



**FORD
FOUNDATION
ANNUAL
REPORT
1979**

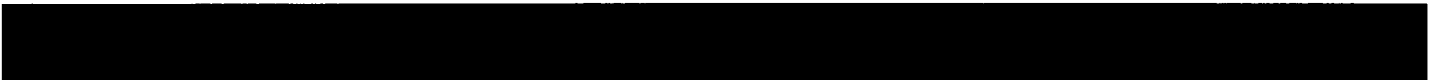
“In this mountainous region of central Sri Lanka, women are employed on large tea plantations as pluckers. They work long hours on the steep hillsides, plucking the ripe tea leaves. At day’s end, they carry the harvest to a factory in eighty-pound baskets that have remained strapped to their backs throughout the day. It is grueling work, and the wages are low: some 4.70 rupees (U.S. 45 cents) per day. A tea plucker’s life is dif

ficult, of course, but compared to the lives of women in rural areas throughout the developing world, her situation is relatively secure. She does have a constant source of income, even if it is meager. She lives in a permanent building and has access to a nearby source of tap water. For many of the women with whom I spoke in still poorer regions, these advantages were nonexistent. The strength of most rural women is continually drained by working in the fields, walking miles a day in search of water or firewood, cooking, pregnancies, and caring for children. And, knowing that their children do not have enough to eat, mothers in the world's poorer nations often nurse their infants for two, three, and even four years. Both mother and child are weakened as a result."

—Perdita Huston, *Third World Women Speak Out: Interviews in Six Countries on Change, Development, and Basic Needs**

(Published in cooperation with the Overseas Development Council: Praeger Publishers, New York, 1979.)

Ford Foundation programs related to the status of women in the Third World are discussed on pages 25, 26, 28, and 32.



**FORD
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October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

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TO ADVANCE HUMAN WELFARE

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 advances in various fields. 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 1979, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$5.5 billion, including grants to 7,800 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 trustees from a variety of fields 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.

Applicants 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 non-commercial.

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THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW

Tradition has turned the President's introduction to the Annual Report of this Foundation into something more than a curtain raiser on the presentation of the past year's activities. It offers an opportunity for an essay on personal perspectives or concerns not necessarily reflected in the grants and programs later described. Because the 1979 Report is my first, I mulled a bit about picking the right theme. Several alternatives looked inside at the workings of this large institution and to my new responsibilities for leading it. Others looked to the outside world, to major issues or problems with which the Foundation is currently engaged. I finally settled on a compromise—a commentary on how we might forge more effective links between the narrowing resource base of a private foundation and the larger resources and capabilities that lie outside. Before attempting that, however, I want to put on record some of the bypassed themes to which I claim a raincheck and to which I may return on other occasions. Let me start with a brief remark on institutional philanthropy.

When a new person takes charge of any large organization, the public expects changes. Staff members of the organization—some fearfully, some with relish—also assume that changes will be made. Such anticipation is especially keen when it comes to foundations, which are often expected to be innovative. One might say that social progress is to foundations what profit is to most corporations: the criterion by which success is largely measured. In the 1970s in particular, several factors raised the level of demand for foundations to change and to renew. Inflation began to destroy the equation by which we had been planning. It weakened the institutions that look to foundations for support and simultaneously the foundations' capacity to respond. Virtually every philanthropy experienced an erosion of its endowment and of the purchasing power of its cash income and grant outlays. Simultaneously, the priorities of philanthropy were often drawn into question. Many groups believed that they were being short-changed by organized philanthropy. People disadvantaged by race or sex or both, environmentalists, grassroots organizations, and many more, found reasons for criticizing what they perceived to be the overly cautious, often encrusted, grant patterns of organized philanthropy. Other voices accused foundations of going too far in support of what they deemed to be excessive demands for participatory democracy and unrealistic redistributions of income, wealth, and status.

Hard criticism—plus the certainty that there will always be disappointed or angry individuals and interest groups—is part of the environment to which most foundations have learned to adapt. This adaptation, however, brings its own risks. We are all aware of the tendency of institutions to rigidify with age and to decline in effectiveness. The Ford Foundation, no longer young, is hardly exempt from this risk. It therefore becomes essential that we continually reexamine our programs and our operating rules, that we keep an open mind to the unfamiliar, and that we establish and retain contacts even with those whose relations to us are not always familiar or cordial.

In addition, all the basic perplexities facing the nation and the world also face our Foundation. These are the issues that form the background of our quarterly Board of Trustees meetings and weekly grant sessions, and they continue to hover long after the administrative business at hand—grants and budgets and program papers—has been disposed of. Among the issues I would like to reserve for future essays are some in which the Foundation has a continuing involvement and interest; for instance:

—The rising tide of migration, a global movement of millions of families and individuals who have been uprooted by economic and political conditions. These migrants include all races and social classes. In the United States, if allowance is made for the number of undocumented migrants, the newcomers are beginning to approach, in number and diversity, 19th century levels.

—A worldwide problem of malnourishment. This is dramatically observable in many of the developing countries as cruel hunger and related hazards to pregnancy and infancy and, closer to home, as a possible subtle root cause of behavioral deficiencies that lead to dependency, delinquency, and crime.

—The impairment, internationally and cross-culturally, of the rights and status of women. Universally they have had their life chances artificially restricted, to their detriment as well as that of the whole of society.

—The uneven progress of minority families. Social and economic disparities within minority groups may be

growing as wide as disparities between the minority and the majority.

—The crosscurrents that now affect American cities. On the one hand, cities face an almost certain financial crisis as the fiscal limitation movement takes hold and as Washington begins to retard the flow of grants-in-aid. On the other hand there is unmistakable evidence of a neighborhood revitalization that is no longer exceptional or episodic. This revival introduces a new set of perplexities, particularly displacement and a shrinkage of affordable housing.

Merging Resources

I come then to my preferred theme—that philanthropy can strengthen the nation's problem-solving capabilities by doing more to merge the complementary capacities of government, corporations, and nonprofit organizations. I speak from experience as a participant in all three sectors of American society. I have witnessed their interaction, not just from the side of donors and rulemakers but also as a petitioner for funds, a program developer, and a manager.

The philanthropic sector has its own periodic buzz words; the echoes of "relevance" and "cutting edge" and "agents of social change" still reverberate from the past. At present, the concept of the "private-public venture" and "corporate responsibility" have become the applause lines of many gatherings. But these concepts warrant popularity. They reflect the evolving consensus held both in boardrooms and at the grass roots—that strength must be merged with strength and that neither sector can make it alone.

The power of the idea of the public-private venture is enhanced, not reduced, by familiarity. Local initiatives are often spawned by the energy, imagination, and leadership of individuals directly affected by adversity. When reinforced by the human and financial resources of government and the large corporations, such initiatives are among the most exciting positive forces for social advancement operating in our country. They cover a wide range, including the delivery of essential services and the development of physical assets.

With regard to the interaction of government, the nonprofit sector, and the private corporation, I would make four points:

First, the private corporation may prove in the long

run to be the most dynamic member of the partnership.

Second, much of the expanded corporate role is likely to take the form of "social" loans and investments in parallel with conventional philanthropic gifts.

Third, corporations will be stimulated into assuming an expanded role less by appeals to conscience or moral imperatives than to their pragmatic instincts, by bringing to them a wide array of actionable, ready-to-go social investment opportunities.

Last, it is well within the skills and resources of the nonprofit sector, especially the private foundations, to help package and present such opportunities.

I endorse the belief expressed by some leaders of the Third Sector that the nation would be better served in the years ahead if the private sector assumed a fuller role in the redress of social problems. My agreement is not based on ideological worries concerning the evils of the encroaching federal presence. Given the colossal scale of societal problems, I don't think that very much can be accomplished without the resources and legal powers of government. Government is not the enemy. But it is too often an ineffective manager of programs and deliverer of services. I therefore view the private sector not as a substitute for government resources but as a complement.

In placing heavier dependence on the private sector we don't have very many alternatives to the business corporation—the economic engine of our society. The resources of private foundations have passed their era of growth. Annual foundation spending in nominal dollars has remained stuck at the \$2 billion level for the last decade, which means a very substantial decline in real outlays. There is every sign that government spending on social problems is flattening out and, in real terms, is also destined to decline. On the other hand, direct corporate contributions, even as conventionally measured, are increasing faster than inflation and will soon overtake the private foundation total. Yet corporate resources are now so vast that they exceed donations by 99 to 1; that is, corporate contributions constitute about 1 per cent of pre-tax earnings and have been at approximately this relatively low level for some time, a fact that has attracted some criticism inside as well as outside corporate circles.

Corporate philanthropy warrants expansion. As one former chief executive officer put it:

We save ourselves, our business, only by making

this society work equally well for all its members. To me that means, among other things, voluntary giving—giving knowledge, time, money, wherever we are convinced it will improve quality, correct evils, extend equity in America. The case for corporate giving is an essential part of corporate survival. —J. Irwin Miller

The Corporate Philanthropy Horizon

Less well known than traditional corporate giving (and indeed yet to be fully counted) is what might be called “balance-sheet” philanthropy—the billions of dollars of social investments that appear on corporate balance sheets as assets rather than on operating statements as contributions. It is my belief that the socially-oriented investment—that is, what private foundations have come to call program-related investments—may prove to be a path for significantly expanded corporate involvement. After all, business has a greater comparative advantage as entrepreneur than as conventional philanthropist. Furthermore, new types of risk-sharing formulae are now adding to the safety and reducing the net costs of such investment. To the knowledgeable business executive, “doing good” by staking money that will come back (in whole or for the most part) will appear a lot more cost-effective than simply enlarging a gift check. When money so placed becomes part of a much larger and leveraged package, the transaction may become genuinely exciting.

As a result, I believe balance-sheet philanthropy has a potential for aiding in the redress of social problems that is at least as great as that of traditional philanthropy.

To be autobiographical for a moment, I was first sensitized to the distinction between conventional and balance-sheet philanthropy during my ten-year term as president of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation. Corporate gifts came in at an average rate of about \$500,000 per year. Corporate investments over the same period included: \$24 million in mortgage loans for the purchase and renovation of one- to four-family homes in the area; \$29 million in mortgage loans for the construction and renovation of multifamily housing; a \$13 million manufacturing plant, producing sorely needed jobs; a \$6.5 million private shopping center, bringing jobs and decent food and merchandise at fair prices; and several million dollars in loans to locally owned businesses, helping to bring jobs, develop

leadership and nurture a nascent entrepreneurial instinct. The ratio of corporate investments to corporate gifts was in excess of fifteen-to-one. To be sure, the corporate investors often protected themselves by third party assumption of much of the risk and some of the transaction costs. The net cost to them of the investments, in the long run, will be quite small. But none of this detracts from the main point: that private corporations are serving the people of Bedford-Stuyvesant through a primary entrepreneurial mode as well as through conventional charity. This added participation has brought an increased sense of involvement and business understanding of the problems that need solving as well as respect for the enormous task local people have taken on. Finally, I believe that many of the businessmen gained satisfaction and a sense of accomplishment along the way.

My belief in the potential of balance-sheet or entrepreneurial philanthropy rests on more than personal experience. The cities and communities of America are dotted with three-dimensional proof that corporations will respond to investment-oriented opportunities. Take the example of the Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, a program to widen suburban housing opportunities for minority families by helping them meet down-payment requirements. In this case, several insurance companies, aided by a fractional Foundation guarantee, cumulatively lent \$10 million of second mortgage capital at concessional rates—financial assistance that exceeded by a very large multiple any outright gifts for the same cause. Several other transactions in which the Ford Foundation participated in recent years reflect this same point. The most dramatic example was the \$2 billion urban investment made during 1967-72 by the insurance industry, mainly in the form of mortgage loans for residential, industrial, and commercial buildings in older neighborhoods. In fact, however, the full current size and future potential of entrepreneurial philanthropy are unknown.

At the same time, I do not intend to diminish the importance of examining the overall performance of corporations as well as government and foundations, and the questioning of those practices that may be working against the public interest. The point is simply that in the struggle for constructive social change, public-private ventures are tangible proof that business can help in more than one way.

Changing Government Views

Government is also learning that social investment can be vastly multiplied by rational and equitable formulae for sharing costs and risks. A generation or so ago, we witnessed the investment-attracting force of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insurance and Veterans Administration guarantees, a limited class of private-public ventures. In recent years, the range of types of risk-sharing arrangements have widened very substantially. The public-private venture has quietly become a designated cornerstone of national urban policy. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with its Urban Development Action Grants (UDAGs), the Economic Development Administration (EDA), the Small Business Administration (SBA), and the Departments of Energy and Labor are all under mandates to target public funds in structured and leveraged arrangements with private funds. Based on experience to date, HUD asserts that as much as ten dollars of private capital will be drawn into urban investment for each public dollar invested through UDAG, provided the HUD dollar is strategically placed in the structure of the investment. Moreover, the diversity of uses of UDAG, EDA, and other public funds is far greater than was ever possible under restricted FHA-type insurance formulae.

In short, there is now a risk-reduced investment suitable to every corporate taste and pocketbook. Public and private financial inputs can be combined and commingled in endless ways. And government has created a vast and challenging field of opportunities for corporations to engage in unconventional philanthropy, each in accordance with its own interests, preferences, and risk-bearing capacity.

A Growing Role For Foundations

Professionally-staffed foundations are uniquely qualified to facilitate balance-sheet philanthropy. In the years ahead, one of our more useful tasks will be to arrange the packaging and brokering of social investment opportunities. We have a comparative advantage in this role. While the financial resources of private foundations have dwindled, some of their other resources have grown—the experience and outreach both of staff and of a cadre of tested consultants. Over time, most foundations have built a wide acquaintance with

nonprofit organizations that need investment-type aid as well as grants. We can help meet the transaction costs of preparing and completing such investment packages. Some transactions will also require that the foundation itself make a program-related investment. In structuring the hierarchy of risks and the investment positions of the various parties, there is often a need for “one more” loan or guarantee, a modest sum to bridge a temporary gap in projected cash flows or the assumption of some threshold risk in order to overcome any lingering hesitations of the corporate investor.

Most private corporations and government agencies lack the staff and the inclination to prepare these packages. They usually welcome the early participation of a professionally skilled nonprofit intermediary to assist in identifying and combining the required pieces.

The foregoing illustrations are a very small sample of the variety of ways grant and investment dollars may be combined to pursue socially desirable objectives. Public and private pension funds represent another potential resource for social investment opportunities that meet the test of prudence.

The foundation world is already moving toward an expanded role as an intermediary. The Ford Foundation has made a substantial commitment to program-related investments as well as to the provision of technical and legal packaging services. The Cooperative Assistance Fund and the Opportunity Funding Corporation are also serving a group of private foundations and private investors in a similar way. The pace, I think, will accelerate.

These sorts of functions apply to the obvious areas of economic development, both in the United States and potentially overseas where American corporations have growing investments and operations. But they also apply to some less expected fields. The possibilities may be limited only by our creativity and imagination. Our foundation, for example, through its cash reserve program in the arts, has helped sharpen the corporate community's perception of the financial dynamics of performing arts organizations. The program helps theaters, opera companies, and dance groups liquidate their accumulated deficits, establish a working capital reserve, and use basic management tools to achieve a sound balance sheet. Arts organizations are thereby enabled to make their case for corporate support from a base that inspires confidence and a realistic sense of precisely how corporate assistance, be it balance-sheet

philanthropy or outright gifts, will be most useful and successful.

Clearly, there will always be some social problems that don't yield to this new pattern of assistance. Foundations must also continue to provide expertise and leadership to encourage corporations in the making of outright grants. We must always provide money and support to areas in which most corporations could not reasonably be expected to make either investments or grants. Social progress is a measure of a foundation's success. Corporate responsibility should be a pillar of social progress, but cannot be its architect. Nonetheless, we must all be aware of and sensitive to these new opportunities for expansion. Without them we are less likely to effectively help people to help themselves and thus to make organic and permanent progress.

Before proceeding with the rest of the Annual Report, let me record a word of farewell and gratitude to two valued members of our Board of Trustees who retired this past year. J. Irwin Miller, the senior trustee, served for eighteen years, clothing our deliberations not only with the experience and counsel of a practical

businessman but also with the vision of a church leader and a creative philanthropist. Bringing wisdom and courage to all parts of our work, his advocacy of the Foundation's engagement in the arts was particularly notable. Robert S. McNamara, a member of our Board since 1968, has been a diligent, indefatigable trustee whose own daily work as president of the World Bank added a rich perspective to our development assistance activities in the Third World. We are in his debt too for the inquisitive, analytical bent he applied to the Board's policy making in domestic fields, particularly urban problems and issues of resources and the environment.

Finally, a special note of thanks to my warm friend and predecessor Mac Bundy for the programs and people he left in place at the Foundation and for the help and encouragement he gave me during the transition period. As the Board of Trustees observed in its resolution of farewell:

He has made the proper scope of the Foundation's concerns reach all around the globe. He has forced it upward to the heights of human aspiration and downward through the deprivations, despairs and conflicts that make our civilization hurtful and uneven.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS
March 31, 1980

PROGRAM REVIEWS

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Minority Opportunities
Equal Opportunity for Women
Higher Education Policy and Planning
School Finance Reform
Children's Interests
Learning Research, School Improvement

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Social and Policy Studies
Humanistic Perspectives

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Communities and Neighborhoods
Workers and the Workplace
The Underclass
Civil Rights and Minority Opportunity
The Status of Women
Law and Justice
Improving Government Performance

RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Energy and Environmental Policy
Environmental Law and Mediation
International Programs

COMMUNICATIONS

Journalism
Communications Policy
Public Television

THE ARTS

Expanding Access to the Arts
Literature
Music
Theater

2 Stabilization of Arts Institutions
Arts in the City

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

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Asia and the Pacific

Agricultural and Rural Development
Education and Research
Development Planning and Management
Population

7 Exchanges with China

Latin America and the Caribbean

Social Sciences and Public Policy

9 Education
Agricultural and Rural Development
Population
International Relations

Middle East and Africa

Agricultural and Rural Development
Development Planning and Management
Education and Research
Population
South Africa

16

Population

Population Studies and Program Management
Contraceptive Development

18

International Affairs and World Problems

Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom
International Security and Arms Control
International Economic Research

20 International Relations, Fellowships, East-West
Affairs
Development Studies

GENERAL

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EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Foundation's major interest in education is in furthering equal educational opportunity, particularly for minorities and women. Related concerns include greater equity in the financing of schools, colleges, and universities; the protection of children's interests in the allocation of public services; and classroom application of research on learning.

Minority Opportunities. The nation in 1979 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's historic decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, which declared racial segregation of public schools unconstitutional. Despite considerable progress since in expanding educational opportunities for blacks and other minorities, the desegregation process is far from over. It is complicated throughout the nation by *de facto* housing segregation, discrimination in employment, and unequal distribution of local public services, transportation facilities, and community development funds. For assessments by Benjamin E. Mays, a noted educator, and Paul R. Dimond, a leading civil rights attorney, of the course of desegregation since *Brown*, the Foundation made grants to Morehouse College and the University of Michigan.

Supplementary funds went to three groups that have worked for many years to smooth the path of desegregation: Duke University's Institute of Policy Science and Public Affairs, \$100,000, for a panel of scholars, attorneys, and civil rights strategists to review current research and advise courts and other agencies on developments in school desegregation; the Institute of Judicial Administration at New York University Law School, \$219,240, for case studies and conferences for judges and civil rights attorneys on the effects of court-ordered desegregation in selected cities; and the National Education Strategy Center of the University of Hartford, \$120,911, for assistance to city and state education agencies on the day-to-day problems of desegregating schools.

The understanding and support of parents and other concerned citizens are essential to the success of desegregation. To foster such a framework in two cities, grants went to public-television station KCET in Los Angeles for expanded coverage of desegregation, and to the Municipal League of Seattle and King County for a general public information program as

well as a special effort to enlist the support of local business leaders for Seattle's desegregation plan.

The desegregation of schools in the South in the 1960s had some damaging side effects. Many black schools were closed, not integrated; countless black teachers lost their jobs, and black principals were demoted; black students frequently encountered hostility in newly integrated schools. There is considerable concern now that black colleges and universities, which still play a crucial role in the education of blacks, may suffer a similar fate. Under a 1972 federal district court decision, several states are moving to comply with the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits federal funds to states that practice segregation. But black institutions reminded the court that they had never rejected students on the basis of race, and that they provide an educational environment not available to black students elsewhere. The institutions requested that desegregation plans be required to strengthen the black colleges and universities of the South. The court then instructed the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to give blacks ample opportunity to participate in the formulation of desegregation plans. In support of these efforts, the Foundation made grants to the Institute for Services to Education to help public black colleges in several states develop effective roles for themselves in a desegregated system; to the Alabama Center for Higher Education, a consortium of eight predominantly black colleges, to monitor the state's desegregation process; and to Winston-Salem State University to help strengthen its long-range planning and development capabilities.

The final stages of a comprehensive study of black colleges were assisted with a supplemental grant to the Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning. The study will include a report on the effects of the Foundation's six-year program of support to fourteen private black colleges. Six of these institutions form the Atlanta University Center, which this year received \$2 million to complete a new library, to improve its fund-raising capacity, and to strengthen its coordinating office.

