foundation Center [\$100,000—1972]		100,000
Foundation-managed project: oral history of the Ford Foundation [\$232,800—1971]	40,000	55,423
Travel and study programs		
Foundation-managed project*	2,652,676	2,652,676
Travel Program for Foreign Diplomats	50,000	20,000
United States Capitol Historical Society Historical film on Washington, D.C.	20,000	
CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES IN MICHIGAN		
Detroit, City of Productivity center	89,000	
Detroit Renaissance Foundation Mass transport feasibility study	100,000	100,000
Friends School of Detroit Experimental reading and community education programs	54,800	
Henry Ford Hospital		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$118,000—1973]		24,415
Medical education, research, outpatient clinics, and facilities [\$25,078,384—1973]		5,914,605
Music Hall Center, Inc. Experimental performing arts programs for students and senior citizens	125,000	
New Detroit, Inc. Housing management technical assistance	30,000	
Society of Arts and Crafts Undergraduate education in the visual arts for minority students	175,000	
Team for Justice Probation services project	52,000	52,000
United Foundation Detroit area charitable activities	400,000	400,000
Total, General	\$12,479,437	\$12,814,347
TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS	\$220,228,940	\$199,558,370

*Travel and study grants, designed to assist the development of men and women in the fields of Foundation activity, were made in fiscal 1974 to 623 individuals, a list of whom is available on request.

devise new ways to cope with the enormous increase in recorded information, received \$6 million, bringing total Foundation support to \$29 million since the council's establishment. During the three-year term of the grant, the council will broaden its base of financial support while continuing to make grants in such fields as the application of new technology to library needs, standardization of cataloging in the United States and abroad, the creation of a national library service, and library management and administration.

For a major inquiry into ways of strengthening private philanthropy, the Foundation joined with other foundations and institutions in providing support for the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs. Headed by John H. Filer, chairman of Aetna Life and Casualty Company, the commission is assembling information on private and public giving in such areas as health, education, the arts, religion, and public affairs. It is also exploring governmental tax policy and examining the present system of regulation of charitable organizations. Funds were also granted for support of The Foundation Center, which provides technical assistance, maintains libraries, and disseminates information on philanthropy.

Internal Activities. Several task forces on possible new lines of Foundation activity concluded their deliberations this year. Composed of Foundation staff members and organized in 1972, the groups examined new communications technology, learning processes, unemployment in developing countries, international economic problems, race and ethnicity, and women's rights and opportunities. Findings in some cases have been published (e.g., the unemployment and international economic studies), and several recommendations are being implemented, but in other instances proposals were not adopted because of the Foundation's financial stringencies. The task force on women was reconstituted as a coordinating committee responsible for Foundation-wide activities relating to women.

To encourage examination and possible replication of the results of selected Foundation-supported work, funds were set aside for publications and audiovisual reports. For example, film reports are being produced on such projects as the efforts by the Vera Institute of Justice in supported work and court reform (see page 2), neighborhood rehabilitation programs (see page 5), and demonstrations of regional environmental management. A list of publications and films is available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.

The Foundation also adopted an external affirmative action policy in which the practices of grant applicants in the United States in providing opportunities for minorities and women are considered among other factors in deciding upon grants. The policy is an extension of the Foundation's program objectives generally and of efforts to further equality of opportunity for minorities and women on its own staff.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1973 and 1974 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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Introduction to Financial Statements

INVESTMENTS

In fiscal 1974 the Ford Foundation expended on a cash basis \$284.2 million,* more than 16 per cent of the value of its portfolio assets at the end of the year. This occurred during another year in which the Foundation's assets were eroded by declining capital markets and inflation.

Over the past decade the Foundation's annual expenditures have averaged almost 8½ per cent of portfolio assets at the end of each year. Expenditures on this scale, far in excess of total returns from these assets (interest and dividends plus capital growth), have diminished the Foundation's size. When the decade began, the Foundation had portfolio assets of \$4.1 billion. At the end of the fiscal year assets were \$1.7 billion. Cash expenditures in this fiscal year exceeded dividend and interest income by \$181 million. (Since the Foundation became a large philanthropy in the early 1950s, about \$2 billion has been paid out in excess of income.)