The broader question of the status of minorities in higher education throughout the nation is being addressed in a major study by a nine-member commission established under a \$700,000 Foundation

grant to the Higher Education Research Institute of Los Angeles. The study will assess the educational progress made by blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans in recent years. It will also examine the factors that still inhibit their access to and success in higher education.

The Foundation's continuing concern for improving the prospects and opportunities of minorities is also reflected in the following actions taken:

— \$1.4 million grant for a Minority Postdoctoral Fellowship Program, administered by the National Academy of Sciences, which will provide twenty-five awards for each of the academic years 1980 and 1981. The awards may be used at any university or scholarly center. Five centers received funds to recruit and assist more minorities in their programs: The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Palo Alto), the Newberry Library in Chicago, the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.

— City University of New York, \$254,598 supplement for the Center for Puerto Rican Studies. Funds are supporting research on the Puerto Rican working class; an institute on migration, culture, and sociolinguistics; courses in Puerto Rican literature and music; and a study of the variations of Spanish and English spoken by school children in East Harlem.

— Boricua College, a five-year loan of \$500,000 for additional faculty to serve a new four-year program that the college was authorized to begin this year. A private institution that is adapting formal education to the needs of Puerto Rican working adults in New York City, Boricua provides instruction in both Spanish and English.

— Grants to the National Urban League, \$109,480, and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), \$114,100, to help increase the numbers of minority students and faculty on American campuses. The league is working mainly in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and MALDEF is concentrating on California and the Southwest.

— Phelps-Stokes Fund, \$50,000 grant to assist the Border Junior College Consortium — seven public community colleges on the U.S.-Mexican border that serve a predominantly first-generation migrant population. The grant is supporting tutoring, counseling, and contacts with comparable educational institutions in Mexico.

— For an evaluation of public school programs funded under the Federal Indian Education Acts of 1972 and 1978, and for advisory assistance to the administrators of such programs in public and tribal schools in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, funds went to the University of Washington (Seattle) and the National Indian Training and Research Center, respectively.

Equal Opportunity for Women. Despite some recent progress, women are still far from achieving full equality in American educational institutions. Even in employment in public schools, long considered a female preserve, most of the top administrators and policy makers are men, many of whom do not assign high priority to equal education for women. Those who are sympathetic find it difficult to introduce changes when active community support is lacking.

To begin a pilot project to secure such community backing in Michigan, the Foundation granted \$99,125 to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund for its Project on Equal Educational Rights (PEER). The project will mobilize a statewide network of volunteers in some twenty communities to check on progress toward achieving sex equity in the public schools. In addition, PEER will give local educators information on what they can do and where they may go for help to end sex bias, and it will publish a manual for use by coalitions in other states. In Georgia a project to monitor state and local compliance with laws prohibiting sex discrimination in vocational education was assisted with a grant of \$17,750 to the American Civil Liberties Union.

A national effort to increase the representation of women in administrative posts in schools around the country (women now hold less than 13 per cent of these jobs) was organized this year by the American Association of School Administrators in collaboration with the New England Coalition for Education Leaders, the University of North Carolina, and the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory. The Foundation made grants totaling \$226,228 for this effort.

Quiet changes have been worked on American campuses over the past few years through the development of women's studies programs and resource centers. As the scholarly arm of the women's movement they have helped to improve the way women are perceived by themselves and by others. Since 1974 the Foundation has supported several such centers and this year made grants to three more. The University of Arizona received \$164,531 to establish a Southwest Institute for Research on Women. It will emphasize studies of women in the West, including Mexican American and Indian women. The University of Kansas, long a leading center of women's studies, was granted \$100,000 for a two-part program of research, one a conference on women's education held in 1979, and the other a 1980 summer research institute on women's public lives, with particular reference to the Midwest. The Women's Studies Research Center at the University of Wisconsin received \$174,320 for a three-year program of interdisciplinary studies. The work will focus on the status and functions of motherhood in society, including childbirth, early parenting, and parent-child relations.

To help establish a Higher Education Resource

Service (HERS) in the West to complement similar programs in New England and the Mid-Atlantic region, a grant of \$24,960 went to the University of Utah. The programs offer female faculty and administrators leadership training, information on job placement, and advice on how to win promotions.

Women's colleges are few in number, but their graduates account for a disproportionately large number of women who have earned the Ph.D. and recognition in various professional fields. Nevertheless, because there is little comprehensive information specific to women's colleges, it is not known whether this achievement pattern holds as prestigious male institutions open their doors to women. Through a Foundation grant of \$71,730 to the Association of American Colleges, the Women's College Coalition this year began assembling and computerizing the necessary data to construct annual profiles of undergraduate women's colleges for comparisons with other types of educational institutions. The data will also be useful for various special studies on the role of women's colleges, which the coalition will recommend over the next two years.

Most Europeans interested in women's issues now work in isolation; the networks of women's organizations and research centers that exist in the United States have not yet developed on the Continent. The Foundation for the European Center for Women's Studies in a Changing Society, which was given a \$60,000 grant, is trying to fill that gap by promoting contacts among European feminists, researchers, and policy makers. In addition, the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies received \$25,000 for a three-week summer session in 1980 on education and employment. It will be the seminar's first examination of women's new roles.

Higher Education Policy and Planning. As a new decade approaches, colleges and universities face a variety of difficult problems, ranging from dwindling support of academic research to shrinking enrollments and financial aid for students to often tense faculty-administration collective bargaining. Several Foundation grants this year reflected this diversity of issues.

For a series of annual reports on trends in higher education, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities received \$150,000. The reports will include indices of changes in enrollment, admissions, student financial aid, and operating costs. These indicators are designed to help campus administrators compare their institutions' performance with that of others and to enable public officials to determine whether their educational policies are having the desired effect.

As a follow-up to a Foundation-supported report published in 1977, *Research Universities and the National Interest*, six associations in the academic world this year established a National Commission on Re-

search, for which the Foundation granted \$100,000. After analyzing the procedures by which the federal government supports research, the commission will propose improvements. It expects to complete its work in 1980.

Despite aggressive recruiting and new program offerings, many colleges seem destined to close down or merge in the next few years. To prepare a manual for administrators who must take those drastic steps, the Foundation granted \$53,650 to the Conference of Small Private Colleges. The Southern Regional Education Board received \$49,000 to develop guidelines for statewide policies on reorganizing and consolidating public colleges and universities.

To acquaint students feeling the financial crunch in private colleges with federal and state education and financial policies affecting their status, funds went to a research project conducted by the Coalition of Independent College and University Students. The College Entrance Examination Board received a \$250,000 two-year supplement for studies of federal and state policies on financial aid for students, particularly the poor and minorities.

To launch a project aimed at improving employer-employee relations in colleges and universities, which are now frequently marked by mistrust and misunderstanding, the Foundation provided \$100,000 to support the Academic Collective Bargaining Information Service of the Association of American Colleges. The service will work with administrators, individual faculty members, and faculty unions; encourage the use of proven dispute-resolution techniques, and when necessary provide experts to help resolve local disputes.

School Finance Reform. Public schools constitute the largest single item in most state budgets. They are, therefore, especially vulnerable to rising pressures to hold the line on public spending and to reduce local property taxes, which are the main source of school revenues. At the same time states are being urged to make the financing of schools more equitable so that children in poor districts will no longer be shortchanged. This year the Foundation continued support for efforts to reform school financing and to address the broader effects of state and local fiscal constraints on schools generally and on poor and minority children in particular.

The Council of State Governments received \$201,084 to enable the staff of its affiliate, the National Conference of State Legislatures, to help state officials analyze school finance and tax policies and to develop new fiscal programs. The grant is supporting research and regional seminars on the causes of rising school costs, on the extent to which fiscal cuts affect some students more than others, and on the relation between spending for public schools and the quality of services they offer. The Education Commission of the States received a grant of \$500,000 for its Education

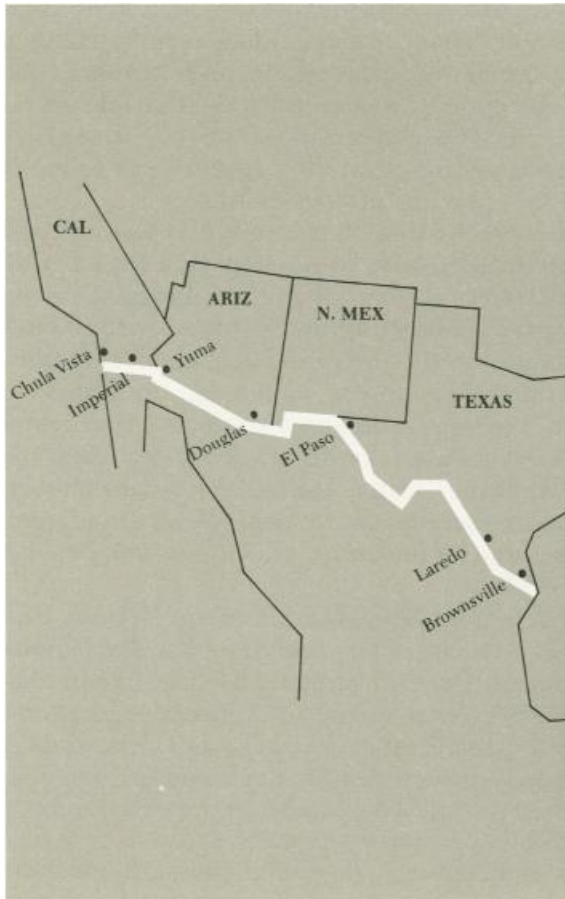


Sue Jones, an academic advisor at the University of Utah, confers with a student. For women administrators like Ms. Jones, opportunities for career advancement still are relatively limited on college campuses. The Foundation has assisted a variety of programs aimed at advancing the status of women in higher education, including a Higher Education Resource Service (HERS) established at Utah this year. Like similar programs in New England and the Mid-Atlantic region, HERS/West offers women faculty and administrators leadership training and help in job placement.



These boys are used to one of Seattle's newly integrated schools. They have become friends.

Twenty-five years after the Supreme Court declared segregation in the public schools unconstitutional, communities throughout the nation are still struggling to bring racial balance to their classrooms. The Foundation has tried to smooth the path of desegregation by assisting organizations that work with local government and citizens groups devising desegregation plans. Despite some tension, violence has been avoided in most communities.



A former U.S. Cavalry post is now the campus of Texas Southmost College in Brownsville. It is one of seven public community colleges on the U.S.-Mexican border that in 1970 banded together to form the Border Junior College Consortium. Most of the students are first-generation Mexican Americans. The Foundation is

supporting Consortium programs in tutoring, counseling, bilingual education, and educational planning with technical institutes in Mexico. The map shows the location of consortium members: Chula Vista and Imperial in California; Yuma and Douglas in Arizona; and El Paso, Laredo, and Brownsville in Texas.

Finance Center, a major clearinghouse for research and action on school finance reform. Its work includes preparing a "cost-of-education" index for goods and services purchased by school districts and developing a nationwide system for measuring equity in school finance.

New York State is under court order to reform its methods of financing public schools. To develop a constitutionally acceptable reform plan, the governor and the Board of Regents have established a bipartisan task force, and the Foundation, along with the National Institute of Education and other foundations, provided support for its research. To ensure that the new system takes into account the special needs of city school children, the New York City Board of Education received a separate Foundation grant of \$150,000 to develop and analyze, together with the United Federation of Teachers, new financing options.

Since 1969 the National Urban Coalition, with assistance from the Foundation and Carnegie Corporation, has played a major role in ensuring minority participation in school finance reform. This year, with support from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Institute of Education, and the Foundation, the coalition broadened its scope to include analysis of a variety of urban fiscal policies and their effects on minorities. Working with researchers at Atlanta University, the coalition will offer assistance to minority and urban groups on such matters as the reform of city property taxes, the effects of state tax limitation proposals, and the impact on minority education of proposed reforms on school financing.

The effects of fiscal contraction on minorities and the poor in two large states, California and New Jersey, were analyzed under a \$219,500 grant to the Rand Corporation, and San Diego State University received supplementary support for a project to ensure that urban and poor minority interests are represented in all stages of California's school finance reform process.

Research and public information on school finances, tax reforms, and the quality of education in the states of Washington and New Hampshire were supported with grants to the Citizens Education Center, Northwest, and to the University of New Hampshire.

Children's Interests. In stark contrast to the rosy picture often painted of childhood, many children suffer poverty, malnutrition, bad health, and physical abuse. Since they are unable to speak for themselves, a few organizations have emerged in the past decade to serve as their advocates. One of them, the Children's Defense Fund, this year received a three-year supplement of \$900,000 to continue its efforts for more equitable and effective public services for children. Among the fund's key concerns are health, foster care, the shunting of minority students

into classes for the mentally retarded. The fund also monitors federal policies toward handicapped and homeless children.

Since it was established in 1973, the Education Law Center, with offices in Newark and Philadelphia, has become a leader in defining both the legal rights of public school children and the standards of performance that should govern schools in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It also serves as a national legal resource for groups seeking to reform the public school system. The Foundation has supported the center since its inception and this year gave it a two-year supplement of \$450,000.

One place where children are nearly defenseless is before the television set. As an advocate of their interests, Action for Children's Television (ACT) works to improve children's programming and eliminate abuses in TV commercials. With a membership of 10,000 and representatives in 100 cities, ACT also encourages local stations to respond to community needs. The Foundation renewed support for ACT this year with a grant of \$150,000.

Learning Research, School Improvement.

In recent years schools have been hit with a succession of legislatively mandated policies; minimum competency testing is one example. To gauge the effect of these requirements on teaching and learning, the Rand Corporation was granted \$161,198 for a two-year study. The focus is on teachers' assessments of the new policies, based on their experiences trying to put them into practice in the classroom.

Studies of writing in a multi-ethnic industrial community in Baltimore were supported with a grant of \$372,975 to the Center for Applied Linguistics. Researchers are investigating how workers acquire writing techniques on the job or in labor union activities, and whether the process could be replicated in schools to motivate indifferent students. The center also received support for its work on teaching and learning languages in the United States and abroad. The center is reorganizing to achieve fiscal independence from the Foundation, which has supported it since 1959.

Grants totaling \$69,544 went to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem for analysis of a large-scale, home-based instruction program for pre-school children in Israel; for a report on informal educational programs for disadvantaged youths; and for a study of the relation between family environment and academic achievement. The results are expected to be of interest to other countries as well.

Two publications resulting from Foundation-supported research on learning were issued this year: *Adult Illiteracy in the United States*, and *Exceptional Teaching for Exceptional Learning*, a review of ways to adapt the knowledge and experience gained in educating handicapped children to the education of all children.

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

The Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization, made up of men and women from various parts of the Foundation, supports studies and projects on important issues that do not fit readily within the Foundation's major programs.

The committee's interests include analyses of critical aspects of American society and institutions, a broad range of questions related to public policy, and studies that introduce a humanistic perspective to contemporary social concerns.

Social and Policy Studies. As the nation moves toward another protracted Presidential campaign, it is likely that the public's attention will be drawn to the candidates' personalities and pressing national issues will fall by the wayside. To subject some of these issues to rigorous examination, and to present the results to the public before the 1980 election, the Brookings Institution is preparing a special election-year issue of its annual *Setting National Priorities*, to be called *Agenda for the 1980s*. Initiated in 1969, *Setting National Priorities* is a comprehensive analysis of the federal budget that stresses problems of choice in the conduct of the nation's domestic and foreign affairs. The special issue, for which the Foundation provided \$100,000, will cover defense policy, international economic and monetary developments, health, energy, education, and the problems of cities.

Following passage of Proposition 13 in California, a flurry of similar proposals appeared across the country, all aimed at reducing taxes and restricting government authority to impose new levies. Although many of these proposals have been defeated at the polls, the drive to cut taxes appears to be gaining momentum. Yet critical questions remain unanswered about the effects of the proposed massive cuts. To help address these issues, the Foundation financed a conference by Brookings on the impact of lowered taxes on economic behavior, especially on incentives to work and invest in the American economy.

Sharply contrasting views of tax reductions were aired in a public debate between social critic Michael Harrington and U.S. Representative Jack Kemp. To widen the audience by videotaping the debate, the Foundation made a grant to the Institute for Democratic Socialism.

Contenders in public policy debates frequently turn to social science research to buttress their claims. As often as not, however, both suppliers and users of such research are dissatisfied. To get at some of the reasons for this mutual discontent, a five-year, \$75,000 grant was made to Yale University's Institute for Social and Policy Studies for research by Charles E. Lindblom. According to Professor Lindblom, most social problems are resolved through a process of discourse and give-and-take among policy makers. Many social researchers fail to recognize that their work is mainly supplementary to this process. Lindblom argues that social researchers should provide accurate information and pertinent analysis rather than scientific generalizations intended as authoritative "answers" to social problems.

Related to these concerns is a continuing effort by the Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, a unit of the National Academy of Sciences, to help make social science more useful; it received supplementary support this year.

Three years ago a large-scale study of the systems that sustain or undermine a family's ability to nurture its children was begun at Cornell University under the direction of Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner. It focuses not on government policies but on the actual experiences of families in the United States and in four other countries. This year the Foundation granted \$109,621 for analysis of his data.

Another view of children in American society will be shown in a television documentary on incarcerated children by E. J. Vaughn, a noted filmmaker. The Foundation provided \$88,000 to the Educational Broadcasting Corporation (Channel 13/New York City) for the documentary to increase public understanding of the youthful offender system, through which one million children pass each year. The program will be based on hearings in Washington that revealed systematic use of solitary confinement, violence, and tranquilizers for institutionalized children.

The Foundation continued its support for exploration of American agricultural policies. Research on the relation between such policies and international trade, for example, was funded through a grant to the University of California (Davis). The North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research received funds for a



Trained for public service: Bruce Johnson, top, an attorney, is a budget examiner for urban transportation programs in the federal Office of Management and Budget. Bruce Kuniholm is on the policy planning staff of the State Department's Middle East section, with special responsibility for Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Both Johnson and Kuniholm are graduates of Duke University's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, which is one of fourteen graduate programs in public policy supported by the Foundation in an effort to improve training for careers in public service. The programs combine studies of the social sciences,

management techniques, and quantitative analysis. Some universities have incorporated policy studies in schools of law, management, or public administration. The demand for graduates of these policy training programs has been heavy. Many, like Johnson and Kuniholm, are working for federal agencies. Others are in state and local government, court administration, or private research firms that do consulting work for governmental bodies. Although large-scale Foundation support for the training programs concluded in 1978, modest assistance continues for preparation of texts, reference works, and case studies for use in the programs.

study of the present and future role of the tobacco industry in the economy of North Carolina.

Humanistic Perspectives. To encourage contemporary social analyses that reach beyond the confines of traditional scholarship but also cut deeper than most popular commentary, the Foundation this year made several grants. It also allocated \$500,000 for a series of research and writing awards to younger scholars and writers, most of whom will be nominated by leading scholars, writers, editors, and publishers.

Among the grant recipients was Roberto Manguera Unger, a noted young Brazilian law professor at Harvard University. In an effort to construct a new social theory, Unger will try to reconcile traditional social and political thought with modern social science.

With concern rising that ethical standards in social science research are being compromised, the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences received \$116,000 for a study of the ethics of social in-

quiry in the university. This problem is complicated by intense competition for research grants, by uncertainty about the uses of social research for policy purposes, and by pressures from funding sources for predetermined results.

To help Third World countries develop guidelines to ensure ethical procedures in biomedical research involving human subjects, the Foundation assisted the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences.

The interaction of three cultures — those of India, the United States, and the world of blindness — will be explored in a book by the distinguished journalist and author Ved Mehta. A native of India who has been blind since the age of three, Mehta came to the United States when he was fifteen. He will detail what it means to be blind in each country, touching upon such matters as how racial prejudice is taught even to those who cannot see. The Foundation made a grant to the American Foundation for the Blind to support the work.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Efforts of local groups to revitalize urban communities and neighborhoods received special attention in 1979. The Foundation joined with several major industrial, banking and insurance companies to form the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, which will help such groups through grants, technical assistance, and development loans.

Other major fields of concentration for the National Affairs Division this year were: the underclass, equal opportunity for minorities, the status of women, problems of workers and the workplace, law and justice, and the improvement of government performance.

Communities and Neighborhoods. Some local revitalization groups concentrate on housing, some on shopping and commercial districts, parks and play areas, or the physical appearance of the neighborhood. The best groups pursue one or more of these efforts with the help of government and private sector investments, building in subsidies and social services to make sure that the poor, the elderly, and the hard-to-employ share in the revitalization. The Local Initiatives

Support Corporation (LISC) has been designed to help organizations that work in this way.

To launch LISC, the Foundation has committed \$4,750,000, and a like amount has been pledged by participating private companies. In its first year of operation, LISC will identify about twenty local groups around the nation that are able to step up already successful drives for housing and commercial revitalization by increasing their capacity to make effective use of private sector and government funding. LISC will help them with grants for their administrative costs and for new projects; it will pay for specialists to help them in housing, commercial development, and financial services; and it will draw on its own funds and on lines of credit to make program-related investments in their projects.*

LISC grew out of the Foundation's experience in supporting a number of community development corporations (CDCs) and Neighborhood Housing Services

* Program-related investments (PRIs) are loans, guarantees, or stock purchases made to advance social purposes. The Foundation also makes PRIs out of its own capital assets (see full list, page 57).

(NHSs) over the last twelve years. Such support continues to be one of the National Affairs Division's major commitments. A number of grants were made to CDCs for two-year periods in 1978, and this year six of them received loans or grants.

In Los Angeles, the Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC) created a house-moving business with the help of a ten-year Foundation loan of \$350,000. For the last few years, WLCAC has been taking vacant middle-class homes, slated for demolition because they are in the paths of freeway and airport construction, and moving them to Watts. More than 3,000 additional houses are now available, and WLCAC is bidding on contracts to move them to poor sections of south central Los Angeles.

The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), which works on the delivery of social services and on physical development, particularly housing and community-based businesses on Chicago's South Side, received a grant of \$400,000. The new grant, to be matched by support from the Chicago business community, will help TWO retire a \$1.8 million debt accumulated when the organization was undergoing financial and management difficulties.

A grant also went to the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn, which has received general support since 1968, to install a computer-based management information system. Other grants went to the Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation to continue its work with Spanish-speaking residents of the Boston area, and the Home Education Livelihood Program, which works principally with poor rural Mexican Americans in New Mexico, for its housing program for the elderly.

The East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation received an eight-year, low-interest loan of \$737,500 that was matched by a loan from the Security Pacific Bank of San Francisco. Working with the Asian American community in the Oakland area, the corporation is renovating a warehouse in the Chinatown section to house agencies that serve the community.

Agudath Israel of America received continued support for community organization, housing, and economic development in the Boro Park section of Brooklyn, a multi-ethnic neighborhood that began to deteriorate in the mid-1970s.

In addition to making grants and loans directly to CDCs, the Foundation supports national technical assistance organizations that in turn serve a variety of community and neighborhood groups.

The Foundation renewed its support for two such organizations. The National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs has helped organizations in neighborhoods of blue collar workers with strong European ethnic traditions in more than fifty cities. It assists them in management, fund raising, and methods of dealing with redlining and other local issues. The National Training and Information Center in Chicago, which provides training, research, and technical assistance for neigh-

borhood conservation groups, received a \$110,000 supplement.

As preservation and revitalization movements proceed, they can inadvertently uproot the poor and elderly from rehabilitated housing. A way of avoiding this displacement is being tried by the Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project with Foundation assistance this year. The project, which has been restoring the city's predominantly black, historic Victorian district, is making an inventory of rental units to house residents while their own dwellings are being rehabilitated.

Renewed support went to programs in New York City and California to help save multi-family, subsidized housing projects that are deteriorating because of financial difficulties. Advisory Services for Better Housing received a \$100,000 grant to continue to design remedies for distressed housing in New York City, including projects in Queens and the South Bronx. A grant of \$75,000 went to the National Housing and Community Development Law Project in Berkeley for similar work with projects in the Bay area.

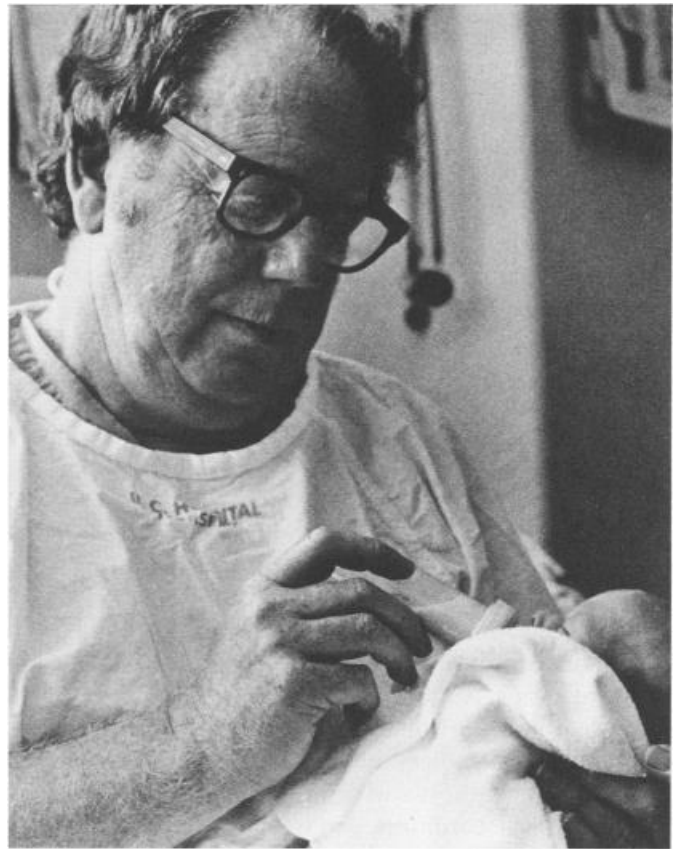
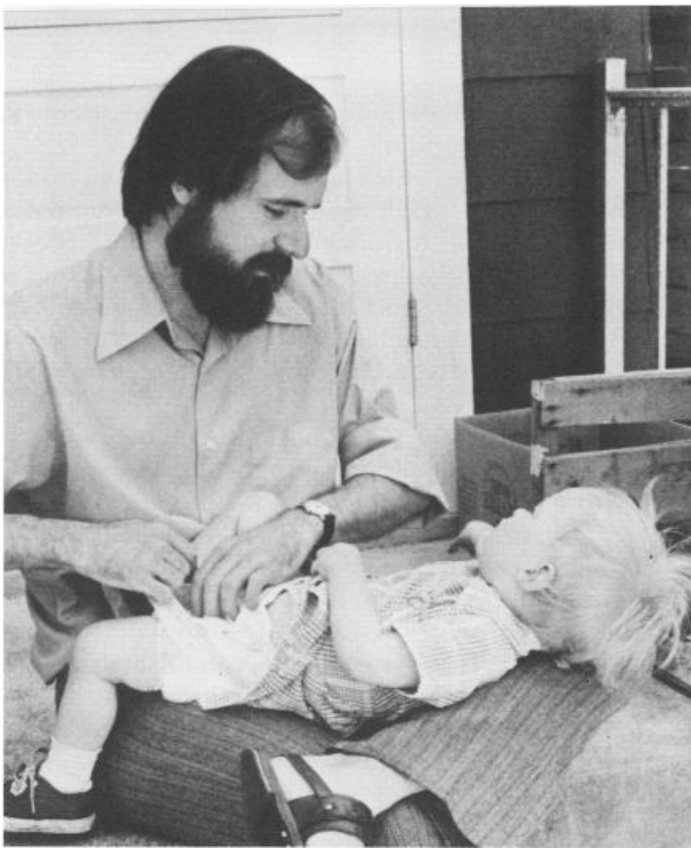
Final assistance of \$70,000 went to the Tenant Affairs Board in St. Louis for its programs in employment, housing, social services, and education, which were developed in conjunction with tenant management of public housing. The St. Louis program is the model for a national demonstration in tenant management supported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Foundation.

Access to decent housing is often difficult for elderly and handicapped people who subsist on small, fixed incomes. A six-year loan of \$600,000 was made this year to Cooperative Services in Detroit for construction of 2,000 housing units and other services for the elderly and the handicapped. Cooperative Services, which began in the Depression as a cooperative delivery service for dairy products, is now dedicated to improving the quality of life for elderly men and women whose yearly incomes are under \$5,000.

Workers and the Workplace. For future research and publications on matters related to the workplace, \$125,000 was set aside this year. Topics include problems of minority group entrants into "blue collar" jobs, of working women, and of retired workers on union-administered pension plans.

The Industrial Cooperative Association in Cambridge, Massachusetts, received support to provide technical assistance to two worker-owned and operated businesses. Before being taken over by the workers, both businesses had closed, resulting in serious local unemployment and economic dislocation. The association was able to help the workers get financing to reopen the plants and turn them into cooperatives.

Conventional full-time, year-round jobs do not fit the needs of every worker. For a two-year study of the growing mismatch between traditional jobs and non-



The young father diapering his son typifies the sharing of child-care responsibilities of a growing number of men with their wives. More men have recently taken on child-care duties at home and at work that were considered traditional female activities.

A New York City day-care teacher and a pediatric nurse who works in the nursery unit of a California hospital illustrate other nontraditional roles being assumed by men.

The photographs were taken by James A. Levine of the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, author of the Foundation-assisted study, *Who Will Raise the Children? New Options for Fathers (and Mothers)*. These and similar photographs showing men in nurturing roles are distributed by the Women's Action Alliance as part of its nonsexist curriculum for use in pre-school centers.

traditional workers—women, older people, and illegal aliens, for example—the Public Agenda Foundation, working with the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, received \$75,000.

Because so little attention has been paid to the role of working people in textbooks and in the mass media, the Foundation granted \$125,000 to public television station WGBH in Boston for a dramatic series on American labor history. The series, *Made in U.S.A.*, will deal with the impact of industrialization, the emergence of the labor movement, and industrial conflict.

The Underclass. Within the socio-economic classification of “poor” is a group of severely distressed people, many of whom are black, Hispanic, or Native American, whose condition seems impervious to traditional attempts at improvement. Although relatively small in number, this underclass is concentrated in central cities, suffers much personal misery, and accounts disproportionately for strains on family, neighborhood, and society because of high rates of illegitimacy, delinquency, and crime. Moreover, its problems impair public confidence in welfare, employment, and housing programs, and reduce their effectiveness, to the detriment of large numbers of other disadvantaged people.

A major effort directed at this problem is a national supported-work program the Foundation helped to initiate in 1975. The supported-work approach offers help to many members of this severely distressed group, who have traditionally found it hard to get or hold regular jobs. Supported-work projects give long-term welfare mothers, out-of-school youth, former drug addicts, and ex-offenders a job and a chance to develop good work habits and move on to permanent employment in the regular labor market. The program, which is receiving major funding from the Department of Labor and four other federal agencies, has been operating in fourteen cities under the supervision of the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, an intermediary organization the Foundation helped to establish. An evaluation of the program will be released in 1980, but by the fall of 1979 the data were in and had been analyzed. The results showed considerable success in the employment of women on welfare with dependent children (AFDC), the single largest group of chronically unemployed; significant impact on ex-addicts, particularly in reducing crime; more limited results with ex-offenders, and little effect on youth. More work is being done to refine the program's features so as to target it more effectively at the youth group.

Another organization that the Foundation helped to form in this field is the Corporation for Public/Private Ventures in Philadelphia. It manages national demonstration programs aimed at disadvantaged, out-of-school youth. One program, supported by Department of Labor grants, employs young people in housing rehabilitation. The program operates under the

supervision of union journeymen in cooperation with building trades unions.

In Delaware, which has a higher youth unemployment rate than neighboring states, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to Jobs for Delaware Graduates, a statewide public service corporation. Its program identifies students most likely to become unemployed after finishing high school and places them in private sector jobs, mostly in small and medium sized neighborhood businesses.

In addition to these major demonstration programs, the Foundation is supporting evaluations of government programs and explorations of issues relating to the chronically dependent. A \$49,000 grant to Columbia University seeks to determine the potential and limits of government training and job creation programs. Some of the questions this study will attempt to answer are: What have they accomplished? Where have they fallen short? What changes might be made to target them more effectively at key groups of unemployed people?

Other projects, for which the Foundation set aside \$250,000 this year, are probing such issues as why large numbers of people between sixteen and twenty-one years of age have stopped looking for a job. Many in this age group who have withdrawn from the labor market do not figure in employment statistics. Why have they given up on regular jobs? What other sources of income do they have? What are the implications of this situation for welfare policy?*

The fastest growing minority group in the United States, and one of the poorest, is the Hispanic population. There are approximately 12 million Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean in this country, not counting the large number of illegal immigrants who do not appear in census figures. Most Hispanics suffer from lack of adequate housing, education, nutrition, employment, and political representation. This year the Foundation set aside \$100,000 to respond to new ideas for helping them, with special emphasis on Puerto Ricans and Caribbean groups in the Northeastern states.

Over the last five years, as part of its concern about the chronically dependent, the Foundation has been exploring possible links between socially troublesome juvenile behavior and biological and nutritional impairments. This year an additional allocation of \$280,000 was made to continue such studies. Without discounting the psychological damage to children from poverty and racial discrimination, many researchers believe that there is sufficient evidence to implicate such factors as complications of pregnancy, biochemical and neurological abnormalities, and nutritional deficiencies.

*For a discussion of minority youth unemployment, see a report to the Foundation, *Coming of Age in the Ghetto: A Dilemma of Youth Unemployment*, by Garth L. Mangum and Stephen Seninger (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University, 1978).



“My mother told me to get a job or get out,” reported a participant in one of the youth employment projects supported by the Foundation. Despite their need and desire to earn money, out-of-school youths face special job problems that conventional manpower programs have found difficult to solve. Represented here are new approaches that are currently being tested by two organizations that the Foundation helped to form.

In a Jersey City project run by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), employees repair typewriters

for a local corporation. A young woman in the Broward County, Florida, project run by the Corporation for Public/Private Ventures (CPPV) works on housing rehabilitation.

For the last five years MDRC has been testing supported work — a program designed to increase the employability of the chronically dependent — with such groups as ex-offenders, former drug addicts, and welfare mothers, as well as youths. CPPV is conducting demonstrations in order to test effective ways of employing youths in the private sector.



A panel composed of neighborhood residents encourages a discussion by opponents and proponents of a proposed halfway house for mentally ill senior citizens. This is one of the many community disputes that are resolved by the Community Justice Program (CJP), a Foundation-assisted conflict resolution service in San Francisco.

Similar panels have been used to deal with a variety of conflicts. A seven-year feud between neighbors was punctuated by verbal abuse, harassment, and regular calls to the police, who

were unable to resolve the dispute. A landlord served legal notice, but his tenants refused to move. Five children broke into and robbed a church, and although the minister was reluctant to turn them over to the police, he was unwilling to let the matter drop. A school could no longer deal with three chronic truants. A merchant was having difficulties collecting \$150 from an elderly customer whose check had bounced.

But for the intervention of CJP, these disputes would have ended up at the police station or the courts.

Funding this year included grants to Columbia University to study the relation of early nutrition to child development and social adjustment, and to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to investigate the effects of nutrients on brain function and behavior.

Civil Rights and Minority Opportunity. Considerable progress has been made in advancing civil rights in Congress, the courts, federal agencies, and state legislatures. The Foundation's focus now is on efforts to monitor and enforce existing laws and regulations and to prevent any erosion of previous gains. It is increasingly clear that housing segregation is linked to school segregation and to job discrimination, in the so-called "iron triangle." Where people live determines where children go to school and where they find job opportunities. Since 1966, the Foundation has been assisting groups concerned with equal opportunity in housing. Two goals are pursued: to widen suburban housing opportunities for minority families, and to stabilize central city neighborhoods undergoing racial transition. The Foundation continues to fund organizations concerned with metropolitan dispersion, such as the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and the Suburban Action Institute. This year, grants were made to National Neighbors, which works through 118 local groups to stabilize interracial neighborhoods, and to the Leadership Council in Chicago for measures to prevent resegregation in the suburbs. The Chicago grant is a response to a very recent trend, the substantial increase in the movement of minority families to older suburban communities; without special action such relocation frequently ends up in the formation of new racial concentrations rather than in true dispersion.

The Foundation's long-term support of civil rights organizations continued with major supplementary grants to:

—the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, for operation of its Mississippi office. Employment, political access, and education were the main areas of litigation this year, as well as efforts to develop the state's minority bar.

—the Center for National Policy Review at Catholic University of America, for its nonpartisan analysis of national programs with urban and civil rights implications. The center focuses on housing, revenue sharing, employment, and education.

Not only the electoral process, but also government jobs can help minorities gain access to the political system. A recent study disclosed that only 2 per cent of top professional and managerial jobs in local governments—ranging from chief administrator to police chief—were held by minorities. Seattle University received \$70,000 for a program to expand minority enrollment in its Institute of Public Service, which offers a Master's degree in public administration.

The U.S. Supreme Court this year, in the widely noted *Weber* decision, upheld the legality of the Kaiser

Aluminum and Chemical Corporation's voluntary affirmative action plans. The company had designed a training program to move unskilled workers into craft jobs, selecting them from two seniority lists to ensure that blacks would be fairly represented to compensate for past discrimination. To assess and disseminate information on the impact of the *Weber* decision, the Foundation supported a study by the National Bureau of Economic Research and conferences by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

The Status of Women. The Division's programs for women this year aimed to reduce sex discrimination and to increase the economic security of low-income women, employed and unemployed. Emphasis was given to possible solutions for problems faced by low-income teenage mothers, to a demonstration of the effectiveness of child-care referral services for working parents, and to the establishment and protection of women's employment opportunities.

All too often, births to teenage mothers lead to school drop-out, later disadvantage in the job market, at least intermittent welfare dependency, and inadequate care and nurture for their babies. Support was given to the Tenant Affairs Board in St. Louis and The Woodlawn Organization and Family Focus in Chicago to test programs to prevent these problems. In each location, programs link young teenage mothers with a mature woman who helps the mother return to school, arranges health services and part-time care for her child, and reinforces good child-rearing practices.

Since child care is an important support to parents' employment, the Division has been exploring ways to strengthen the care that now exists and to increase parents' access to care providers. In past years this exploration centered on a new form of service, called child care information and referral services, which has three functions: to assist parents to identify and select care; to assist providers in improving the service they offer; and to assist communities to be alert to imbalances in supply and demand. Apparent success of this form of service in a few locations led to support by the U.S. Department of Health and Welfare of \$2.4 million to the American Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (AIR) for a national research and demonstration program. With Foundation help in its starting phases, this program will test the information and referral services in thirty urban and ten rural locations. This year the Foundation granted \$157,293 to AIR for help in site selection and design of services.

To help establish basic protection for women against discrimination, the Foundation has for several years made a variety of grants to support litigation for women in the federal courts. Concern in this effort is for cases that test discriminatory practices and secure enforcement of existing laws and regulations. This year the Foundation extended such efforts by supporting the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund's Women's Law Project (see also page 3). The project's

work focuses on the increasing numbers of state equal rights amendments affecting unemployment compensation, workers compensation, family relations, and property settlement. The program includes efforts to see that public agencies charged with enforcement of sex discrimination laws act vigorously on behalf of women. A grant of \$130,000 to the National Association of Office Workers provided support for a coalition of thirteen working women's groups throughout the United States to monitor enforcement agencies' activities.

In addition to these and other projects designed to improve the situation of specific groups of women, grants were made to feminist organizations, such as the Women's Action Alliance, that offers a range of services to women's groups throughout the United States.

Law and Justice. Although litigation is an important means of settling disputes, it is often costly, lengthy, and divisive. The Foundation supports efforts to resolve certain kinds of conflicts more efficiently and equitably. This year a variety of approaches were assisted, ranging from new uses of third party intervention to attempts at systematic changes in the way regulatory agencies deal with claims. Grants were made to:

—the American Arbitration Association, to resolve disputes in the academic community, as proposed by the Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education in the 1978 report, *Studies in Dispute Resolution in Higher Education*;

—the Community Justice Program, for a neighborhood-based program in San Francisco that uses panels composed of residents to deal with disputes before they reach the police or the courts;

—the Franklin Pierce Law Center, for a study of alternatives to government regulation of consumer products and systems that may endanger health, safety, and environmental quality;

—the National Conference of State Legislatures, for research on mediation and negotiation of conflicts between states and American Indian tribes;

—the National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, to examine alternatives to litigation by clients of prepaid legal services plans; and

—the Urban Environment Conference Foundation, for developing methods to resolve disputes among urban groups (such as labor, civil rights, and environmental organizations), over such issues as jobs versus environmental protection. Support also went to the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education to work with the organized bar in reducing court delays and the high costs of litigation.

Corrections Magazine, which the Foundation helped to establish in 1974, has become recognized as a leading source of information about the country's jails, prisons, and alternative correctional programs. This year renewed support of \$433,000 for the magazine went to Criminal Justice Publications, which also publishes *Police Magazine*.

The Vera Institute of Justice, a major innovator in the criminal justice system since its establishment in 1961, received a supplementary two-year grant of \$650,000 for general support. Many Vera-designed reforms for New York City involving bail, arrest procedures, and victim assistance, for example, have been adopted elsewhere. Other Vera projects, such as the creation of jobs for the hard-core unemployed through supported work (see page 12), have had an impact in employment, health, and social welfare fields.

Two years ago the Foundation set aside funds to encourage multi-disciplinary analysis of the impact of organized crime. Emerging from that program is a new organization, the Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy, in New York City, which received grants this year totaling \$150,000. The center's initial focus is on the relation of regulatory activities to criminal enterprises, including organized fraud against large government programs and the movement of illicit cash in the economic system.

The Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons works for correctional reforms in eleven states. This year it received Foundation assistance for its specialized information service on death penalty litigation.