In addition, the Foundation this fiscal year has lost purchasing power to inflation at the rate of nearly 1 per cent a month, representing a further loss of real value for the year of more than \$165 million on year-end portfolio assets. For the decade, inflation has eaten away the purchasing power of the Foundation's

assets at an annual average rate of 4 per cent. Thus the Foundation's assets of \$1.7 billion at the end of the year could buy less than 30 per cent of a market basket of goods that could have been bought by \$4.1 billion in assets in October 1964, and about 23 per cent of those things that foundation dollars actually buy. Like education, philanthropy buys more services than goods, and the rate of inflation for services has been higher than that of the average market basket.

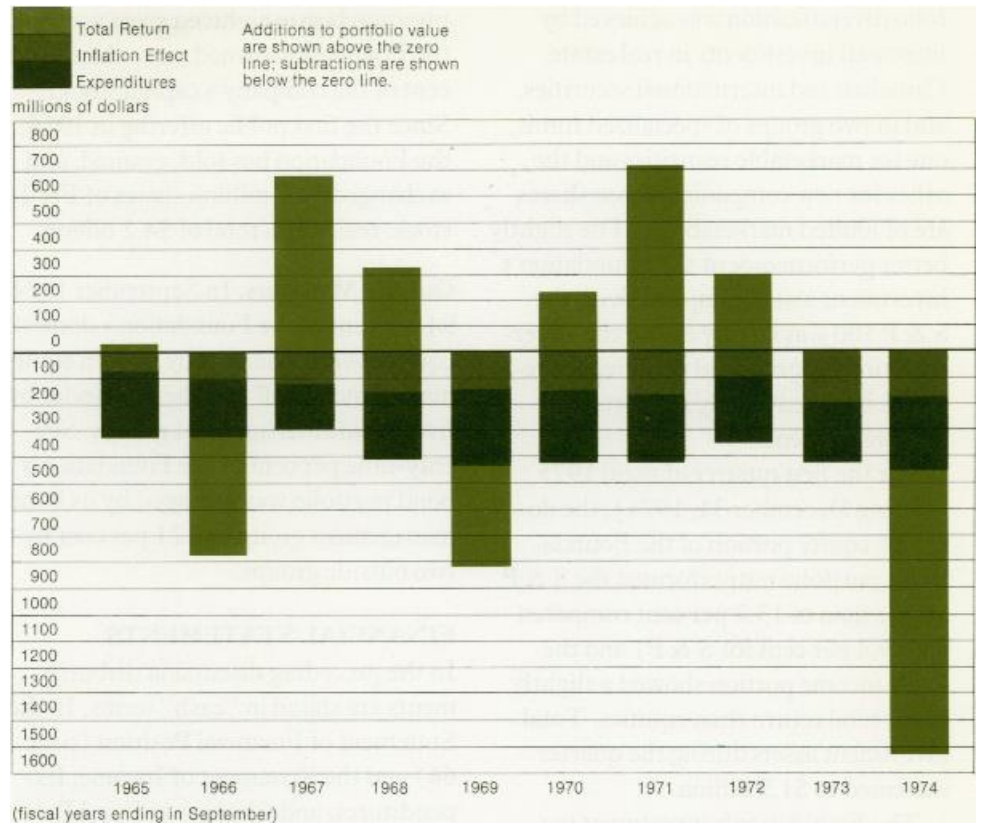
Throughout the decade new commitments were lowered in an effort to bring about a balance between present expenditures and the earning capabilities of the Foundation's assets. At the outset (fiscal 1965), new commitments were about \$350 million, and the "overhang" of past commitments (unpaid portions of grants approved in previous years) by the end of fiscal 1967 had grown to \$600 million. Budgets approved at the beginning of fiscal years in the mid-1960s were often considerably lower than what was eventually committed: \$250 million budgeted in 1965 became \$352 million actually committed; \$250 million budgeted in 1966 became \$308 million committed. Starting in 1967 budgets and commitments moved more closely together and dropped sharply. By 1970 the overhang of past commitments fell to \$431 million.