For a decade the Foundation has been the major supporter of the field of public interest law, having granted more than \$21 million since 1970. Initially its contributions accounted for a substantial part of the budgets of several public interest firms. Recognizing the need for a broader base of financial support, the Foundation in 1974, along with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, and the American Bar Association, helped establish the Council for Public Interest Law to address the long-range financial needs of these firms.* In the meantime, the Foundation is making grants to ensure their continued viability as they develop broader support. A two-year grant of \$260,000 was made this year, for example, to Georgetown University for its public interest law center, the Institute for Public Representation. The institute works principally on the rights of the handicapped, environmental protection, consumer issues, civil rights, and access by citizens to the governmental administrative process. (Grants to environmental law firms are discussed on page 17.)

Accountants for the Public Interest received aid to develop a *pro bono publico* program within the organized accounting profession. Many community organizations have substantial unmet needs for accounting services, and members of the profession have indicated willingness to volunteer their services.

Improving Government Performance. The Foundation has had a long and wide-ranging involvement with organizations that seek higher standards of efficiency and equity in all levels of government. A pri-

**Public Interest Law: Five Years Later*, available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.

ority in recent years has been attention to the "New Federalism"—a vast increase in the flow of intergovernmental grants-in-aid. Federal revenue sharing between state and local governments now amounts to \$85 billion, compared to \$2 billion in 1950. With this increase have come radical changes in relations between the federal government and the cities and states in the types of aid given and in the allocation of resources; there is a deep public interest in determining how effectively the money is used and the extent to which minorities and the poor benefit. Supplementary aid will enable the Brookings Institution to continue to monitor federal revenue sharing, a project begun in 1973 with Foundation support.

Renewed support of \$1,350,000 went to the Urban Institute, the nation's largest urban research and policy analysis center, which was established with Foundation assistance in 1968. Subjects added to the institute's agenda this year are: the causes of the urban fiscal crisis; the deterioration of undermaintained municipal facilities; and the compensation of municipal employees, which will be surveyed and compared in twelve major cities.

Every local government is now caught in the aftermath of Proposition 13 in California, which has generated a pervasive fiscal limitation affecting all states and cities. Grants related to this issue are discussed on page 6.

RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Fundamental changes in energy and environmental policies in the next few years will affect everyone. But because knowledge in both fields is still far from sufficient, even well-informed and well-intentioned people differ on what those changes should be. For many years the Foundation has helped efforts to enlarge society's understanding of the crucial issues that have now taken on greater urgency. In 1971, two years before the OPEC oil embargo, the Foundation began to focus on studies that could help inform discussions of energy issues, and policy research related to energy and the environment was again given high priority in 1979. Other major actions concerned the use of mediation in environmental disputes, improvements in the management of resources and the environment in the Third World, and the transition of public interest law firms to independence from Foundation support.

Energy and Environmental Policy. A major Foundation-financed study of energy policy, *Energy: The Next Twenty Years*,* was published in 1979. Conducted by a group of nineteen distinguished scientists and scholars under the direction of Hans Landsberg of Resources for the Future (RFF), the study concluded that the decontrol of energy prices would be the best incentive for conserving energy and developing alternate sources. At the same time, the study recommended that the adverse

impact of price rises on the poor be dealt with through income supplements.

The report stresses the importance of recognizing certain realities — that the world is not running out of energy; that dependence on Middle East oil will continue for a long time; and that energy conservation is the cleanest, quickest, and cheapest way to deal with higher energy costs. Other recommendations are: to avoid premature adoption of specific energy technologies; to make air pollution policies more flexible; not to abandon nuclear power, but to improve its safety; to pursue conservation vigorously; to encourage the use of coal and clean-burning coal technologies; and to remove impediments to the use of solar energy.

Energy: The Next Twenty Years is the third in a series of major energy studies commissioned by the Foundation. The others were *A Time to Choose: America's Energy Future* (1974) and *Nuclear Power: Issues and Choices* (1976).*

This year the Foundation granted \$7 million to RFF for its capital reserve. The Foundation established RFF in 1952 in one of its first major decisions after becoming a national organization. RFF originally focused on the economics of managing natural resources — analyzing supply and demand and the problems of resource development and depletion. Some of the results of its early work, from the *Report of the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future* (1953) to *Scarcity and Growth* (Barnett and Morse, 1963), have become classics in the field.

* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company

In 1973 RFF began turning its attention to policy analysis of pollution control, energy policy, the impact of technology on resource use, and the economics and politics of environmental management. It also began to move away from its dependence on the Foundation by launching a drive for a capital reserve of \$22 million. Substantial grants have been made by the Andrew W. Mellon, Charles Stewart Mott, and other foundations.

The quickening movement toward regulatory reform was anticipated in 1967 in the first of several Foundation grants to the Brookings Institution's Research Program on Regulation. At that time there were few experts and little research on the effect of government regulations on industry or other economic activities. When the \$1.8 million effort came to an end in 1975, twenty-two books, thirty-eight Ph.D. dissertations, and numerous articles had been produced. But more recent regulations, especially in the health, safety, energy, environmental, consumer protection, and fair employment fields, cannot be analyzed by economists alone. A grant of \$150,000 was therefore made this year to help Brookings create a research program to deal with the effects of regulation in these areas. The effort will engage scientists and officials of regulatory agencies as well as economists.

Another effort to link economists and scientists in policy analysis was reflected in a grant to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. The laboratory's Ecosystems Center will examine the ways in which the regulatory process can be used more effectively in coastal-resource management, especially in coping with the growing danger to the marine environment from prospective oil and gas explorations in the continental shelf off New England.

Washington University received a supplementary grant of \$84,415 to enable the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems to continue its study of the economic potential of on-farm energy production. Some farmers have been experimenting with manufacturing their own fuel — ethyl alcohol and methane gas, for example — and generating energy through the use of sun, wind, and water. The center is assessing the reliability and cost of such techniques as compared with conventional fuels and electricity purchased from outside suppliers. The long-range goal is to estimate the amount of energy that could be produced on farms.

Environmental Law and Mediation. Two public interest law firms received supplementary grants toward their transition to independence from Foundation support (see also page 15). The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund received \$170,000 to help launch a major fund-raising campaign jointly with the Sierra Club Foundation. Formed in 1969, the Sierra firm has concentrated on protecting wilderness areas, improving logging practices, conserving water resources, and representing environmental interests in energy-related cases.

A \$250,000 grant was made to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), one of the oldest public interest law firms. Founded in 1967, EDF operates in both scientific and legal arenas, particularly regarding the control of toxic substances, water resource management, energy conservation, and land use.

To encourage mediation of environmental conflicts, grants were made to the Conservation Foundation for starting Environmental Mediation International, an effort to develop mechanisms for resolving transnational environmental disputes; and to the Keystone Center for Continuing Education in Colorado. In a series of Keystone workshops on radioactive waste disposal, environmentalists, corporate leaders, and academic specialists worked out mutually acceptable policy recommendations for federal agencies.

International Programs. Serious environmental problems have come in the wake of rapid economic, industrial, and population growth in the Third World. Many developing countries have become concerned about water and air pollution, soil damage, and depletion of forests, but they lack environmentally trained scientists and managers. Several actions this year were aimed at remedying this situation.

A \$245,000 grant was made to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to help it meet the needs of developing countries for specialized assistance on environmental matters — particularly the ecological side effects of development projects. A new service run by the union draws on a worldwide network of 700 experts.

The Foundation also assisted research and training programs in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Mexico. A grant of \$84,000 to the Government of Indonesia, for example, continues support for research on rural ecology in Java that is being conducted by the Institute of Ecology at Padjadjaran University in Bandung. The current studies focus on village activity, particularly home gardens and fish ponds, which take up 20 per cent of Java's cultivated land, generate about 30 per cent of its farm income, and represent diverse, stable, and productive ecosystems.

The University of the Philippines at Los Baños received a grant of \$205,000 to continue its multidisciplinary program on the management of the country's upland areas, which are becoming more densely populated. Because of uncontrolled logging and unsound agricultural practices, the land has experienced serious deforestation and loss of soil fertility. The research and training at the university are expected to apply to similar problems elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

For research and training in Mexico, where environmental deterioration and misuse of natural resources have reached serious proportions, the Foundation set aside \$240,000. Much of the country's agricultural land is beginning to show the effects of prolonged erosion, for example, and salinization threatens productivity in irrigated areas. The funds,

aimed at strengthening the capacity of Mexico's scientists to deal with resource and environmental management, will be used for fellowships for study abroad, research awards, and assistance to several institutions where natural and social scientists are working to-

gether on land and water management problems.

The World Wildlife Fund, which works to preserve endangered wildlife and wilderness areas, received support for its public information and fund-raising efforts.

COMMUNICATIONS

Journalism. In the wake of events associated with Watergate and the legal challenges to newspaper publication of the Pentagon Papers, the Foundation five years ago began a series of seminars aimed at helping to ease conflicts between the press and the legal system. The first, cosponsored with the *Boston Globe* and the Nieman Foundation, was held in June 1974. A team of three lawyers led the participants — journalists, judges, and lawyers — through intensive discussions of hypothetical cases on such issues as the right to privacy versus the public's right to know. The cases were designed to clarify the decision-making process of each participant in order to advance understanding of why conflicts arose. Some fifty media-and-the-law seminars have since been held in the United States and two abroad, and the technique has been adapted to address issues in business and human rights.

The first of three business-media-law seminars, held in October 1978, was cosponsored by six newspapers.* A fourth is scheduled for February 1980, in California. Foundation-sponsored conferences on human rights, foreign policy, and the media were held in Princeton and in Bad Homburg, Germany, in collaboration with the Werner-Reimers-Stiftung, the Volkswagen Foundation, and the International Press Institute (IPI).

Additional international seminars were planned on political terrorism and the rule of law in cooperation with the IPI and the British Broadcasting Corporation. In the United States, future seminars will deal with conflicts between the press and the federal government, and with the administration of the courts and reporting on the criminal justice system.

Efforts to improve the quality and depth of reporting in a number of fields continued this year. Seminars for journalists on government processes and issues, conducted by Harvard University, and on economics, by the Brookings Institution, received sup-

port. Yale University's Master of Studies in Law program was granted renewed support of \$75,981 for five one-year fellowships for working journalists.

Supplementary grants also went to the Nieman program at Harvard to provide fellowships for foreign journalists, and to the University of California (Berkeley) for its summer program for journalists from minority groups. The Nieman program, generally conceded to be the most important mid-career opportunity for journalists, is making a strong effort to seek candidates from the Third World and Eastern Europe. With Foundation help, the University of California began its intensive training program in 1968 to increase the number of minority journalists working in the print media. The university will increase the number of reporter trainees and add training for editors.

Communications Policy. Revenues of the three major television networks are tied to the audience ratings of their shows, but the ratings measure only the size of the audience, not the quality of the program or viewers' reactions. Thus, a show that does not capture a big enough share of the audience will be dropped, regardless of its content, its caliber, or even its potential for eventually enlarging its audience. The Markle Foundation has begun a study, assisted in part this year by the Ford Foundation, to determine whether new forms of ratings might be devised to measure the impact and the audience opinion of programs.

At the other end of the television spectrum is cable, which, after languishing in the mid-1970s, has now begun a new spurt of activity. Currently about 20 per cent of American homes have cable television. The range of programs available has expanded to include motion pictures, sports events, and local government proceedings, as well as educational and public access programs. Because the process of franchising cable systems is complicated, the Ford and Markle Foundations in 1971 established the Cable



October 16, 1979: the New York State Court of Appeals is televised in action for the first time.

New York City's public television station, WNET/Channel 13, taped the session, taking careful account of the court's concern that the operation be unobtrusive and undistracting. Two days before the court session, the television crew began setting up equipment in ways that would not alter the appearance of the courtroom or interfere with its normal functions. By the morning

of the court session, tests had been run and crew and equipment were in place in the court library (lower right) and in the courtroom (above and left).

The reaction to the experiment, which the Foundation assisted with a grant to the New York City Bar Association, was highly favorable. The only complaints expressed had to do with some minimal discomfort from the glare and heat of the lighting necessary to ensure an image of high quality.

Television Information Center at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C., to provide reliable information to local, state, and federal government agencies. A new grant of \$100,000 this year is intended to help the center become self-supporting.

The televising of court proceedings raises important communications policy questions. Radio and photographic coverage was banned from the courtroom in 1937 as a result of its disruptive impact on the Lindbergh kidnapping case. As television has become increasingly pervasive, a number of states have been re-evaluating these restrictions. This year New Jersey began a one-year program that allows electronic and still camera coverage in selected trial and appellate courtrooms. To assist media participation in this experiment, the Foundation supported a two-day conference conducted by Rutgers University in cooperation with the New Jersey State Supreme Court.

A pilot program has also been launched by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York State Court of Appeals, and public television station WNET/Channel 13. The experiment, for which the Foundation granted \$25,000, involves videotaping oral arguments in a single case, selected for its importance and interest to the public. The edited tapes will be augmented by explanation of the issues by other lawyers.

Public Television. Both the report of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Public Broadcasting and the 1978 Public Telecommunications Financing Act called for substantial funding of independent producers by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. How this mandate would be carried out was the subject of numerous conferences and discussions this year between public television officials and independent video and film producers.

In the meantime, the Foundation renewed its support for the Independent Documentary Fund, which it helped establish in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Arts in 1977. The fund is administered by the Television Laboratory at WNET in New York City. Eighteen awards have been made for productions and completion of works in progress, including "Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang," by Jack Willis; "Once a Daughter," by Lynne Littman; and "Hamper McBee: Raw Mash," by Sol Korine and Blaine Dunlop. A new four-year grant of \$800,000 will be used to match contributions from other sources.

Financing, however, is not the only problem in broadcasting independent documentaries. Equally troublesome is the question of editorial control. Independent filmmakers, whose work is often characterized by a personal and usually strong point of view, want total creative freedom without controls. But television stations, mindful of possible license challenges based on journalistic standards, want to be able to accept responsibility for what they broadcast. To help resolve this conflict the Foundation granted \$25,000 to the National News Council, an independent agency that assesses fairness in journalism, to develop guidelines for both filmmakers and stations.

A five-year, low-interest loan of \$1.5 million was made to public television station WHYY in Philadelphia to enable it to move to new facilities in the Living History Center, built by the city to commemorate the Bicentennial celebration. The move will help WHYY produce more national programming for the public broadcasting system. The Foundation's loan is guaranteed by the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, and the Pew Memorial Trust has granted \$1 million.

**The New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, the Chicago Tribune, the Boston Globe, the Washington Post, and the Los Angeles Times.*

THE ARTS

In recent years the Foundation has directed increasing attention both to developing new artistic ventures and to making the arts available to those who have little opportunity to see a play or hear a concert.

Expanding Access to the Arts. Support went this year to three organizations serving artists

and arts organizations in the rural South. The Southern Highland Handicraft Guild in Asheville, North Carolina, provides crafts training and a market for the work of some 2,000 potters, glass-makers, and wood, iron, and textile workers in the mountain states of Appalachia and the South. Alternate Roots, Inc., in Knoxville, Tennessee, assists community-based pro-

fessional theater groups that tour remote towns and hamlets. The North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition assists minority artists and arts groups through job referrals, festivals to show their work, and help in obtaining public funding.

Access to the arts is not only limited in rural areas. For a predominantly urban clientele, District 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees offers a range of cultural activities unique among labor unions: an art gallery, theater programs by professional companies, film festivals, and publications of members' poetry. This year the Foundation joined with the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities to help expand the union's cultural program. Support also went to the Washington Drama Society for performances that the Living Stage offers in prisons in the Washington metropolitan area.

Literature. Definitive scholarly editions of the best in American literature are often available only in expensive hardcover, seldom in paperback. Important authors whose complete works are hard to find range from Edgar Allan Poe to Henry James. To make it possible for readers with small budgets to own fine editions, the Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities are supporting publication of a library of American works under a new entity incorporated as the Literary Classics of the United States. The Foundation this year contributed \$600,000 for preparation of some twenty-five volumes during the initial four years of the publishing venture. The first books are due in 1980, and eventually the project will include every important title in American literature in the public domain.

Since the publication of poetry is rarely profitable, few major publishers are willing to take a chance on new American poetry. To help reverse this process the Foundation joined this year with author James Michener and the Witter Bynner Foundation in inaugurating the National Poetry Series, a program that will subsidize five books of poetry a year.

Music. Several Foundation grants this year aimed to ensure that various kinds of music remain as lively counterpoints to the predominant commercial forms. Funds went to New York University to help launch a three-year master's degree program in musical theater, which began as light entertainment more than fifty years ago and has evolved into an intricate art form combining music, dance, and drama. The program hopes to refine the skills of young men and women in writing music, lyrics, and librettos. The Kitchen Center for Video, Music, and Dance (Haleakala, Inc.) received support for a gathering of the country's most influential composers, performers, and critics of the "new music," which radically departs from the traditional tonal and rhythmic systems of the Western world.

Jazz music was assisted with two grants. One, to the Jazz Composers Orchestra Association, will test the feasibility of distributing jazz recordings by mail order, since satisfactory distribution through record stores has been difficult. The other grant, to the Consortium of Jazz Organizations and Artists, helped underwrite a market test of a jazz magazine.

The International Piano Archives, a distinguished collection of classical piano recordings and associated material, was supported with a grant of \$43,810 to the University of Maryland, which acquired the collection last year. The archives are widely used by musicians as well as scholars.

To help the Metropolitan Opera reach a wider audience, particularly of young people, the Foundation made a \$250,000 grant for small touring productions. The funds are also being used to help improve the company's management and fund-raising operations.

Theater. The United States is unique among great Western nations in that it has no classical repertory theater company of international stature. This year, however, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, one of the nation's liveliest performing arts institutions, undertook to establish a repertory group under the leadership of David Jones, a former associate director of the Royal Shakespeare Company. To help get the project off the ground the Foundation provided a two-year matching grant of \$400,000.

Since 1967 the Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre has been serving the Hispanic community of New York City through street performances, theatrical training, and bilingual productions of new plays by Hispanic playwrights. The Foundation this year granted \$140,000 to assist the company's development following its move to permanent quarters in the Broadway theater district.

Until it recently acquired the Aquarius Theater on Sunset Boulevard, the Mark Taper Forum of the Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles had been handicapped by restricted performing space. Renovation of the Aquarius, for which the Foundation made a \$250,000 grant, will provide three separate theater areas. The move will also make the theater more accessible to neighborhood audiences.

Although the black theater movement has produced first-rate playwrights and companies, the plays usually reach only a limited audience and the companies cannot afford to take them on the road. When tours have been arranged by commercial producers, they have often been highly successful (some have grossed millions of dollars), yet the companies received little or none of the profits. To test the possibility of having a nonprofit organization sponsor tours and return a substantial proportion of the receipts to the originating groups, the Foundation this year granted \$250,000 to the newly established National Black Touring Circuit.



Twyla Tharp, right foreground, called "the Nijinska of our time" by critic Arlene Croce, dances with members of her company in a performance of "Sue's Leg." Since 1971 the Foundation has provided sixty-six organizations, including Tharp's, with a revolving cash reserve to give a measure of financial stability.

Two Mississippi folk artists: Othar Turner of Gravel Springs plays a homemade fife; Amanda Gordon of Rose Hill works a

patch quilt. The Foundation assists several organizations that preserve and market traditional arts and crafts and are committed to making all forms of the arts more accessible to rural Southern areas. The groups have included the Artisans' Co-operative, the Center for Southern Folklore, Mississippi Action for Community Education, the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, Alternate Roots, and the North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition.



Stabilization of Arts Institutions. Despite increased audiences and funding for the performing arts in the United States, even well-known companies are often in a precarious financial position. In 1971 the Foundation initiated a program of grants that has helped some sixty companies attain a measure of financial stability by providing them with a revolving cash reserve fund. This year grants were made to the Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation, the North Carolina Dance Theatre, and the Folger Theatre Group in Washington, D.C.

Most dance companies find that a New York City season, however successful artistically, can spell financial disaster because of costly theater rentals and related expenses. To ease some of these burdens for the 1979 New York season, the Foundation allocated \$120,000 for a cooperative marketing effort by five major modern dance groups: Alvin Ailey, Merce Cunningham, José Limón, Murray Louis, and Alwin Nikolais. The device of selling subscriptions for performances of all the companies is expected to cut marketing costs to 20 cents on each dollar of ticket sales as opposed to 50 cents for companies alone.

Grants also went to the Guthrie Theatre Founda-

tion in Minneapolis, which is expanding its repertoire to include new plays as well as classics; to the Circle Repertory Theater Company in New York, a foremost producer of new works by American writers; and to the Dance Theatre of Harlem, which also seeks to develop a new repertoire.

Arts in the City. For the past two years the Foundation has assisted a variety of efforts to rejuvenate New York City's squalid theater district. Large-scale support was concluded in 1979 with a \$150,000 grant to The City at 42nd Street, Inc., for marketing and development plans for the stretch between 7th and 8th Avenues. A short-term \$800,000 loan was made to the 42nd Street Local Development Corporation to begin reconstruction of the West Side Airlines Terminal for use by arts groups.

Funds also went to the Boston Foundation to study the possibilities of renewing Boston's deteriorated theater district, and to the New York Interface Development Project for a pilot program in Madison Square Park to encourage corporations to rehabilitate small neglected public parks on their doorsteps and to provide facilities for performing arts groups.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

The Foundation is engaged in three broad areas of international activity: assisting less-developed countries to achieve self-sustaining progress; seeking resolutions to major problems affecting world peace; and promoting American knowledge and understanding of international affairs and other regions of the world.