Over much of the same period, however, assets were also declining. From 1969 through 1974 the dollar level of expenditures fell but the percentage rate of expenditure of assets rose. The following table shows these relationships:

	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
	(millions of dollars)									
Total Cash Expenditures	284	244	263	268	285	287	270	192	229	262
Total Portfolio (fiscal year end)	1,699	3,065	3,301	3,280	2,834	2,916	3,600	3,538	3,051	3,847
Percentage Payout	16.7	8.0	8.0	8.2	10.0	9.8	7.5	5.4	7.5	6.8

* This figure includes \$49.7 million for the purchase of an annuity for the Fund for the Henry Ford Hospital to complete a \$100 million commitment made by the Foundation's Trustees in 1973 (see Note 4 to the Financial Statements, page 69). The annuity was assigned to the Fund early in fiscal 1975.

Total Return, Expenditures, and Inflation*



*The above chart shows the relationships among total return, inflation, and expenditures for the Ford Foundation over the last decade. For example, in fiscal 1971 the total return on portfolio assets was \$714.5 million. Cash expenditures were \$268.3 million and the loss of value of portfolio assets due to inflation was \$152 million. In fiscal 1974, total return was minus \$1,070.5 million (due largely to depreciation of securities), while expenditures were \$284.2 million and the inflation effect was \$165.8 million. Portfolio assets at the end of each fiscal year are shown in the Ten-Year Summary on page 72.

Total returns have been very volatile over the decade, as shown in the accompanying chart. Through the end of fiscal 1974 total return gains only slightly exceeded losses.

The end result can be summarized simply. Expenditures have averaged almost 8½ per cent of assets annually over a decade in which capital losses nearly wiped out gains, and inflation ate away purchasing power at a 4 per cent average annual rate.

Performance. Every year in these reports, we state in both real and nominal terms (with and without the effects of inflation) the performance of the Ford Foundation's portfolio of assets compared to that of other institutional funds and to the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index, the most widely used yardstick for comparing investment performance. The figures that follow are all annual rates of total return.

For fiscal 1974, the S & P 500 lost 39 per cent, while the Foundation's portfolio (excluding Class A unregistered Ford Motor Company stock)* fell 35.4 per cent.** For the last five years (ending September 30, 1974), the portfolio (minus Ford stock) lost at an annual average rate of 3.0 per cent compared with an S & P loss of 4.2 per cent, and inflation averaged 6.4 per cent.

Individual components of the Foundation's portfolio, including equities, bonds, and fixed-income securities with equity participations, performed quite closely with the capital markets in which

* The Ford stock is not included because it could not be readily traded and therefore was not part of the Foundation's managed portfolio. If the stock were included as if it were a marketable common stock, the loss on the Foundation portfolio would be 37.6 per cent.

** Since inflation ran at an annual rate of 12 per cent, the total *real* loss for the year was 51 per cent for the S & P 500 and 47.4 per cent for the Foundation portfolio.

the funds were invested. Greater portfolio diversification was achieved by increased investments in real estate, Canadian and international securities, and in two groups of specialized funds, one for marketable securities and the other for new companies whose shares are of limited marketability. The slightly better performance of the Foundation's investment assets compared with the S & P 500 was largely due to this diversification program and to increased reserves invested largely in short-term debt instruments.

For the first quarter of fiscal 1975 (ending December 31, 1974), the domestic equity portion of the Foundation's portfolio outperformed the S & P 500 (a gain of 13.3 per cent compared with 9.4 per cent for S & P) and the fixed-income portion showed a slightly lower total return than equities. Total investment assets during the quarter increased to \$1.9 billion.

The Foundation's investment performance also compares favorably with that of other endowments and pension funds. Comparative figures on many endowments are produced at six-month intervals by the Tuck School at Dartmouth College, and as of June 30, 1974 (before the deepest fall of the year in the stock market), the Foundation portfolio ranked ninth out of 167 endowments for the preceding five years. Omitting Ford stock, the Foundation's portfolio was twenty-eighth out of 167. (The S & P 500 would be in position 46.) More recent figures indicate that the Foundation's equities (minus Ford stock), taken alone, would have been in the top half of the equity portion of pension funds reporting over the five years ending September 30, 1974, and in the top quarter for the 1974 fiscal year.

Final Sale of Ford Stock. Early in the fiscal year the Foundation disposed of all of its remaining holdings of Ford Motor Company stock, selling a total of 6.8 million shares back to the company and its stock investment plan for employees. Proceeds from these sales totaled some \$281 million.

The sales completed a divestiture program begun eighteen years ago when the Foundation owned more than 88 per cent of the company's capital stock. Since the first public offering in 1956, the Foundation has sold, granted, and exchanged 92.7 million shares of Ford stock, realizing a total of \$4.2 billion.

Outside Managers. In September 1974, 94 per cent of the Foundation's domestic equities were managed by its own equity management staff and the remainder by five outside management groups. Seventy-nine per cent of the Foundation's bond portfolio was managed by its bond management group and 21 per cent by two outside groups.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the preceding discussion disbursements are stated in "cash" terms. In the Statement of Financial Position (page 66) and the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 67), the accrual method of accounting is followed, under which income is recorded when earned, even if not received, and grants and expenditures are recorded when incurred, even if not paid. Grants are recorded as expenses on approval by the Trustees or the President. A summary of the other accounting policies followed by the Foundation is set forth in Note 1 to the Financial Statements (page 69).

The Foundation's investments are 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.

Income and Expenses. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1974 amounted to \$110.7 million as compared with \$113.7 million in 1973. The decrease resulted primarily from the diminution of earning assets caused by the net disposition of investments in order to provide for the excess of expenditures over income, offset to some extent by higher yields obtained

over the period from a larger proportion of assets invested in fixed-income securities.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities (Foundation-managed projects), and program management expenses—totaled \$241.7 million as compared with \$227.6 million in 1973. General administrative expenses amounted to \$9.8 million in 1974 as compared with \$9.4 million in 1973. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$4.8 billion (see chart, page 65).

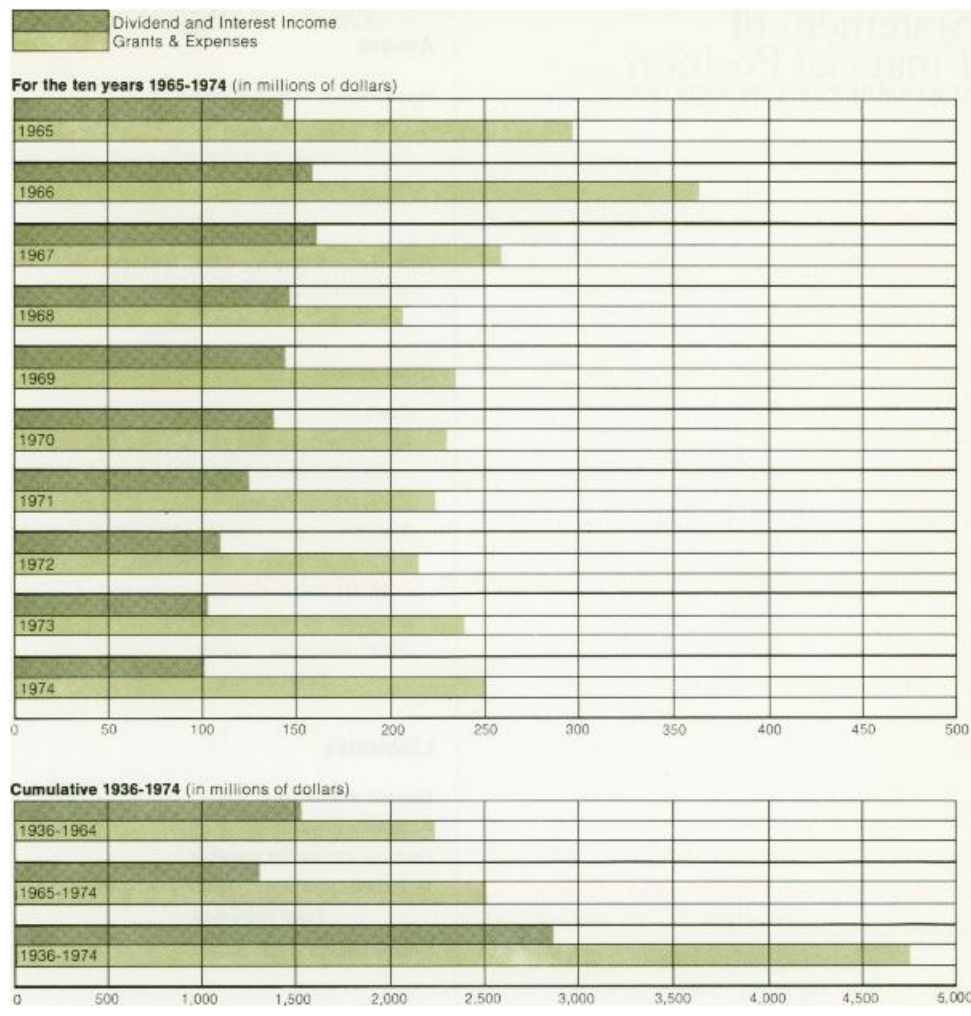
As noted above, the Foundation disbursed \$284.2 million on a cash basis (see Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash, page 68), as compared with \$244.2 million in 1973.