Because most of the world's poverty and suffering are concentrated in the poorer countries, the Foundation has devoted about 70 per cent of the \$1.6 billion it has spent in international work since the early 1950s to these nations. Support has gone to programs to help increase food production, reduce excessive population growth, improve planning and management, and expand national capacities for analyzing economic, social, and educational problems.

In agriculture, the Foundation is presently giving increased attention to the needs of rural peoples who have not yet benefited from farm modernization, and to problems of land and water management.

In population, the Foundation continues to assist biomedical research aimed at developing improved contraceptives, and research on population growth and distribution. Increased emphasis is being given to programs in several countries that combine child health, nutrition, and family planning services.

In education, the Foundation assists the development of analytic skills to deal with educational problems and policies. Support has also gone to make the law a more effective instrument of equal justice and to strengthen the capacity of social scientists to analyze key development issues.

A variety of projects to promote greater economic and educational opportunities for women also received assistance.

Throughout the world the Foundation has expanded its support to organizations that promote human rights and to programs that improve understanding of the complexities of the global economy. A major

series of grants was completed this year to strengthen scholarly research and training in international security and arms control. Although the Foundation has sharply reduced its support for international studies in U.S. universities, it continues to assist fellowship and other programs that enable scholars to enrich their knowledge of foreign cultures. Also supported are exchanges of scholars between the United States and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, and more recently between the United States and China.

Asia and the Pacific Agricultural and Rural Development.

In working on the problems of Indian agriculture and rural poverty since the early 1950s, the Foundation has supported the government's community development and agricultural extension programs, the development of improved agricultural production technologies, and research and training on water use and management. In recent years assistance has also gone to rural activities by Indian voluntary agencies, farm cooperatives, and forest management programs.

One of the most promising ventures for raising rural incomes in the less-developed world is India's nationwide plan for expanding milk production through village-level dairy cooperatives. Dairying is one of the few money-making opportunities, other than working for hire, that is available to India's marginal farmers and landless laborers. This year the Foundation granted \$450,000 to help the National Dairy Development Board expand the cooperative movement from one to ten million rural households, and to develop a distribution network covering all of India's 145 cities with a population of more than 100,000. A computer-based management information system will be developed to coordinate milk distribution, and several hundred people will be trained each year to be cooperative managers.

India is also experimenting with programs of "social" or "community" forestry to counter the widespread cutting of firewood and the resulting deterioration of watershed areas. Tribal groups dependent on forest products for their livelihood are among the most depressed people in India. In Bihar, a state with one of the largest tribal concentrations, the Foundation funded a community forestry program conducted jointly by the Xavier Labour Relations Institute, the Bihar Forest Department, and other agencies. The program seeks to reduce the cutting of firewood by developing alternative economic activities, such as growing silkworms on trees planted on denuded lands. Related grants went to the Rajendra Agricultural University in Bihar for training in agricultural economics, soil and water management, food technology, and crop utilization; and to the Ramakrishna Mission in Calcutta, a Hindu religious order engaged in rural development.

A grant to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines, one of a network of

international agricultural research centers, continued support for collaborative research by Indian and IRRI scientists on India's rice production problems. While new high-yielding varieties and cropping systems have substantially increased rice production, there still is a large gap, in India and elsewhere, between present yields and what could be achieved. IRRI recently expanded its collection of genetic materials with the addition of some 3,000 rice varieties grown in Assam in northern India, and with the aid of a separate Foundation grant has begun to collect samples from Burma, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Laos, and Vietnam, which together produce more than 40 per cent of the world's rice. The expanded genetic pool will facilitate IRRI's work in breeding plants adapted to particular growing conditions.

Pakistan has realized substantial production increases in rice and wheat over the past fifteen years by using improved varieties, better water control, and fertilizer. But in recent years the annual increase has fallen from 5 per cent to about 1.6 per cent, less than the rate of population increase. To learn more about the factors preventing higher yields, Pakistan's National Fertilizer Corporation received \$150,000 for a two-year program of studies on the difficulties farmers have in adopting the new production methods.

In Bangladesh, supplementary grants went to the University of Chittagong for experimental rural development projects and for advanced training in rural economics; and to the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation to improve distribution of high-yielding seeds, small-scale irrigation equipment, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Over the past ten years the Foundation has supported research on more intensive cultivation methods at Chiang Mai University and Khon Kaen University, both in northern Thailand. The work at Chiang Mai seeks to replace the prevailing pattern of single-crop cultivation of rice, which leaves farmers without employment for part of the year, with a system of year-round multiple cropping (rice, corn, and subsidiary crops, particularly tomatoes and peanuts). Supplementary grants were made to the universities in 1979 for this work and for the advanced training of faculty, technical assistance to farmers in the design and construction of small reservoirs, and dissemination of research results.

In Indonesia, the Foundation has supported analyses of key food and nutrition issues, particularly the need to increase production of cassava and corn in addition to rice. For many poor Indonesians, rice is too costly to purchase at certain times of the year so they must rely instead on cheaper foods such as cassava. For a study of the potential for increasing cassava production, a grant went to Stanford University's Food Research Institute.

The Institute of Nutrition and Food Science of the University of Dacca in Bangladesh received funds to analyze data collected in a national nutrition survey

that revealed that malnutrition was worsening, affecting 60 per cent of all rural households and 75 per cent of all children under age three. The grant will also assist research on nutrition, and a pilot project aimed at improving the diet of 10,000 villagers.

Education and Research. A major objective of the Foundation in Asia has been to strengthen national training and research capabilities in the social sciences. Local graduate programs have been improved so that most students no longer have to go abroad for advanced training. The research deals with such problems of development as land tenure, urban growth, and income distribution. In Indonesia, for example, the Foundation has spent some \$1.5 million since 1973 in support of regional centers, postgraduate training, and a social science foundation. Further support for these activities this year totaled \$465,000. Unique in Asia, the regional centers have trained 140 social scientists in empirical research methods. The Indonesian Social Science Foundation has published texts, secured funding for further training of Indonesian students, and helped develop graduate programs.

A terminal grant went to the University of Sciences in Malaysia for its Center for Policy Research, which examines rural and urban development problems. The center maintains a detailed land ownership and use file and other basic social and economic data. The grant concluded the Foundation's major assistance to Malaysia, which from 1962 through 1979 financed work in economic planning, agricultural research, language studies, and training in public administration.

In India, where advanced doctoral training is now offered in all the social sciences, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Indian Council of Social Science Research for scholarly exchanges, seminars, and collaborative research between Indian and foreign social scientists. For example, Indian scholars will participate in a major study of why development has not occurred more rapidly in South Asia, and why the benefits of development have been so unevenly distributed. Sponsored by the Social Science Research Council in the United States, the project will engage some thirty South Asians, Americans, and Europeans.

The traditional low status of women in many Asian societies has only recently gained the attention of the social science community. Women in India, for example, while guaranteed legal and political equality, fare less well than men in nearly all indices of social welfare. More women are illiterate, they earn less than men, they are restricted to certain occupations, their mortality is higher, and they are often subjected to harsh treatment by their husbands. This year the Foundation set aside funds for a variety of activities aimed at benefiting women, including research, leadership training, and pilot projects addressed to women's economic needs. Also, the Indian School of Political Economy received a grant to train

women for leadership positions in male-dominated village councils and cooperative organizations.

In addition to its work in the social sciences, the Foundation helps countries strengthen their educational policy making and planning. Funds have supported advanced training for personnel attached to ministries of education, as well as research on the allocation of funds for primary schools, access to secondary schools, and student attrition.

The Indonesian government in 1979 received additional support for training educational planners in the provinces, and for compiling basic data on the nation's private, religiously affiliated (mainly Islamic) schools. Continued support also went to a network of educational research and planning units in Thailand's central government, and for seminars, technical assistance, and other activities aimed at improving educational decision making at the provincial level.

For the past nine years the Foundation has supported efforts to preserve Asia's rich cultural and artistic traditions. These activities are now concentrated in three areas — archaeology, museology, and the preservation and promotion of traditional arts. Grants this year went to the Government of Rajasthan in India for microfilming ancient manuscripts; to the Siam Society in Thailand for expansion of an arts and culture program; and to the Council for Living Traditions in the Philippines for a film on the ethnic Tagbanuwa group, for research on the country's weaving traditions, and a survey of its architectural heritage.

Development Planning and Management.

In its recently formulated Sixth Plan, the Indian government stated its intention to expand employment, primarily through the promotion of agriculture and small-scale cottage industries. Assistance to village entrepreneurs has been a recurrent theme in Indian planning and in Foundation aid to India. In the 1950s and early 1960s the Foundation granted some \$8 million to support these efforts through the National Small Industries Corporation and through regional advisory services for small businesses.

One of the most successful entrepreneurial programs in the Third World is run by four development corporations in the state of Gujarat, under the direction of Dr. V. G. Patel. Over the past eight years, the organization has trained over 1,700 skilled workers in entrepreneurship — turners, fitters, welders, and electricians — who had been carefully selected (through psychological tests) to assess their motivation for risk taking and enterprise. Nearly 60 per cent of the trainees later started small businesses, each providing jobs for up to twenty workers.

To encourage the establishment of similar training programs in at least four other Indian states, the Foundation granted \$150,000 this year to the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development. The program will make a special effort to seek out potential women entrepreneurs to start home-based businesses in such

fields as printing, ready-made clothing, canning, and waste reprocessing.

In 1978 the Foundation initiated a series of actions aimed at increasing the contributions of Asian scholars and policy makers to discussions of world economic issues and to management of their countries' international economic relations. Three additional grants were made this year — to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, and to the schools of economics at the University of the Philippines and Thammasat University in Thailand. The funds will support graduate work on trade and commodity arrangements, balance-of-payments problems, and regional tariff reductions. These activities complement Foundation-supported efforts in Latin America and the developed world to improve knowledge of the new international economic order (see pages 28 and 29).

In Indonesia, funds were set aside to carry forward several innovative projects aimed at improving legal education, with particular emphasis on economic rights and criminal justice. Among the activities assisted are a legal documentation center at the University of Indonesia, a legal aid clinic in Jakarta, and a survey of prisoners in Jakarta.

Supplementary grants went to the Institute of International Education for the training of Bangladesh civil servants in development economics and management at Princeton and Harvard universities and Williams College; and to the Center for Asian Development Studies at Boston University, a major resource for training Asians on fiscal, monetary, trade, public enterprise, and development issues.

With a grant of \$170,000, the Foundation concluded its support for the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, a government research organization. The institute has conducted studies on the determinants of fertility, the potential of land reform and rural industries, the functioning of rice markets and public enterprises, and other key development issues.

Population. The Foundation granted \$700,000 to the Family Planning Foundation of India, which was created in 1971 to spearhead private activities on behalf of birth control—a field usually dominated by the government. The organization supports biomedical research on human reproduction, demonstration projects in family planning, public information programs on fertility control, and specialized studies on such subjects as population growth among Indian Muslims.

The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning received a grant for an experimental project aimed at improving health, reducing mortality, and limiting family size among a population of 130,000 rural Indians. The project will rely on trained local leaders to mobilize villagers to improve their living conditions. The institute, first supported by the Foundation in 1959, has helped to reduce the birth rate in its district from 43 to 26 per thousand.

In Bangladesh, funds were granted to the Institute of Business Administration of the University of Dacca for work to improve the management of the country's family-planning program. Bangladesh has not been able to reduce its population growth, in part because of management problems and inadequate training and supervision of field workers. The institute will therefore sponsor training workshops for population program managers and conduct research on ways to promote the use of contraceptives.

A grant also was made in Bangladesh to the Cholera Research Laboratory, which is expanding its focus to include diarrheal disease in general and its relation to malnutrition and high fertility. The laboratory is developing innovative treatment methods and vaccines for diarrheal diseases and an integrated system of health care that will address problems of poor nutrition and overpopulation.

Funds were granted for stationing a representative of the Population Council in Indonesia to advise its Central Bureau of Statistics and work with its population specialists on studies of fertility, family planning, and population issues. Indonesia has succeeded in cutting its population growth rate through a family-planning program that reaches even remote villages.

Exchanges with China. The Foundation for several years has assisted the exchange program of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, a group sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Social Science Research Council. This year's grant will be used for extended visits to China by senior American lecturers and researchers in American literature, history, economics, management, natural sciences, and engineering. China will send scholars in archaeology, seismology, medical sciences, and Chinese economic and social history to lecture and study at American universities.

Columbia University received funds for exchanges with China in music and the performing and visual arts. Initially the program will involve the exchange of musical scores, recordings, publications, and art works, and then be followed by an exchange of artists and teachers.

Latin America and the Caribbean Social Sciences and Public Policy. As in other regions, women in Latin America suffer discrimination and exploitation in many areas of national life. Lower-income women particularly have limited access to formal education and remunerative employment, yet in some countries as many as one-third to one-half of them are or will become heads of households. Because of desertion, divorce, or migration of their husbands to find employment, many of these single women have to eke out a meager existence for themselves and their children in domestic service, petty trade, cottage industry, or agriculture.



A Javanese woman carries bamboo leaves used for making bricks. As part of its worldwide commitment to advance women's rights and opportunities, the Foundation this year aided income-generating, leadership training, and other projects for women in Africa, India, and South America. See pages 25, 26, 28, and 32.

Rachanie Thosarat (above right), a Thai student at the University of Pennsylvania museum, reconstructs an ancient vessel, while Chester Gorman of the museum staff and students (below)

sort potsherds. The artifacts were excavated from Ban Chiang in northeast Thailand, one of the earliest known Bronze Age communities. To help Asians preserve their rich cultural and artistic traditions, the Foundation assists the training of archaeologists from Southeast Asia at the university museum. Students are trained in advanced methods of excavation, scientific analysis, and documentation and then return to their countries to conduct archaeological investigations.



As part of its worldwide effort to widen understanding of and attention to women's problems, the Foundation has for several years supported research and other activities in Latin America on women's roles. The Carlos Chagas Foundation in Brazil, an educational testing and research organization, has received funds to sponsor research on topics ranging from a case study of female domestic labor to an examination of the image and participation of women in the literature of southern Brazil. Additional funds were granted this year for the research awards and for a comparative study of the problems of Latin American women.

Funds also were set aside for a project aimed at developing a better understanding of how poor women are affected by changing social and economic conditions in the Andean countries and the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay). Research topics will include the impact of new technology for milk production on women's earning capacity, and the effect of credit and community service programs on females relative to males.

For more than a decade the Foundation has been supporting the development of a community of Latin American scholars to analyze the socioeconomic and political realities of their countries. A score of institutions has been assisted in establishing graduate social science programs (in anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology), and some 1,200 individuals have been awarded fellowships to study at the doctoral level in the United States and Europe.

In Brazil, support was renewed this year for competitive awards that have helped raise the country's standards of social research and sustained a tradition of critical inquiry. Topics studied so far include labor unionization, race relations, peasant agriculture, and electoral attitudes.

Supplementary grants also went for graduate programs in the social sciences in Central America and Peru. The Central American Higher Education Council received funds for a regional master's-level program in sociology that has trained some seventy university teachers since 1973. Some of the graduates are participating in two separately funded research projects — a study of the growth of public bureaucracy in Central America and an examination of public policies regarding agriculture (see page 29). In Peru, the Foundation continued support for a master's program in sociology and anthropology at Lima's Catholic University and for research and training on the social, political, and economic problems of Andean countries at the Institute of Peruvian Studies.

In the three Southern Cone countries, the Foundation supports a network of private research centers that have become important vehicles for creative and critical research in settings where independent social inquiry is discouraged. Three of the centers — the Center for Studies of the State and Society (CEDES) and the Center for Urban and Regional Studies

(CEUR), both located in Buenos Aires, and the Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay — received terminal general support grants this year. CEDES has done research on the dynamics of the authoritarian state in Latin America; the Uruguayan center has published studies on the country's class structure, economic stabilization program, and high emigration rate. CEUR is one of the foremost centers for research and analysis on the urban and regional problems in Latin America.

The Cuban revolution was one of the most significant events in the modern political history of Latin America. Specialists in development believe much can be learned from the Cuban experience in education, health, and agriculture. The Foundation in recent years has supported studies of Cuba by more than a dozen scholars, mainly from the United States. This year funds were set aside to promote more direct collaboration among Cuban, U.S., and other Western specialists in agriculture, education, the social sciences, humanities, and the arts. The funds will support conferences, joint research, fellowships, and cultural exchanges.

Education. During the 1970s the Foundation spent approximately \$10 million to strengthen educational research and planning in Latin America. With a group of well-trained educational analysts and research institutions now in place, the Foundation set aside funds this year to explore new directions in education. Despite dramatic advances in literacy and school enrollment, the poor still lack educational opportunities. Future Foundation support will focus on how educators can better serve the needs of the disadvantaged, and ways in which the educational system can advance human rights.

Continued support went to Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University in Colombia for graduate training and student participation in educational research and technology. Students have investigated such topics as distance education, personalized instruction, and the content of rural educational materials.

A major review of early childhood programs in Latin America, commissioned by the Foundation, was completed and will be published early in 1980.* Written by a University of Texas professor of nutrition and behavioral sciences, the study concludes that many cognitive deficiencies of poor children are rooted in multiple deprivations and can be ameliorated or prevented by a combination of nutritional supplements, health care, and psychological stimulation. One such intervention program, conducted by the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, received a grant supplement this year. Preliminary findings indicate the cognitive and physical development of malnourished children below the age of three can be significantly im-

**Early Childhood Intervention Programs in Latin America*, by Ernesto Pollitt, Praeger Publishers, New York.

proved. The new grant will permit further analysis, including follow-up studies of the children after they leave the program.

A related grant went to the Ministry of Health in Barbados for a study of the behavioral effects of early malnutrition. Using a computer-based brain-scanning technique, the researchers have found that children who suffer early malnutrition display brain patterns that are characteristic of learning disorders.

Agricultural and Rural Development. The Foundation's work in agriculture in Latin America is aimed at finding explanations for the persistence of extreme poverty in rural communities and at identifying policies that will help the poor share more equitably in national development. Why, for example, are new agricultural technologies adopted by some farmers and not by others; how do governments influence patterns of agricultural development; what determines the effectiveness of rural and peasant organizations; how is the movement of rural peoples to frontier areas explained?

To complete a study of new agricultural technologies in Latin America — how they are generated and adopted — additional funds were granted to researchers affiliated with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica. Their work seeks to explain the role of government as the primary determinant of technical change through its control of agricultural research and economic policy.

The Getulio Vargas Foundation in Brazil received funds for an expanded program of research and scholarly interchanges on recent trends in Brazilian agriculture, including shifts of production to export and industrial crops, shortages of basic food crops, sharp rises in rural land prices, and concentration of rural land ownership.

Grants also went for studies of governmental policy affecting agricultural and rural development. Research under the auspices of the Central American Higher Education Council will focus on the organization of agricultural production and the effects of government credit, marketing, and research and extension policies. In Peru, the National Agrarian University received funds (through the Foundation for National Development) to train students in the rural social sciences and to conduct research on the impact of agrarian reform on poor rural families. A Chilean study, to be carried out by researchers affiliated with the Academy of Christian Humanism, will analyze changes that have occurred in agriculture, including loss of income by small farmers, due to the reversal by the present military government of earlier agrarian reforms.

Two international agricultural research centers in Latin America — the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico and the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia — received supplementary grants.* CIM-

MYT is developing higher-yielding seeds and improved cropping methods for wheat, corn, and barley, which together account for about 60 per cent of the world's cereal production. CIMMYT is emphasizing research on varieties of corn that mature twenty to thirty days earlier than standard varieties. It is also attempting to break a yield plateau on the dwarf varieties of wheat that it pioneered by developing plants with more upright leaves (for improved photosynthesis) and multiple heads.

CIAT is seeking to raise the yields and disease resistance of cassava and field beans. Because cassava has historically been produced on poor land, CIAT is developing varieties that are tolerant to acid and infertile soils and low rainfall. It is also developing improved forages for beef production on the vast, underused savannas of the lowland tropics.

Population. Support was continued for a fellowship program that since 1970 has enabled thirty-two Brazilians to pursue graduate studies abroad in demography and related subjects. The program helped train a group of researchers to analyze and make recommendations on migration, urbanization, education, employment, and other population-related issues. The Brazilian Association for Population Studies also received support for a research competition and seminars.

The Center for Population Studies, a multidisciplinary research group in Argentina, received a terminal grant for studies of the causes of the rapid decline of fertility in Argentina. The center is also advising Latin American census agencies on assembling better data on the role of women in development.

International Relations. As part of expanded support for research, training, and communication among scholars of international political economy, the Foundation initiated several actions this year to strengthen Latin American participation. Efforts will be directed at improving graduate research and training, supporting empirical research on international economic problems facing the region, and helping policy makers achieve more equitable international economic relations.

The Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro received a grant to launch a new program of research and graduate training in international economics. The funds will bring several visiting scholars to the university and help start a Spanish-Portuguese language *Journal of Latin American Economics*. Foundation assistance also went to the Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research for teaching and research in international relations and comparative Latin American politics. The Latin American Institute for the Study of

* A third Latin American center is the International Potato Center in Peru. It does not receive annual Foundation support although the Foundation from time to time has assisted special projects.