New Commitments. The Foundation's new program activity in a given year consists of Trustee-approved appropriations from which grants are made and program activities are conducted directly by the Foundation. New commitments totaled \$291.2 million in fiscal 1974 as compared with \$218.6 million in the previous year. The increase was primarily due to a special appropriation out of which a final grant of \$49.7 million was made to the Fund for the Henry Ford Hospital after the end of the fiscal year.

Unpaid Grants. The total of payments still due on approved grants on September 30, 1974, was \$269.2 million, compared with \$247.8 million at the end of the previous fiscal year.

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 \$20 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1974. A list of program-related investments begins on page 10.

Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936-1974



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. Net realized losses on security transactions may not be offset against dividend and interest income nor applied to previous or future fiscal years to offset capital gains.

For the years 1971 through 1973, the Foundation paid taxes totaling \$25.8 million; the tax for fiscal 1974 is estimated at \$4.2 million.

The Act also requires private foundations to distribute income (as defined in the Act) by the end of the year following the year in which earned. The amounts

to be distributed are determined on the basis of either income or a percentage of the market value of assets (4 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent in fiscal 1974 and rising in stages to 6 per cent by fiscal 1976), whichever is higher. The Foundation's actual distributions for the first four years under the Act substantially exceed the required amounts, as follows:

	<i>Distributed*</i> (in millions)	<i>Required</i>
1971	\$275.6	\$138.2
1972	259.9	112.3
1973	236.7	125.0
1974 (estimated)	230.2	104.0

*Distributions are defined specifically under the Tax Reform Act and will therefore differ from cash disbursements as reported on page 64.

ROGER G. KENNEDY
VICE PRESIDENT
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

JANUARY 23, 1975

The Ford Foundation
Statement of
Financial Position (Note 1)
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1974 AND 1973

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973*</u>
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Assets		
Investments , at market (Note 2)		
Fixed income securities	\$ 382,209	\$ 355,109
Fixed income securities with equity participation	60,850	42,444
Equity securities	<u>1,255,908</u>	<u>2,260,874</u>
	1,698,967	2,658,427
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting), at market (Note 3)		
	<u>1,698,967</u>	<u>406,373</u>
		3,064,800
Other assets		
Cash	5,016	13,081
Annuity held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital, at cost (Note 4)	49,718	
Receivables (Note 6)	43,116	50,298
Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$7,762,000 in 1974 and \$8,045,000 in 1973)	8,418	7,817
Land and buildings (Note 7)	23,124	23,647
Other real estate, at cost	<u>1,718</u>	<u>1,683</u>
Total assets	<u>1,830,077</u>	<u>3,161,326</u>
Liabilities		
Unpaid grants	269,160	247,831
Accounts payable (Note 6)	21,014	30,417
Federal excise tax payable	4,472	5,604
Deferred federal excise tax—estimated		<u>15,747</u>
Total liabilities	<u>294,646</u>	<u>299,599</u>
Commitments (Note 9)		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	154,969	87,927
Unappropriated	<u>1,380,462</u>	<u>2,773,800</u>
	<u>\$1,535,431</u>	<u>\$2,861,727</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

For notes to financial statements, see page 69.