Transnationals in Mexico received funds for research on capital markets in Latin America, on the agribusiness and automobile industries, and on relations between state enterprises and transnational corporations.

Middle East and Africa

Agricultural and Rural Development. The failure of food production to keep pace with population growth is common to many countries in the Middle East and Africa. In Egypt, for example, despite a substantial expansion of irrigated acreage made possible by the Aswan High Dam, imports of grain doubled between 1970 and 1979. Nigeria spends more than \$1 billion annually on food imports. Average cereal yields in the forty-six countries of black Africa are one-third the world average. The International Food Policy Research Institute (see page 35) estimates that in order for Africa to meet its consumption needs, its food production will have to grow at an annual rate of 4 per cent.* Yet the actual growth rate during the 1960s was 1.3 per cent, and since 1970, it has been .5 per cent.

Foundation assistance to agriculture in the region is aimed at illuminating the causes of this sluggish performance and at developing improved production techniques, crop varieties, and governmental policies that will stimulate output.

In Algeria, for example, grants totaling \$2.1 million have helped introduce new high-yielding varieties of wheat and barley — crops that supply two-thirds of the country's protein requirements. The principal agency of assistance has been the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico (see page 29). Agriculturalists believe that Algeria can achieve still further gains in cereal production as more areas are involved; the country's private farm sector has been slow to adopt the new technologies that have proven successful on government farms and land reform areas. A \$450,000 grant this year will support studies of government pricing and other policies that might help increase production.

For a study of the successes and failures of three agricultural development projects in Nigeria, a grant went to the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Ibadan. The research will be used to redesign these programs, which are aimed at making Nigeria self-sufficient in most major food crops.

Among the factors limiting food production in Egypt are the small size and fragmentation of farms, a shortage of labor at peak seasons, and the use of antiquated machines. A grant this year to Catholic Relief Services will assist the development of simple, small farm machines—a multi crop thresher, a seed cleaner, a water pump, and an insecticide sprayer—that can be manufactured locally.

The Sudan has substantial unused agricultural

potential as only about 10 per cent of its arable land is under cultivation. The Foundation has therefore been increasing its work there in recent years, assisting the redesign of the Sudan's agricultural research service and training and research in agricultural economics and resource management at the University of Khartoum. A new recipient of funds this year was the University of Gezira, which is located in a province where considerable agricultural development activity is taking place. The grant will assist training of economics faculty, research on the Sudanese economy, and a symposium on the role of universities in rural development.

Two agencies that address regionwide problems of agricultural and rural development are the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), whose main facilities are in Syria, and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), in Nigeria. Both received supplementary grants this year. ICARDA is the world center for research on barley, lentils, and broad beans. IITA, serving the sub-Saharan region, has had considerable success in breeding disease-resistant varieties of cassava and corn, and in developing farming systems that permit more intensive use of tropical soils.

Additional funds were granted for a program that over the past two years has sent twenty-six agricultural scientists from eight countries in East and Southern Africa to study and work at international agricultural research centers. Some \$500,000 was set aside for advanced training in agricultural economics and rural social sciences for West African students, and for agricultural faculties at universities in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Development Planning and Management.

Continued support went to the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which is conducting research and training prospective civil servants in preparation for Namibia's independence from South Africa. Located in Zambia, the institute conducts courses for 300 young men and women. The new grant will assist studies of legal reforms, housing, education, and health needs.

The University of Khartoum received a terminal grant for research into the sources of Sudanese law. The project has been constructing a coherent new body of law from Islamic, tribal, and other traditions. Its purpose is to foster national unity and economic and social development.

The Foundation has spent some \$1.6 million since 1970 to provide consultants to Botswana, and funds were granted in 1979 to continue their services for another two years. The consultants have assisted the government in introducing an independent currency, revising its foreign investment and trade policies, negotiating mining projects, and assessing educational problems.

In Egypt, the Foundation continued to provide

**Food Needs of the Developing Countries*, International Food Policy Research Institute, December 1977.



At the United Nations Institute of Namibia, in Zambia, future civil servants are trained with Foundation assistance in preparation for Namibia's independence from South Africa (above). Some 300 students are enrolled in the program, which includes internships in African governmental agencies. The Foundation has funded studies and conferences on Namibia's manpower needs, legal and constitutional questions, and agricultural policy.

Staff members of the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), whose main facilities are in Syria, interview farmers on their cultivation methods (below). ICARDA is carrying on work in increasing production of cereal,

legume, and fodder crops that had been initiated by the Foundation's Arid Lands Development Program.

Below, Dr. Sula Benet, an anthropologist with the Research Institute for the Study of Man in New York City, interviews an Abkasian woman in the southern Caucasus who is claimed to be 139 years old. Dr. Benet is participating in a joint Soviet-U.S. study of factors important in human longevity sponsored by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). IREX coordinates the exchange of scholars and scientists between the United States and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The Foundation has supported IREX for ten years.



funds for consultants who have been assisting government efforts to stimulate economic growth by relaxing bureaucratic controls and encouraging foreign investment.

Education and Research. Throughout Africa, expenditures for education claim as much as 25 per cent of national budgets, yet in some countries as few as 15 per cent of primary-age children are in school, and enrollment drops even further in secondary and higher education. Moreover, the knowledge, skills, and attitudes acquired by school children are often of little relevance to the practical needs of rural peasants and urban workers.

The Foundation has been helping African educators evaluate alternatives to the Western-style school systems inherited from the colonial past. In the English-speaking countries of West Africa, for example, the Foundation has provided funds for research, workshops, and graduate fellowships to improve teacher effectiveness and analytic skills for monitoring school performance. A companion effort for which additional funds were granted provides students from French-speaking West African countries with advanced training in educational research methods. As part of their training, which is given at Laval University in Canada and at Stanford University in California, the students have evaluated a combined agricultural improvement/literacy-training program in Mali and primary school curriculum reform in Cameroon.

Support was also renewed for overseas training of Ministry of Education personnel in Tanzania. On their return, they will monitor and evaluate their country's ambitious literacy, adult, and rural education programs.

In Africa, as elsewhere, women have considerably less access to education than men. As a result, few women hold political office or senior posts in government, and their participation in economic life has lagged considerably behind men's. To help redress these imbalances, the Foundation gave additional support to enable more women to pursue graduate studies at the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. By 1982, some fifty Tanzanian women will have completed their training, thereby tripling the number who hold master's degrees. Funds were also set aside for other advanced training, research, and experimental projects aimed at enhancing the status of women in sub-Saharan Africa.

Additional support for training and research in and about Africa included:

—a terminal grant of \$240,000 to the Council of Southern Universities in the U.S., for a fellowship program that since 1969 has enabled young black American scholars to conduct field research in Africa and the Middle East.

—funds for research awards that have helped social scientists in East and Southern Africa investigate such topics as technological innovations in peasant

agriculture, teaching methods, and consumer protection.

—supplementary support for the West African Fellowship Program, through which some 180 students have received awards for graduate study.

With a \$73,000 action, the Foundation terminated nearly fifteen years of support for language education in the Middle East, including training teachers of English, curriculum development, and research on the use of Arabic and other languages of the area. The funds are for a regional linguistics training institute and for preparation of an English-language textbook.

Population. Support was renewed for a competitive program of research awards aimed at identifying the connections between population dynamics and governmental policies in employment, housing, education, health, and nutrition in the Middle East. Ten projects, on subjects ranging from the migration of Jordanian workers to child mortality in Palestinian refugee camps, have been funded. In addition, a supplementary grant was made for a Population Council representative in the Middle East who has been advising officials and researchers on demographic issues.

South Africa. Foundation activities in South Africa have included support for research on racial policies, practices, and attitudes, for training black South Africans, and for institutions engaged in defending the rights of victims of apartheid.

A grant this year aided the development of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, recently organized by prominent members of the South African bar to help secure the fair administration of the law for black South Africans. The center plans to bring test cases on industrial health, access to unemployment insurance, and "pass" laws that restrict the residential rights of blacks. It will also train black lawyers and help law students provide legal aid to blacks whose rights have been abridged.

Similar efforts by the Southern Africa Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, a U.S. group that works with South African lawyers, also received support.

Population

In addition to work on population problems within poor countries (above and pages 26, 29), the Foundation supports studies of the relation between population growth and socioeconomic development; research and training on reproductive biology and contraceptive development; and improvements in the management of family-planning programs.

Grants totaling \$1.7 million went to the Population Council this year for demographic studies, biomedical research, and technical assistance to less-developed countries. The council is developing a methodology to enable planners to estimate the demographic implications of alternative development

programs. It is also coordinating a "contraceptive leads" program and conducting biomedical research on the male reproductive system. Through its overseas representatives, the council advises Third World countries on census taking, demographic research, and family-planning programs. Other donors from whom the council receives support include the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Rockefeller philanthropies.

Population Studies and Program Management. Together with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foundation for the past eight years has supported a worldwide competition to stimulate research on population policy issues. Funding has gone to more than 200 projects, resulting in 470 reports, articles, and books. The competition has now been replaced with a program of research on topics likely to be of special importance in the future. Among these are sharp declines in both fertility and mortality in some low-income countries, and large waves of international migration. Also assisted were regional research competitions on population issues, publication of research results, and seminars for population researchers.

With a grant of \$500,000 to Brown University, the Foundation concluded a series of grants to help ensure the long-term stability of leading centers of demography. The Brown program specializes in research on the relation between migration and urbanization in less-developed countries. Previous recipients were the Population Studies Center of the University of Michigan and the Office of Population Research at Princeton University. The London School of Economics and Political Science received continued support for a graduate program that has trained more than 100 demographers from developing countries over the past fifteen years.

Additional funds were set aside for advisory services and small grants to improve the management of family-planning programs. The Foundation assists the work of the International Committee on the Management of Population Programs, an organization of program managers and management training institutes in the less-developed countries. The committee seeks to improve the delivery of family-planning services and integrate them with other social programs.

Contraceptive Development. Fundamental research on the complex biochemical and hormonal processes that lead to reproduction is a prerequisite for major new approaches to fertility regulation. In 1979 twenty-six grants totaling \$1.6 million were awarded to research laboratories and universities in nine countries in the seventh round of an international competition aimed at advancing knowledge of the reproductive process. Of the new projects, eight deal with events taking place around the time of ovulation and early pregnancy, and four are concerned

with developing new leads to male contraception.

A "contraceptive leads" program organized by the Population Council received a supplementary grant of \$700,000. Designed to expedite research and testing of promising new contraceptive methodologies that are not being developed by the pharmaceutical industry or other agencies, the project is directed by the International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR), made up of leading scientists from around the world. Research is focused on developing an implant, inserted under the skin of the arm, that provides contraceptive protection for up to five years, and a vaginal contraceptive ring that does not require daily removal and reinsertion. ICCR is also developing an anti-pregnancy vaccine that would be a dramatic improvement in contraceptive technology because it makes use of the body's own immunological system to block pregnancy.

International Affairs and World Problems Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom.

As part of the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was signed at Helsinki, the thirty-five nations of Europe and North America agreed to guarantee their citizens certain fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience, and religious belief. The agreement represented a milestone in East-West relations since it linked economic and scientific cooperation to progress on human rights.

The Helsinki provisions have served as a rallying point for human rights activists, particularly in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. To monitor compliance, advocates have set up Helsinki watch groups in several countries. In the United States, a group of private citizens has organized Helsinki Watch, Inc., to monitor U.S. compliance and to call public attention to cases of official mistreatment of watch groups in other countries. The Foundation this year contributed \$400,000 for the group's activities.

More than a dozen other nongovernmental organizations active in human rights have received Foundation grants over the past three years. Their work includes issuing public reports on acts of repression, observing trials, and making representations to governments and international organizations. This year grants went to:

— Chekhov Publishing Corporation, which publishes, through Kronika Press, documents received from the Soviet Union on unlawful arrests, trials, imprisonment in mental hospitals, and deportation.

— Center for the Study of Human Rights, a scholarly group at Columbia University that seeks to broaden the base of knowledge on which the defense of human rights can rest.

— Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange, a French organization that promotes contact between artists and intellectuals in

Eastern Europe and their colleagues in the West through travel, distribution of books and periodicals, and international meetings.

— Human Rights Internet, which seeks to improve the flow of information among the growing number of scholars and activists in this field. Internet publishes a newsletter documenting the activities of human rights organizations, and is preparing directories of these organizations, as well as guides to what information and documents are available.

— International League for Human Rights, on behalf of a group of New York-based lawyers who investigate cases of repression and seek redress through national and intergovernmental bodies. The group has documented human rights violations in Guinea, Argentina, and Indonesia and has acted to ensure that due process is observed in U.S. deportation proceedings against Haitians who have illegally immigrated to Florida.

— International Rescue Committee, for support of a Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees. The commission has investigated conditions in Southeast Asian refugee camps and has promoted public and private action in the U.S. to admit more Indochinese refugees.

— Survival International, a London-based group that works on behalf of isolated nomadic tribes in the rain forests of South America and the Pacific. Their existence is threatened by disease, encroachment on their land, and, in some cases, murder. Working through anthropologists and missionaries who have established contact with these people, Survival publishes a quarterly *Review* on the situation of endangered tribes and files protests with governments.

— Writers and Scholars Educational Trust, also based in London, which monitors and conducts research on censorship and other abuses of intellectual freedom. The group publishes *Index on Censorship*, which contains summaries of individual cases as well as the writings of banned and jailed authors.

International Security and Arms Control.

As ratification of a second strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union was reaching its crucial test in the U.S. Senate, the Foundation completed a series of major grants to strengthen scholarly research and training on defense policy and arms control. Nine universities and research institutions received a total of nearly \$5 million for their efforts to encourage informed analysis and public debate on issues of global survival. With the advice of a panel of scholars, the recipients were selected from nineteen proposals submitted to the Foundation. This year's grants went to:

— University of California (Los Angeles), \$450,000, for studies of regional security problems in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

— Cornell University, \$500,000, primarily for a Peace Studies program on the nature of détente be-

tween the United States and the Soviet Union, and for an examination of the competition for natural resources as a source of international conflict.

— Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva), \$300,000, for analyses of security problems of Europe and the Third World.

— University of Lancaster (United Kingdom), \$285,000, for security studies on arms sales, industrial bases of defense, and European military forces.

— Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$1 million, for study of the impact of technology on defense and arms control policy.

— Rand Corporation, \$450,000, to examine the effect of new military technology on strategic balance, and the impact of arms transfers on regional and local conflicts.

— Stanford University, \$1 million, for seminars and courses on arms control and studies of U.S.-Asian security problems and the international control of nuclear energy.

Continued support went to the Brookings Institution for studies of U.S. defense policies, military expenditures, and strategic relations with other world powers. The new funding is for research on the command structures directing U.S. and Soviet missile forces, the organization and management of the U.S. Defense Department, the role of the Navy, and security problems of the Middle East. For a study of the global implications of substantial disarmament, a grant was made to the Institute for World Order.

International Economic Research. For the past six years the Foundation has supported a program of research on the profound changes that have occurred in the international economy — huge increases in the price of oil, the acceleration of worldwide inflation, increased competition for industrial goods, and disruptions in the international monetary system. Researchers are seeking a better understanding of the forces at work in order to help policy makers design reforms aimed at calming the economic environment.

In the sixth round of an international competition, grants totaling \$373,000 were awarded to scholars in seven countries for research on topics ranging from the restructuring of the cotton-textile industry to the role of trade credit in the transmission of monetary disturbances.

In addition, the Brookings Institution received funds to study the growing economic strength of the advanced developing countries. Subjects will include the problems of adjustment by the United States to the new manufacturing capacity of some countries and U.S. aid and investment policy toward them.

The Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium received a grant for a series of seminars on the new European monetary system and its role in the development of common European policies on inflation, trade, and monetary and exchange rate management.

For a study by two American scholars of the Soviet Union's "second economy" — economic activity carried on privately outside the state-controlled system — a grant was made to the University of California (Berkeley).

The Institute for Research on Public Policy in Montreal received \$450,000 to work on international economic problems of relevance to Canada. Studies will cover such issues as the role of foreign investment and multinational enterprises, Canada's development assistance policies, and the growth of trading blocs.

International Relations, Fellowships, East-West Affairs.

With a grant of \$50,000, the Foundation concluded its support for the 1980s Project of the Council on Foreign Relations. This five-year research effort addressed problems likely to be faced by the United States in the international environment of the next decade. Twenty-one special studies and four summary volumes have been or will be published, covering North-South relations, nuclear weapons and world politics, the international economic system, and human rights. The council has been disseminating its findings through radio and television discussions, meetings of foreign affairs councils, and forums at colleges and universities.

Continued support also went to the United Nations Association for efforts to promote greater public awareness of problems before the U.N., and to the Trilateral Commission, a group of business, labor, academic, and political leaders whose purpose is to promote greater coordination of policy among the United States, Western Europe, and Japan.

A fellowship program in American studies for scholars from Western and Eastern Europe and Asia, which has been supported by more than \$10 million in Foundation funds, received a supplementary grant. Administered by the American Council of Learned Societies since it began in 1960, the program has enabled hundreds of foreign scholars to come to the U.S. to study American civilization and institutions.

Other fellowship programs supported by the Foundation this year included those of the Council on Foreign Relations, for young government officials and scholars; and of the Fund for Peace, for doctoral students in international relations. As in past years, the Social Science Research Council was granted \$1.2 million for pre- and postdoctoral research awards in international studies and for its committees of scholars on Western Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.

For the past decade the International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) has coordinated the exchange of scholars and scientists between the United States and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This year the Foundation provided \$500,000 for additional funding of these exchanges, which in 1977-78 numbered 630 scholars and graduate students. IREX also sponsors symposia and joint research projects by

American and East European scholars. Most of its support now comes from the federal government.

The Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies was granted funds for a workshop on the prospects for East-West cooperation in sharing energy. The workshop is one of a series, begun in 1975 with Foundation support, to promote greater East-West dialogue on common problems. Michigan State University received a grant for a study of the impact of the mass media on Soviet society.

Development Studies. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was formed in 1975 to conduct research on the production, consumption, and distribution of food, particularly in the low-income countries. The Foundation provides about 20 per cent of its budget; other support comes from the Rockefeller Foundation and the International Development Research Centre of Canada. In 1980 IFPRI will become eligible for funding through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the consortium of governments, international aid agencies, and private foundations that annually gives more than \$100 million to a worldwide network of agricultural research centers. This year the Foundation granted IFPRI \$500,000, to be used in part to complete a study of investment requirements to meet minimum food needs and an analysis of the food production in sixteen fast-growing countries.

The American Universities Field Staff (AUFSS) received a grant aimed at improving the quality of reporting on various parts of the world. AUFSS publishes Field Staff Reports, written by scholars who live abroad and return regularly to the U.S. to lecture on university campuses.

Continued support also was received by the Overseas Development Council, which disseminates information within the United States on the problems of the developing countries. The funds will be used in part for seminars for Congressional staff and other Washington-area specialists on food production and rural development problems of poor countries.

In addition to activities in developing countries dealing with the special needs of women (see pages 25, 26, 28, 32), the Foundation supports a worldwide program of research and consulting activities on women's participation in social and economic development. The program, for which \$175,000 was set aside this year, has addressed such issues as the productive activities of rural women, sex differences in determining access to education, changes in sex roles, and the revision of national data systems to reflect more fully women's needs and contributions.

For research and an inter-university symposium on the role of government-run business and industry in developing countries, grants were made to Boston University and Harvard. The program will examine the efficiency of these enterprises, the extent to which they require subsidies, and their role in foreign trade.

GENERAL

Since its establishment as a national philanthropy, the Foundation has regularly made grants for activities in Michigan, its state of origin. This year funds went to the United Foundation for support of charitable activities in the Detroit metropolitan area; to Focus: HOPE, a civil rights organization that works with students, teachers, and community residents to facilitate the desegregation of Detroit suburban schools; and to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund for a statewide project to bring down barriers to full educational opportunity for women and girls in public schools (see page 3).