1974 1973
 (in thousands of dollars)

**Statement of
 Income, Expenditures,
 and Changes in
 Fund Balance** (Note 1)
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1974 AND 1973

Income

Dividends, including \$5,557,000 in 1974 and \$26,989,000 in 1973 on Ford Motor Company Class A stock	\$ 62,258	\$ 77,022
Interest	48,460	36,699
	<u>110,718</u>	<u>113,721</u>
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	5,292	4,342
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 8)	4,230	5,400
	<u>9,522</u>	<u>9,742</u>
	101,196	103,979

Expenditures

Program activities		
Grants approved—organizations	199,346	184,597
Grants approved—individuals	11,356	12,498
Direct conduct of charitable activities*	10,535	11,795
Program management (Note 7)	19,628	17,158
Provision for possible losses on program related investments	869	1,562
	<u>241,734</u>	<u>227,610</u>
General administrative (Note 7)	9,821	9,420
	<u>251,555</u>	<u>237,030</u>

**Excess of expenditures over income before
 depreciation on investments and Ford
 Motor Company Class A stock**

(150,359) (133,051)

Depreciation on (Note 5)

Investments	(1,056,032)	(65,545)
Ford Motor Company Class A stock	(119,905)	(45,942)
	<u>(1,175,937)</u>	<u>(111,487)</u>

Decrease in fund balance during the year

(1,326,296) **(244,538)**

Fund balance at beginning of year

2,861,727 **3,106,265**

Fund balance at end of year

\$1,535,431 **\$2,861,727**

*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, 1974 AND 1973

	1974 (in thousands of dollars)	1973*
Cash provided by income		
Dividends and interest	\$ 108,195	\$ 113,542
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	5,080	4,485
Net cash provided by income	<u>103,115</u>	<u>109,057</u>
Uses of cash		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments	189,374	195,753**
Direct conduct of charitable activities	10,923	11,493
Program management expenses	19,668	17,122
General administrative expenses	9,128	8,769
Federal excise tax	5,362	11,093
	<u>234,455</u>	<u>244,230</u>
Excess of cash used over cash provided by income	<u>(\$ 131,340)</u>	<u>(\$ 135,173)</u>
Cash provided by net disposition of investments and Ford Motor Company stock		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$1,285,843	\$1,151,233
Proceeds on disposition of Ford Motor Company Class A stock	289,442	274,241**
	<u>1,575,285</u>	<u>1,425,474</u>
Less—Purchase of investments	1,416,234	1,261,181
	<u>159,051</u>	<u>164,293</u>
Cash (used) provided by changes in other assets and liabilities		
Purchase of annuity held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital	(49,718)	
Net condemnation awards on disposition of other real estate	3,096	
Increase in program-related investments	(1,153)	(1,173)
Securities sold (acquired) under purchase-resale agreements	12,000	(10,000)
Decrease (increase) in cash balances	8,066	(16,822)
Other, net	(2)	(1,125)
	<u>(27,711)</u>	<u>(29,120)</u>
	<u>\$ 131,340</u>	<u>\$ 135,173</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

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

For notes to financial statements, see opposite page.

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974 AND 1973

Note 1—Summary of Accounting Policies

Investments: All investments are carried at market value. 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 investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, have been determined in the manner described below, which includes recognition of risk factors where appropriate:

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

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

Equity participations in real estate and debt instruments with and without equity participation secured by real estate are valued at estimated market values as determined by the Foundation's officers, with the assistance of outside real estate advisors, after consideration of risk, liquidity, collateral values, comparable values and the application of debt and equity market rates to estimated cash flows.

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 wholly-owned subsidiaries, 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.

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

Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to \$164,741,000 at September 30, 1974 and \$148,900,000 at September 30, 1973 (see Note 1).

The cost of investments (other than Ford Motor Company Class A stock) held at September 30, 1974 and 1973, was as follows:

	1974	1973*
Fixed income securities	\$ 421,739,000	\$ 360,676,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	75,606,000	52,846,000
Equity securities	1,782,413,000	1,840,420,000
	<u>\$2,279,758,000</u>	<u>\$2,253,942,000</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

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

During the year the Foundation disposed of its remaining holding of this stock, 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 as follows:

	NUMBER OF SHARES	PROCEEDS— NET OF RELATED EXPENSES
To the Ford Motor Company (or its affiliates)	5,693,953	\$231,405,000
To Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit as Trustee under the Savings and Stock Investment Program for salaried employees of the Ford Motor Company	1,093,070	50,057,000
	<u>6,787,023</u>	<u>\$281,462,000</u>

The market value per share of Ford Motor Company common stock, based on closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange was \$59 $\frac{3}{4}$ at September 30, 1973.

Note 4—Annuity Held for Assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital

The annuity is being held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital, a Michigan nonprofit organization established for the purpose of assisting the hospital's future development. The annuity will provide the Fund with \$75,000,000 over a ten-year period and represents the third and final phase of the Foundation's \$100,000,000 program of assistance to the hospital, as approved by the Foundation's trustees in March, 1973. The annuity was assigned to the Fund on December 6, 1974.

Note 5—Depreciation on Investments and Ford Motor Company Class A Stock

Depreciation on investments in 1974 comprised realized losses of \$81,452,000 on dispositions, and unrealized depreciation of \$974,580,000. Comparative amounts for 1973 were realized losses of \$66,129,000, less unrealized appreciation of \$584,000, respectively.

Depreciation on Ford Motor Company Class A stock in 1974 comprised realized losses

of \$119,905,000 on dispositions. In comparison, the 1973 realized losses were \$6,215,000 and unrealized depreciation was \$39,727,000.

The depreciation in 1973 was net of a provision for deferred federal excise tax of \$15,747,000. A provision was not required for 1974.

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

Note 6—Receivables and Accounts Payable

Receivables and accounts payable at September 30, 1974 and 1973 comprised the following:

	1974	1973
Receivables		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$14,336,000	\$12,307,000
Securities sold but not delivered	27,131,000	21,091,000
Due from brokers for securities acquired under purchase-resale agreements		12,000,000
Estimated net condemnation awards on disposition of other real estate		3,190,000
Other	1,649,000	1,710,000
	<u>\$43,116,000</u>	<u>\$50,298,000</u>
Accounts payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$16,098,000	\$25,563,000
Other	4,916,000	4,854,000
	<u>\$21,014,000</u>	<u>\$30,417,000</u>

Note 7—Land and Buildings

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1974 and 1973 were as follows:

	1974	1973
New York		
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,869,000 in 1974 and \$2,449,000 in 1973)	18,124,000	18,544,000
Overseas		
Office building and housing facilities (net of accumulated depreciation of \$501,000 in 1974 and \$398,000 in 1973)	1,264,000	1,367,000
	<u>\$23,124,000</u>	<u>\$23,647,000</u>

Depreciation is included in program management expenses and general administrative expenses and aggregated \$523,000 in 1974 and \$524,000 in 1973.

Note 8—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 \$4,230,000. 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. Net realized losses on security transactions may not be offset against dividend and interest income, nor carried back or forward to offset capital gains.

Note 9—Commitments

At September 30, 1974, the Foundation had made loan commitments aggregating approximately \$86.5 million, principally for the purchase of real estate investments. In addition, the Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans aggregating approximately \$7.1 million of which approximately \$5.0 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, 1974 and 1973, 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, 1974 and 1973 by correspondence with the depositaries.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
DECEMBER 12, 1974

Price Waterhouse & Co.

**Opinion of
Independent
Accountants**

Summary of Investments[†]

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974 AND 1973

	1974			1973*		
	(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	\$ 25.0	\$ 24.5	1.4	\$ 13.2	\$ 13.2	.4
Money market instruments	129.2	129.2	7.6	75.5	75.5	2.5
Other marketable bonds	182.0	158.7	9.4	197.9	196.9	6.4
Securities with limited marketability	85.6	69.8	4.1	74.1	69.5	2.3
	<u>421.8</u>	<u>382.2</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>360.7</u>	<u>355.1</u>	<u>11.6</u>
Fixed income securities with equity participation						
Securities with limited marketability	<u>75.6</u>	<u>60.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Equity securities						
Convertible debentures and notes	104.6	70.9	4.2	83.0	84.4	2.7
Common and convertible preferred stocks	1,634.2	1,150.9	67.7	1,719.3	2,139.6	69.8
Securities with limited marketability	43.6	34.1	2.0	38.1	36.9	1.2
	<u>1,782.4</u>	<u>1,255.9</u>	<u>73.9</u>	<u>1,840.4</u>	<u>2,260.9</u>	<u>73.7</u>
Total investments	<u>2,279.8</u>	<u>1,699.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,253.9</u>	<u>2,658.4</u>	<u>86.7</u>
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)						
(6,787,023 shares in 1973)				<u>281.2⁽²⁾</u>	<u>406.4</u>	<u>13.3</u>
	<u>2,279.8</u>	<u>1,699.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,535.1</u>	<u>3,064.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