The Foundation also contributes annually to the

Fund for the City of New York, which was established by the Foundation in recognition of the benefits it derives from the city as a tax-exempt property owner. The fund seeks to improve the quality of life within the city mainly by supporting projects aimed at improving the effectiveness of municipal services. One example is a project to help set performance standards for the improved operation of city hospitals and nursing homes, child-care agencies, and prisons. Another is Project Scoreboard, which monitors the cleanliness of city streets and parks. Over the past twelve years, the Foundation has made grants to the fund totaling \$13.1 million.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in fiscal 1979. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1979 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval

amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1979 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)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH					
MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES IN SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES					
Strengthening institutions of higher education					
Atlanta University Center	\$2,000,000	\$795,082	Navajo Tribal Council [\$150,159—1976]		50,685
Boricua College	29,894	29,894	New York, City University of	2,700	2,700
California State University (Northridge)			Perspectives International	15,000	15,000
[\$125,000—1976]		27,000	Puerto Rican Migration Research Consortium		
Fisk University (Tennessee) [\$1,400,000—1978]		425,000	[\$117,088—1978]		22,454
Howard University [\$63,193—1978]		11,560	Southern Education Foundation		
Phelps Stokes Fund [\$50,000—1978]		50,000	[\$86,250—1978]	(85)	86,165
United Negro College Fund [\$2,500,000—1978]		2,500,000	Southern Regional Education, Board of Control		
Universidad Boricua—Puerto Rican Research			for (Georgia)	49,000	
and Resources Center (New York)			Washington, University of	114,932	8,138
[\$280,000—1975]	(29,894)		Postdoctoral fellowships for minority scholars		
Research, policy analysis, and technical assistance					
American Indian Higher Education Consortium			Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral		
[\$139,698—1978]		17,270	Sciences (Palo Alto)	50,000	25,000
Arizona, University of	21,000		Educational Testing Service [\$373,500—1978]		208,432
College and University Personnel Association	53,730	31,618	Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton)	50,000	25,000
Council for the Advancement of Experimental			National Academy of Sciences	1,359,400	120,000
Learning [\$196,750—1977]	135,000	136,958	Newberry Library (Chicago)	46,000	23,000
Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1978]	164,043	182,692	Wisconsin, University of	50,000	25,000
Higher Education Research Institute (Los			Woodrow Wilson International Center for		
Angeles)	700,000	270,000	Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Howard University	277,308		Doctoral fellowships		
Mexican American Legal Defense and			Council of Southern Universities		
Educational Fund	114,100	27,800	[\$5,852,000—1977]	(150,000)	1,786,717
National Association for Equal Opportunity in			Educational Testing Service [\$4,738,000—1977]	(150,000)	1,682,120
Higher Education [\$300,000—1978]		105,000	Foundation-managed project [\$8,000,000—1977]	(320,116)	3,144
National Association of College and University			Robert R. Moton Memorial Institute		
Business Officers (NACUBO)	25,000	25,000	[\$122,298—1977]		(50,161)
National Association of State Universities and			Studies and conferences on the Supreme Court's "Bakke" decision		
Land-Grant Colleges [\$20,756—1977]		16,950	American Council on Education [\$80,000—1978]		80,000
National Indian Training and Research Center	100,000	80,000	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	18,075	18,075
National Tribal Chairmen's Fund			Racial desegregation in schools and post-secondary institutions		
[\$150,000—1978]		71,494	Alabama Center for Higher Education	31,250	10,000
National Urban League	109,480	63,480	American Friends Service Committee		
			[\$276,600—1977]		50,000
			Bar-Ilan University (Israel)	19,550	19,550
			Boston University	24,857	24,857
			Citizens Council for Ohio Public Schools		
			[\$12,000—1977]		6,000
			Community Television of Southern California		
			(KCET—Los Angeles)	25,000	
			Council on Anthropology and Education	7,500	7,500
			Duke University	100,000	91,649
			Education Commission of the States		
			[\$225,000—1977]		75,000
			Foundation-managed project: education		
			programs for minorities [\$370,000—1978]	(1,363)	78,230

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Hartford, University of	120,911	14,316	Career advancement and vocational opportunity		
Harvard University	5,000		American Association of School Administrators	67,104	
Institute of Judicial Administration	219,240	21,460	Boston Theological Institute [\$9,000—1978]		3,000
Institute for Services to Education	273,282	134,702	National Council of Negro Women	21,000	21,000
Institute for Southern Studies	6,000	6,000	Studies and materials on sex-role stereotyping		
Maryland, University of	25,000	25,000	Feminist Press [\$25,000—1978]		25,000
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)	25,000	25,000	Stanford University [\$150,000—1978]		24,200
Michigan, University of	77,000	77,000			
Morehouse College	25,000	25,000	HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING		
Municipal League of Seattle and King County	36,060	36,060	Urban-oriented institutions		
Winston-Salem State University	80,000	7,750	American Association of State Colleges and Universities [\$168,156—1978]		63,059
Ethnic studies, conferences, and materials			District of Columbia, University of the [\$112,490—1978]		50,000
Atlanta University Center [\$501,680—1970]		40,393	Educational Facilities Laboratories	7,262	7,262
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$527,508—1971]		43,285	Hartford, University of [\$104,000—1978]		78,000
Harvard University	3,000		Jersey City State College [\$115,000—1978]		115,000
New York, City University of	254,598	31,825	Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$100,000—1978]		76,670
Leadership Development Program			Miles College (Alabama) [\$115,103—1978]		60,640
Center for Community Change [\$650,858—1975]	(70,296)	(46,438)	San Francisco Consortium [\$99,800—1978]		99,800
National Indian Training and Research Center [\$300,000—1975]		23,500	Financing and management of higher education		
			American Association of State Colleges and Universities	174,885	24,885
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN			American Council on Education	22,325	22,325
Monitoring laws and regulations related to women's rights			Brookings Institution [\$184,590—1978]		72,000
Association of American Colleges	150,000	150,000	Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America [\$95,982—1977]		9,408
Council of Chief State School Officers [\$300,000—1978]		40,000	Claremont University Center	60,000	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$150,000—1978]		87,000	College Entrance Examination Board	275,000	102,620
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	160,258	108,571	Education Commission of the States [\$129,937—1978]		121,782
Women's Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund [\$150,000—1978]		75,000	Educational Facilities Laboratories [\$15,000—1978]		15,000
Research, training, conferences, and publications			National Association of College and University Business Officers [\$142,000—1978]		113,750
American Association of University Professors	20,800	20,800	National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges [\$55,000—1978]		30,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Berlin)	2,200	2,200	Nebraska, University of (Lincoln) [\$100,000—1975]		40,300
Association of American Colleges	71,730	23,620	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [\$25,000—1978]		16,000
Brown University [\$150,000—1978]		25,000	Stanford University [\$100,000—1974]		25,007
Federation of Organizations for Professional Women	3,000	3,000	Western Center on Law and Poverty [\$126,368—1978]		106,974
Foundation for the European Center for Women's Studies in a Changing Society	60,000		Intercollegiate cooperation		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, experiments, fellowships [\$400,000—1978]	(168,458)	37,792	College Venture Consortium	20,045	20,045
Great Lakes Colleges Association	53,950		New York University [\$68,225—1978]		17,056
Maryland, University of [\$25,000—1978]		25,000	Staten Island Continuum of Education [\$66,258—1977]		20,000
National Society for Internships and Experiential Education	16,941	16,941	Policy studies and conferences on higher education		
New England Coalition for Educational Leaders	66,575	19,975	Academy of Political Science	5,000	5,000
New York, City University of	15,684	15,684	American Assembly	15,000	15,000
North Carolina, University of	69,280	25,000	American Association of University Professors	17,960	17,960
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	99,125	50,000	American Council on Education [\$200,000—1978]		135,304
Pennsylvania, University of [\$100,000—1978]		75,000	Association of American Universities [\$20,000—1978]		20,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies	25,000	25,000	California, University of (Berkeley)	24,900	
Smith College	5,000	5,000	Coalition of Independent College and University Students	19,100	19,100
Southwest Educational Development Laboratory	63,269		Educational Commission of the States	145,000	51,076
Utah, University of	24,960	11,765	European Cultural Foundation (Netherlands)	5,000	
Research and resource centers			Foundation-managed project: research and conferences	97,718	60,269
Arizona, University of	164,531	13,711	Harvard University	6,626	1,085
Columbia University [\$275,000—1978]		119,800	Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles) [\$100,000—1976]		18,750
Kansas, University of	100,000	16,050	Michigan, University of	54,892	
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1977]		26,945			
New York, City University of	24,910	24,910			
Queen Elizabeth House (Oxford University)	12,000				
Radcliffe College [\$300,000—1976]		27,500			
Simmons College [\$150,000—1977]		50,000			
Stanford University [\$97,000—1976]		28,414			
Wellesley College [\$200,000—1978]	13,000	71,744			
Wisconsin, University of	174,320	13,556			

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Commission on Research	100,000	60,000	Education Commission of the States	500,000	116,669
New England Board of Higher Education	24,900	24,900	Education Law Center	450,000	260,417
Yale University	58,527	16,394	Foundation-administered project: studies, conferences, and small grants	204,554	127,620
Private colleges: research, planning, and technical assistance			Illinois, University of	4,528	4,528
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities Research Foundation [\$63,000—1977]		32,000	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$450,000—1977]		225,000
Austin College (Texas)	20,000	20,000	League of Women Voters Education Fund	228,463	10,000
Conference of Small Private Colleges	53,650		London School of Economics and Political Science [\$214,300—1976]		8,400
Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges [\$60,000—1978]		30,000	National Conference of State Legislatures	211,084	
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities [\$54,100—1977]		28,300	New Hampshire, University of	99,958	60,000
Foundation-managed project: grants to state associations [\$515,000—1977]	(3,228)	8,186	New York, State of	150,000	150,000
Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri [\$60,375—1977]		29,775	New York University [\$160,000—1978]		120,000
National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities [\$55,000—1978]		55,000	Northwestern University [\$45,362—1978]		4,536
Research and technical assistance on faculty collective bargaining, tenure, and retirement			Rand Corporation [\$108,704—1978]		108,704
American Arbitration Association [\$48,750—1978]		48,750	Rutgers University [\$300,000—1977]	10,000	149,701
American Association of University Professors [\$6,695—1978]		6,695	San Diego State University	52,181	
Association of American Colleges [\$70,000—1978]	100,000	110,665	Stanford University [\$250,580—1978]		249,700
Hampshire College [\$46,700—1978]		15,567	Strathclyde, University of (Scotland)	14,400	14,400
Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles) [\$39,061—1978]		15,061	Teachers College	7,769	7,769
New York, City University of	24,750	24,750	Youth Project [\$185,000—1978]		54,167
Experiments in instructional patterns and curriculum			Minorities in school finance reform		
Association of American Colleges [\$500,000—1978]		243,346	Greater Newark Urban Coalition [\$148,256—1977]		49,103
Elderhostel (Newton, Mass.) [\$22,940—1978]		22,940	Intercultural Development Research Association [\$240,000—1977]		80,000
Fairleigh Dickinson University [\$57,090—1978]		38,574	National Urban Coalition	125,000	31,250
Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$18,000—1978]		18,000	Western Service Systems [\$200,000—1978]		75,000
Michigan, University of [\$99,140—1978]		31,934	CHILDREN'S RIGHTS		
New Rochelle, College of	24,500		Advocacy organizations		
New York, State University of [\$95,000—1977]		31,750	American Friends Service Committee	21,800	
The Open University (England)	30,000	30,000	Children's Defense Fund (formerly Washington Research Project, Inc.)	900,000	300,000
St. John's College (Annapolis) [\$22,000—1978]		11,000	Children's Rights Group [\$180,000—1978]		70,000
Shared Educational Experiences [\$65,000—1976]	(65,000)		Research and projects on public policies affecting children		
Swarthmore College [\$120,000—1974]		10,000	Action for Children's Television (ACT)	150,000	120,000
Doctoral studies, fellowships, and research in the social sciences and humanities			Columbia University (Graduate School of Business) [\$25,000—1978]		25,000
American Council of Learned Societies [\$7,000,000—1970]		605,805	Constitutional Rights Foundation	25,000	
Cornell University [\$4,400,000—1965]		4,319	National Academy of Sciences [\$82,300—1978]		20,550
Library of Congress [\$500,000—1971]		20,817	Pacific Oaks College [\$9,900—1978]	7,375	13,275
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$1,100,000—1975]		200,000	RESEARCH AND PROJECTS ON ADOLESCENCE		
Political Science Study Center (Italy) [\$75,000—1972]		12,000	American Civil Liberties Union (Georgia)	17,750	17,750
White House Fellows Foundation [\$50,000—1976]	(20,000)		Chicago Community Trust	25,000	25,000
Research libraries			Columbia University	5,000	5,000
Council on Library Resources [\$2,500,000—1977]	750,000	877,000	Foundation-managed project: studies, experiments [\$200,000—1978]	(27,500)	10,701
New York Public Library [\$600,000—1978]		562,260	Girls Clubs of America (for National Collaboration for Youth) [\$36,190—1978]		18,095
SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM			North Carolina, University of [\$150,000—1978]		50,000
Analysis and technical and legal services			Push for Excellence	175,000	155,380
Board of Education of the City of New York	50,000	50,000	Solomon Fuller Institute [\$67,892—1978]	61,889	69,889
Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools [\$166,600—1978]		70,000	UCI Foundation	25,000	25,000
Citizens Education Center Northwest	150,000	40,000	LEARNING RESEARCH AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT		
Council of State Governments (for National Conference of State Legislators) [\$271,755—1976]		105,772	Research, training, conferences, and publications		
			American Friends Service Committee	24,617	24,617
			Boston University	11,199	
			California, University of (Berkeley)	19,422	19,422
			California, University of (San Diego) [\$114,966—1978]		114,966
			Center for Applied Linguistics	473,193	204,435
			Cincinnati, University of	9,500	
			College for Human Services	9,400	6,550
			Council on Learning	25,000	25,000

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
East Anglia, University of (England)	36,870		Management education		
Education Development Center [\$132,406—1978]		16,625	Foundation-managed projects: conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European and U. S. S. R. management education specialists [\$40,585—1978]	845	1,672
Foundation-managed project: consultants, conferences	188,607	82,910	Social science research and training		
Foundation-managed project: research on effects of television on children [\$50,000—1976]		1,925	Essex, University of (England) [\$272,500—1970]		17,445
Geneva, University of [\$151,600—1976-1978]	25,000	111,221	Foundation-managed project: research and training awards to social scientists [\$300,000—1973]		150
Harvard University [\$397,160—1978]		196,568	Social Science Research Council [\$200,000—1968]		11,626
Institute for Southern Studies	23,750	23,750			
Jerusalem, Hebrew University of	100,744	47,999	Total, Education and Research	<u>\$14,585,170</u>	<u>\$21,480,195</u>
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$160,814—1978]		80,407			
Max Planck Society for the Promotion of Scientific Studies (Netherlands)	10,000	10,000			
Ministry of Culture and Education (Iceland) [\$12,980—1977]	1,000	5,000			
National Academy of Education [\$411,900—1974]		48,000			
Rand Corporation	311,198	35,000			
Rockefeller University [\$300,000—1975]	(49)	29,657			
San Francisco, University of	3,790	3,790			
Syracuse University [\$203,837—1978]	20,000	65,900			
U. S. Conference of Mayors	175,000	68,346			
Washington, University of [\$107,931—1976]		43,895			
Yale University	2,500	2,500			
Experiments in learning					
American Federation of Teachers [\$286,300—1978]		115,884	CENTERS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS		
Appalshop, Inc. [\$129,625—1976]		49,352	Brookings Institution		
Constitutional Rights Foundation [\$350,000—1976]		88,000	"Setting National Priorities" series	\$100,000	\$68,245
Foundation-managed project: Israeli research on learning [\$220,000—1978]	(120,294)	20,943	Highlander Research and Education Center (Tennessee)		
Foxfire Fund	12,500	12,500	Public policy resources in Appalachia [\$250,000—1978]		40,754
George Peabody College for Teachers (Georgia) [\$24,988—1978]		24,988	National Academy of Sciences		
Philadelphia Board of Education [\$240,000—1974]		70,000	Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences	120,000	35,000
Advanced training for school administrators and policy makers					
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership [\$1,500,000—1977])		333,372			
In-school staff development					
Foundation-managed project: research and evaluation of teacher centers [\$118,563—1978]		14,251			
Hull House Association [\$1,795—1978]		1,795			
Public understanding of public school education					
City School News (New York City) [\$15,000—1978]		15,000			
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute	9,450				
Education Commission of the States [\$160,400—1977]		53,400			
Education Writers Association	2,100	2,100			
United Parents Association of New York City	20,000				
Advisory and technical assistance					
Educational Testing Service [\$219,982—1977-1978]		209,982			
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Stockholm) [\$4,300—1978]		4,300			
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE					
American Council of Learned Societies					
Report on Chinese education	9,430	7,542			
Humanities research in Greece					
American Council of Learned Societies [\$33,810—1975]		7,320			
Philosophical Research Center (Athens) [\$332,390—1974]		20,715			

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

CENTERS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS

Brookings Institution

"Setting National Priorities" series \$100,000 \$68,245

Highlander Research and Education Center (Tennessee)

Public policy resources in Appalachia
[\$250,000—1978] 40,754

National Academy of Sciences

Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences 120,000 35,000

SUBJECTS OF CONTINUING INTEREST

Agriculture, nutrition, and food policy

California, University of (Davis) 12,200 12,200
North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research 25,000 25,000
Resources for the Future 5,981 5,981

Atlanta University Center

Support for "Black Economic Review"
[\$24,000—1977] 6,000

Economics and public finance

Brookings Institution 50,000 25,000
Institute for Democratic Socialism 5,000 5,000
Michigan, University of 10,000 10,000

Policy issues affecting women and families

Columbia University 60,000 60,000
Cornell University 109,621
Educational Broadcasting Corporation 88,000 88,000
George Washington University [\$75,000—1978] 10,000
Harvard University [\$150,000—1978] 45,096
Urban Institute [\$300,000—1978] 184,670

Presidential and Constitutional studies

American Political Science Association
[\$250,000—1978] 93,000
Center for the Study of the Presidency 15,000 15,000
Foundation-managed project: development of
Presidential studies program [\$23,605—1978] (18,771) 796
National Endowment for the Humanities
[\$151,023—1978] 39,480
Towson State University 4,720 4,720
Vanderbilt University 3,771 3,771

Values and humanistic perspectives

American Foundation for the Blind 60,000 60,000
California, University of (Berkeley) 51,671 1,671
Foundation-managed project: awards to young
scholars and writers 500,000
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences 116,000 59,700
Maryland, University of [\$50,000—1978] 25,000

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Humanities Center [\$125,000—1978]		62,500	Mexican American Unity Council [\$300,000—1978]		162,500
SPECIAL INQUIRIES			Mississippi Action for Community Education [\$450,000—1978]		200,000
Foundation-managed project			South East Alabama Self-Help Association [\$400,000—1978]		\$231,397
Program development and small-grant actions [\$400,000—1978]	(58,906)	82,622	South East Community Organization (Baltimore) [\$2,000—1976]	19,947	21,947
Harvard University			Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore) [\$200,000—1978]		75,000
Development of a new social theory by Professor Roberto Mangabeira Unger	104,400	104,400	Southern Development Foundation [\$300,000—1978]		102,000
National Academy of Public Administration			Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland) [\$300,000—1978]		150,000
Study on senior government managers	6,000	6,000	Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles) [\$450,000—1978]		225,000
Research on the nonprofit sector			The Woodlawn Organization (Chicago)	400,000	241,275
Wisconsin, University of	30,000	7,000	The Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia) [\$325,000—1978]		88,544
Yale University	100,000	25,000	Economic and manpower development, social services, technical assistance, and evaluation		
Studies of Proposition 13			Center for Community Change [\$350,000—1978]	5,000	165,000
California Center for Research and Education in Government [\$54,500—1978]		34,500	Chicago Community Trust	28,000	23,417
Rand Corporation	219,500	96,729	Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$150,000—1978]	167,266	181,186
Yale University			Indian Education Training, Inc. [\$40,000—1978]		20,000
Study of relevance of social science research	75,000	75,000	National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs	5,000	5,000
GRADUATE TRAINING IN PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS			National Urban League	5,000	5,000
Curriculum development			St. Philip's Community Service Council (New York City)	24,800	24,800
Boston University [\$72,000—1978]		15,000	Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation		
Chicago, University of [\$100,000—1978]		40,000	Agudath Israel of America (New York City)	65,000	40,000
Graduate centers			Argus Community (Bronx)	20,000	20,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1976]		20,000	Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (New York City) [\$95,000—1978]		70,000
Harvard University [\$200,000—1976]		66,666	Boston-Fenway Program	10,000	10,000
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1977]		11,559	Bronx Frontier Development Corporation [\$50,000—1978]		25,000
Rand Corporation [\$100,000—1976]		6,000	Foundation-managed projects: conferences, projects, and technical assistance [\$130,000—1978]	(79,495)	12,542
Stanford University [\$100,000—1976]		24,800	National Association of Neighborhoods	29,495	29,495
Teaching materials			National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs [\$400,000—1978]	85,000	225,000
Duke University and the Rand Corporation	158,000	50,000	National Training and Information Center	110,000	110,000
Total, Public Policy and Social Organization	<u>\$1,952,187</u>	<u>\$1,651,860</u>	Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore [\$97,000—1978]	20,000	59,000

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Community Foundation of Greater Washington

Endowment fund \$100,000

Drug Abuse Council

Research, technical assistance, and information
services [\$2,100,000—1976] 35,000 \$155,000

Studies and development of projects

Foundation-managed project 63,964

Technical assistance and advisory services for grant recipients

Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1977] (6,000) 10,390

COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Community development corporations

Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation
(Brooklyn) 150,000 575,000

Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)
[\$150,000—1978] 25,000

Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation
(Boston) [\$40,000—1978] 25,000 35,000

Home Education Livelihood Program (New
Mexico) 30,000 30,000

162,500

200,000

\$231,397

21,947

75,000

102,000

150,000

225,000

241,275

88,544

165,000

23,417

181,186

20,000

5,000

5,000

24,800

40,000

20,000

70,000

10,000

25,000

12,542

29,495

110,000

59,000

40,000

12,500

9,734

19,360

20,000

25,000

100,000

27,685

9,300

125,000

27,250

75,000

79,000

(49,500)