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 1965-1974

Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

	1974	1973	1972
Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)	105.4	109.3	121.6
Federal excise tax	4.2	5.4	11.2
Expenditures—per income statements (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities and program management and general administrative expenses)	251.6	237.0	218.5
Cumulative excess of expenditures over income	1,887.2	1,736.8	1,603.7
Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities	(206.4)	(72.4)	(18.4)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year ⁽²⁾	(969.5)	(39.1)	196.8
Fund balance at market value, at end of year⁽³⁾	1,535.4	2,861.7	3,106.3
Expenditures on a cash basis	284.2⁽⁴⁾	244.2	262.6

Statement of Portfolio

Investments

Fixed income securities			
Net purchases (sales)	74.8	(27.1)	(167.5)
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	382.2	355.1	362.5
% of total portfolio	22.5%	11.6%	11.0%
Fixed income securities with equity participation			
Net purchases (sales)	28.0	14.7	(8.9)
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	60.9	42.4	60.1
% of total portfolio	3.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Equity securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(4.5)	164.5	480.8
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	1,255.9	2,260.9	2,145.2
% of total portfolio	73.9%	73.7%	65.0%
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)			
Shares disposed of during year	6.8	4.2	7.0
Market value of shares disposed of	281.5	275.0	466.0
Market value at end of year ⁽⁶⁾		406.4	733.4
Shares held at end of year		6.8	11.0
September 30 market price per common share (\$)		59%	66%
% of total portfolio		13.3%	22.2%
Percentage held of total outstanding shares of Ford Motor Company		7 %	11 %
Total portfolio			
Market value at end of year ⁽⁷⁾	1,699.0	3,064.8	3,301.2

(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 (5) 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.

1971	(in millions) ⁽¹⁾					
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
136.2	140.8	149.2	154.5	158.1	157.4	145.4
9.4						
225.1	236.8	238.0	210.2	262.6	362.2	299.5
1,495.6	1,397.3	1,301.3	1,212.5	1,156.8	1,052.3	847.5
56.4	(35.3)	(12.6)	(4.8)	8.3	(25.4)	(50.9)
521.9	116.1	(534.4)	173.6	528.5	(575.9)	(67.9)
3,036.0	2,556.0	2,571.2	3,207.0	3,093.9	2,661.6	3,467.7
268.3	284.9	286.7	269.6	192.3	229.3	261.9
(67.3)	(51.9)	(175.7)	(163.8)	(98.0)	(65.3)	168.2
504.8	543.5	590.0	795.2	955.1	1,046.2	1,130.9
15.4%	19.2%	20.2%	22.1%	27.0%	34.3%	29.4%
8.7	25.7	18.8	5.9	(3.6)	(4.3)	(6.4)
99.6	84.4	65.4	39.4	33.5	37.1	41.4
3.0%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%
254.9	3.7	165.4	175.8	148.3	113.8	82.6
1,424.4	979.4	1,094.0	1,053.5	821.3	520.5	475.2
43.4%	34.6%	37.5%	29.3%	23.2%	17.1%	12.3%
5.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.2	4.7	6.9
349.0	144.2	148.9	127.6	96.9	238.3	352.1
1,250.7	1,226.2	1,166.5	1,711.9	1,728.2	1,447.6	2,199.3
18.0	23.7	27.0	30.0	32.5	34.7	39.4
69½	51¾	43⅓	57	53⅓	41¼	55⅞
38.2%	43.2%	40.0%	47.5%	48.8%	47.4%	57.2%
17 %	22 %	25 %	27 %	30 %	31 %	35 %
3,279.5	2,833.5	2,915.9	3,600.0	3,538.1	3,051.4	3,846.8

(4) Includes \$49.7 million representing annuity held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital—see Note (4) to the financial statements.

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

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

(7) Market values are based on quotations where available—see Note (5) above, and Note (1) to the financial statements, for the basis used to determine the values of securities with limited marketability.

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