(49,500)

70,000

73,100

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
WORKERS AND THE WORKPLACE					
Studies and experiments on the quality of working life					
California, University of (Berkeley)	12,635	12,635	Foundation-managed project: research, special projects, and conferences	255,424	14,566
Foundation-managed project: research on worker discontent [\$150,000—1978]	6,065	59,443	Gesell Institute of Child Development	15,000	15,000
Harvard University	15,000		Massachusetts Department of Youth Services [144,346—1978]		62,500
Industrial Cooperative Association	15,000	9,000	Massachusetts Institute of Technology [119,877—1977-1978]		99,877
Inter-Seminary Theological Education for Ministry	8,000	8,000	National Bureau of Economic Research [24,948—1978]		12,548
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1978]		52,896	National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.	10,000	10,000
Public Agenda Foundation	75,000		Phelps-Stokes Fund [\$24,929—1978]		4,729
Resolution (San Francisco)	4,900	4,900	Tulane University [\$15,000—1978]		11,250
Wayne State University	15,000	15,000	Vera Institute of Justice [\$112,000—1977]		56,000
Work in America Institute [\$400,000—1978]		200,000	Yale University [\$48,750—1978]		36,750
Foundation for New Educational Projects					
Audiovisual documentary on municipal union bargaining in New York City	6,900	6,900	Supported-work studies and demonstration projects		
Manpower policy and employment studies, conferences, and technical assistance			Dispensario San Antonio	25,000	25,000
George Washington University [\$171,307—1978]		47,300	Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation [\$2,000,000—1978]		650,000
National Council on Employment Policy [80,773—1978]		47,000	Transitional Employment Enterprises	25,000	25,000
Minority opportunity in unions			Vera Institute of Justice	20,000	20,000
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund	35,000	17,500	CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY		
National Manpower Institute	4,500	4,500	Affirmative action studies and projects		
National Opinion Research Center			Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	12,000	12,000
Studies of race relations and ethnicity [\$175,000—1978]		60,000	National Bureau of Economic Research	26,010	26,010
Occupational health and safety studies			Equal opportunity in housing and strengthening interracial neighborhoods		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1978]		200,000	American Jewish Committee	10,000	10,000
Center for Law and Social Policy	12,000	12,000	Foundation-managed project: development of fair housing programs [\$300,000—1977]	(115,360)	16,347
INFORM, Inc.	10,000	10,000	Housing Authority of Portland (Oregon)	50,000	
WGBH Education Foundation (Boston)			Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities (Chicago)	25,000	25,000
TV series on American labor history	125,000		Metro Fair Housing Services (Decatur, Ga.)	6,000	6,000
THE UNDERCLASS					
Welfare, social service, and employment programs					
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund [\$15,000—1978]		15,000	Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments [\$35,000—1976]		5,000
Center for Community Change	20,000	20,000	National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing [\$500,000—1978]		273,000
Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Puertorriqueña	40,000	40,000	National Neighbors	120,000	85,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	15,000	15,000	Potomac Institute [\$100,000—1978]		56,600
Columbia University	64,862	15,862	Regional Plan Association (New York)	3,500	3,500
Community Service Society of New York Corporation for Public-Private Ventures [\$600,000—1978]	12,500	342,500	Suburban Action Institute [\$50,000—1978]		15,000
Foundation-managed project: studies and projects in employment and social policy [\$150,000—1978]	89,567	163,185	Legal defense funds		
Foundation-managed project: programs to improve the status of Hispanic Americans	45,000	7,285	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	75,000	93,750
Greater Hartford Process	25,000	20,000	Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund [887,200—1978]		318,875
Institute of Public Services Performance	10,000	10,000	National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing [425,000—1978]		213,000
Jobs for Delaware Graduates	150,000	50,000	Native American Rights Fund [600,000—1978]		368,653
Jobs for Youth-Boston	8,000	8,000	NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [500,000—1978]	10,000	195,000
La Casa de Puerto Rico	25,000	25,000	Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund [225,000—1978]		112,500
National Black United Fund	5,000	5,000	National advocacy organizations		
National Bureau of Economic Research	57,000	28,500	American Indian Historical Society [140,000—1978]		45,000
One Stop Immigration Center (Los Angeles)	25,000		NAACP Special Contribution Fund [560,000—1978]		256,667
Opportunities Industrialization Center (New York City) [\$15,000—1978]		15,000	National Council of La Raza [300,000—1978]	10,000	72,500
Puerto Rican Family Institute	20,000	20,000	National Council of Negro Women [100,000—1978]		30,000
Vanderbilt University	12,000	12,000	National Urban League [1,100,000—1978]		409,169
Vassar College	19,500		National and regional resource centers		
Health, nutrition, socially troublesome behavior, and juvenile violence					
Columbia University (Institute of Human Nutrition) [\$48,000—1978]		36,500	Catholic University of America [150,000—1978]	150,000	162,500
			Joint Center for Political Studies [900,000—1978]		424,000
			Notre Dame, University of [\$73,000—1978]		32,000
			Southern Regional Council [305,000—1978]	28,000	191,000
			Public administration and legal training		
			Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences [25,000—1977]	(10,000)	604
			International City Management Association [20,000—1978]		5,000

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration [\$29,931—1978]	(16,724)	(16,724)	Harvard College	41,000	21,118
Seattle University	75,000	33,914	Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution [\$150,000—1978]		75,000
Washington, University of	10,000	10,000	Institute of Judicial Administration	15,000	15,000
Voter Education Project			Kettering, Charles F., Foundation	25,000	25,000
Registration and education programs [\$175,000—1978]	15,000	51,000	National Conference of State Legislatures	75,000	35,000
			National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs	12,000	12,000
STATUS OF WOMEN			National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services	50,000	50,000
Child-care services and public policy analysis			Task Force on Children Out of School	18,000	18,000
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	157,293	157,293	Temple University	15,200	15,200
Bank Street College of Education [\$100,000—1978]		50,000	United States Conference of Mayors [\$200,000—1977]		37,966
Child Care Resource Center (Cambridge, Mass.)	20,000	20,000	Urban Environment Conference Foundation [\$72,000—1977]	56,500	56,750
Children's Council of San Francisco	86,000	86,000	Wisconsin Law Alumni Association [\$18,000—1978]		18,000
Council for International Urban Liaison	20,000	20,000	Corrections, courts, criminal law, criminology research, and training		
Day Care and Child Development Council of America	20,000	20,000	American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	25,000	25,000
National Black Child Development Institute[\$168,000—1978]	10,000	73,393	American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (National Prison Project) [\$40,000—1978]		10,000
Legal action			Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy	150,000	80,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation [\$300,000—1978]		150,000	Criminal Justice Publications	433,000	231,250
Equal Rights Advocates	2,900	2,900	Foundation-managed project: research and conferences on organized crime in the U. S. [\$200,000—1977]	(175,000)	5,218
Texas, University of, Law School Foundation	8,000	8,000	Foundation-managed project: study by Charles E. Silberman on crime and justice [\$62,500—1977]	1,231	1,655
Women's Law Fund [\$200,000—1978]		100,000	Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice	23,023	20,023
Women's Legal Defense Fund [\$100,000—1978]		65,000	Harvard University [\$250,000—1978]		19,958
Research, technical assistance, conferences, dissemination of information			Legal Action Center of the City of New York [\$250,000—1978]		120,000
American Health Foundation	15,000	15,000	Legal Research and Services for the Elderly [\$35,000—1978]		11,250
American Veterans Committee	10,847	10,847	Rutgers University [\$5,000—1977]	(2,008)	2,992
Coalition of Labor Union Women	41,500	41,500	South Forty Corporation (New York City)	3,000	3,000
Communication for Change (New York City)	5,000	5,000	Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons	15,000	15,000
Cornell University (School of Industrial and Labor Relations) [\$160,000—1977]	5,000	86,900	United Nations	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, studies, and conferences [\$100,000—1978]	40,153	75,490	Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility		
Michigan Council for the Humanities	10,000	10,000	Clinical legal education [\$5,000,000—1974]		485,000
Ms. Foundation for Women	10,000		East Tennessee Research Corporation		
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$151,000—1978]		51,000	Legal services for the poor [\$90,000—1976]		2,500
National Manpower Institute	15,000	15,000	Police Foundation		
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$46,000—1978]		23,000	Police research and training [\$2,000,000—1978]		1,800,000
Princeton University	24,500		Public interest law and accounting		
Rutgers University (Center for the American Woman and Politics of the Eagleton Institute of Politics)	60,000	40,000	Accountants for the Public Interest	13,000	13,000
Wider Opportunities for Women	3,000	3,000	Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D. C.) [\$800,000—1978]		559,640
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy	5,475	5,475	For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center (Washington, D. C.) [\$440,000—1978]		200,000
Women's Action Alliance	125,000	12,500	Georgetown University	260,000	151,644
Women's Resource Network	10,000	10,000	Public Advocates (San Francisco) [\$600,000—1978]		424,000
Working Women National Association of Office Workers	130,000	70,000	Vera Institute of Justice		
Youth Project [\$10,000—1978]		10,000	Studies and demonstration programs	650,000	475,000
Teen-age pregnancy and parenthood			William Nelson Cromwell Foundation		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation [\$83,275—1978]		43,725	History of U. S. Courts of Appeals and biography of Judge Learned Hand [\$80,000—1967]		8,750
Family Focus (Evanston, Ill.)	27,312	20,484			
Illinois Department of Public Aid	41,966	41,966	IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE		
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis)	118,251	88,689	Citizen involvement and voluntarism		
LAW AND JUSTICE			Academy for Educational Development	8,889	8,889
Conflict resolution			Call for Action [\$18,000—1978]		8,000
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$25,000—1978]		7,600	League of Women Voters of the Tri-State Metropolitan Region (New York City)	5,000	5,000
American Arbitration Association	82,290	5,000	Public policy research, evaluation, and training		
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	5,000	5,000	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	18,000	18,000
Bryn Mawr College	8,000	8,000			
Community Justice Program (San Francisco)	105,000	60,000			
Foundation-managed project: studies and explorations	102,010	71,111			
Franklin Pierce Law Center	45,000	21,000			

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Brookings Institution	28,344	16,536	Conservation Foundation [\$500,000—1978]		267,000
Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area [\$19,750—1978]		19,750	Council for Science and Society (England) [\$14,000—1978]		2,000
Council on Municipal Performance (New York) [\$16,667—1978]		14,167	Foundation-managed project: managerial and program advisory services for International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Vienna) [\$135,000—1977]		106,202
Former Members of Congress [\$21,000—1978]		21,000	Harvard College	6,000	
National Academy of Public Administration	19,670	19,670	International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development (Boulder, Colo.) [\$36,855—1978]	15,000	36,855
Publications on municipal and state government			Marine Biological Laboratory	95,000	95,000
California Center for Research and Education in Government (<i>California Journal</i>)	14,000	14,000	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	38,140	38,140
<i>Empire State Report</i> (New York)	15,000	15,000	National Academy of Sciences [\$20,000—1978]	10,000	20,000
North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research (<i>North Carolina Insight</i>)	20,000		Oak Ridge Associated Universities [\$11,500—1978]		11,500
Sangamon State University (<i>Illinois Issues</i>)	44,752	36,000	Princeton University [\$285,000—1978]		47,334
State and local government research and advisory services			Resources for the Future	5,925,100	5,001,600
California, University of (Berkeley)	61,845	61,845	San Diego, County of [\$168,000—1973]	(14,995)	(1,991)
Center for Municipal and Metropolitan Research of the National Capital Area	100,000	41,666	Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York City)	1,000	
Committee for Progress in Allegheny County	20,000	20,000	Washington University	84,415	79,443
Foundation-managed project: planning for improvements in state and local government [\$4,880—1977]		1,331	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION		
National Academy of Public Administration	20,000	20,000	Graduate training and intern programs		
Task Force on Children Out of School [\$150,000—1977]		18,750	Center for Experiential Education (Lincoln, Mass.)	10,000	10,000
Urban research, training, and policy analysis			Foundation-managed project: studies and conferences [\$400,000—1978]	(266,496)	
Brookings Institution [\$100,000—1978]		60,400	Harvard College [\$144,000—1972]	(13,267)	(13,267)
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$550,700—1972]	(2,804)	1,396	London School of Economics and Political Science	20,000	12,500
Committee for Economic Development	75,000	37,500	New York University	22,200	
Foundation-managed project: research on university urban involvement [\$10,000—1976]		855	Washington, University of [\$50,000—1974]		120
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria) [\$150,000—1975]	(75,000)		Research and conferences on corporate responsibility		
National Municipal League	30,000	30,000	Council on Economic Priorities [\$100,000—1978]		33,334
National Urban Fellows	15,000	15,000	INFORM, Inc. [\$100,000—1978]		25,000
Policy Studies Organization	4,500	4,500	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND MEDIATION		
Urban Institute	1,350,000	597,500	Environmental law		
New York City's fiscal problems: research, citizen participation, and information services			Conservation Foundation	10,000	10,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund [\$2,500—1978]		2,500	Environmental Defense Fund	250,000	186,459
Columbia University [\$49,500—1978]		49,500	Environmental Mediation International	15,000	15,000
Foundation-managed project: studies and transitional support for city-dependent projects [\$125,000—1978]	(41,690)	518	Natural Resources Defense Council [\$1,125,000—1978]	515,000	564,638
New School for Social Research	19,280		Oregon Land Use Project (1000 Friends of Oregon) [\$85,000—1978]		37,715
New York, City University of	32,050	32,050	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund [\$85,000—1978]	170,000	255,000
Total, National Affairs	\$8,436,629	\$17,734,523	Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest [\$850,000—1977]		250,000

RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Adelphi University	\$10,000	\$10,000
American Assembly	20,000	20,000
Brookings Institution	175,000	71,276
California Institute of Technology	25,000	25,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University (National Coal Policy Project) [\$50,000—1977]		2,800

Environmental mediation

Center for Education in International Management [\$25,000—1978]		25,000
Foundation-managed project: small program actions [\$175,000—1978]	(21,628)	50,447
Keystone Center for Continuing Education [\$10,000—1978]	40,000	50,000
Washington, University of [\$233,500—1977]		56,316
Wisconsin Center for Public Policy [\$100,000—1978]		49,565

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Academic collaboration in state environmental management

Southern Growth Policies Board [\$40,000—1977]		15,300
Wisconsin, University of [\$103,000—1977]		33,135

Foundation-managed competition in state environmental management [\$775,000—1977]

Alaska, University of [\$55,892—1978]	8,514	1,545
		29,792

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Butler University [\$53,890—1978]		19,836	Harvard College	10,000	6,490
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$37,500—1978]		25,750	Mid-career journalism training		
Colorado, University of [\$49,187—1978]		15,187	Foundation-managed projects: fellowships [\$160,000—1978]	(19,100)	107,344
Iowa, State University of [\$70,300—1978]		16,000	Harvard University	160,000	54,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$65,000—1978]		65,000	Yale University [\$67,300—1978]	75,981	143,281
Miami, University of [\$49,599—1978]		40,897	Training of minority journalists		
Michigan, University of [\$73,768—1978]		38,765	California, University of (Berkeley) [\$50,000—1978]	48,865	50,000
Montana University System [\$39,972—1978]		26,647	COMMUNICATIONS POLICY		
Pennsylvania, University of [\$40,884—1978]		24,524	International communications studies and conferences		
Princeton University [\$51,500—1978]		30,900	Academy for Educational Development	8,714	8,714
Southern Illinois University [\$58,849—1978]		14,849	Foundation-managed project: small program actions [\$100,000—1978]	(55,659)	44,127
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$32,000—1978]		14,500	International Institute of Communications (London)	23,240	23,240
Tulane University [\$50,000—1978]		37,500	Rutgers, The State University of Salzburg Seminar in American Studies	2,500	6,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University [\$59,875—1978]		29,937	Tufts College [\$25,000—1978]	27,000	52,000
Washington, University of [\$73,850—1978]		43,150	Markle Foundation		
West Virginia University [\$75,000—1978]		58,493	Study of TV ratings based on quality of programs	35,000	35,000
Wyoming, University of [\$50,100—1978]		35,100	Studies, conferences, and projects on communications		
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS			Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$735,000—1976]		155,000
Research, training, conferences, and information			For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center	7,619	7,619
Egypt, Government of [\$166,000—1975—1977]		112,953	Foundation-managed project: research on communications [\$190,000—1978]	(176,114)	9,306
Foundation-managed projects: environmental research and training in India, Indonesia, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Sudan, Brazil, and Mexico [\$430,000—1977—1978]	212,103	442,129	Southern California, University of Martha Stuart Communications (New York City)	5,000	5,000
Harvard University [\$20,600—1977]		11,448	Urban Institute (Cable Television Information Center) [\$300,000—1978]	23,500	23,500
Indonesia, Government of (for Bogor Agricultural University and Padjadjaran University) [\$162,000—1978]	150,000	160,396	Studies of news media and the political process		
Institute for Research on Biotic Resources (Mexico) [\$46,000—1978]		46,000	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	2,500	2,500
International Council of Scientific Unions (Geneva) [\$75,000—1977]		17,000	Television in the courts		
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland)	245,000		Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	25,000	25,000
Khartoum, University of [\$112,500—1978]		35,111	Rutgers, The State University of	3,000	3,000
Mahidol University (Thailand) [\$120,000—1978]	(120,000)		PUBLIC BROADCASTING		
Philippines, University of the	450,000	251,707	Community Television of Southern California		
Resources for the Future [\$180,000—1977]		150,000	(KCET-Los Angeles)		
Martha Stuart Communications (New York City)	15,000	15,000	Women writers' teleconference	10,000	10,000
Thai National Mekong Committee [\$335,000—1977]		75,000	Delaware Citizens Committee		
United Nations University	25,000	25,000	Development of public television in rural Delaware	12,000	12,000
Worldwatch Institute [\$40,000—1978]		20,000	Independently produced documentaries		
World Wildlife Fund	25,000	25,000	Educational Broadcasting Corporation (TV Lab at WNET-New York City)	800,000	400,000
Total, Resources and the Environment	\$8,151,086	\$9,590,632	National News Council	25,000	

COMMUNICATIONS

JOURNALISM

Columbia University		
Columbia Journalism Review [\$191,000—1976]		\$ 29,800
Conferences and studies on news and the law, human rights, and business		
Columbia University	\$ 7,300	225
Foundation-managed project	603,955	503,785
Hawaii, University of (Manoa) [\$800—1978]	(503)	297
New York University	10,000	5,000
Northwestern University [\$2,000—1978]		2,000
Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association	500	500
Seminars for journalists		
Brookings Institution	20,000	20,000

Programming		
Community Television Foundation of South Florida (WPBT-Miami) [\$3,768—1978]		3,768
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles) [\$4,500,000—1974]	(48,976)	391,141
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York City) [\$1,800,000—1978]		1,250,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA-Washington, D.C.) [\$700,000—1978]		450,000
Laybourne, Lemle & Kahn	20,000	20,000
Public Broadcasting Service [\$1,000,000—1978]		414,696
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	225,000	150,000
Public radio conferences		
Cultural Council Foundation (for WNYC-New York City)	5,000	5,000
National Association of Educational Broadcasters	20,000	20,000
Total, Communications	\$2,022,322	\$4,624,333

THE ARTS

ARTS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Architectural History Foundation (New York City) [\$20,000—1978]		\$10,000
Boston Foundation	\$12,110	12,110
The City at 42nd Street	150,000	
City College Fund	18,000	18,000
42nd Street Local Development Corporation [\$338,469—1978]		338,469
Institute for Art & Urban Resources [\$75,000—1977]		75,000
Magnum Photos	15,000	15,000
Municipal Art Society of New York	75,000	75,000
National Center for Preservation Law (New York City)	18,500	18,500
National Repertory Theatre Foundation (Beverly Hills)	20,000	20,000
New York Interface Development Project	24,900	24,900
New York Landmarks Conservancy [\$22,500—1978]	(11,200)	11,300
Partners for Livable Places (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000
Peachtree Walk Community Development Corporation (Atlanta)	15,000	

DANCE

City Center of Music and Drama

Listing of works by George Balanchine	25,000	
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Institutional stabilization

Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre (Dance Theatre Foundation, New York City) [\$650,523—1974]		78,839
American Dance Machine	45,240	
Cunningham Dance Foundation (New York City) [\$225,202—1978]	16,000	73,238
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York City) [\$1,534,140—1976-1978]	166,000	447,254
Joffrey Ballet (New York City) [\$100,000—1978]		100,000
Murray Louis Dance Group (Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance, New York City) [\$119,691—1978]		31,016
Nikolais Dance Theatre (Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance, New York City) [\$160,758—1978]		41,283
Paul Taylor Dance Foundation (New York City) [\$155,140—1978]		31,410
North Carolina Dance Theatre (Winston-Salem)	96,992	19,153
School of American Ballet (New York City) [\$2,000,000—1974]		102,870
Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation (New York City)	167,872	79,468

THEATER

Institutional stabilization

Amherst College (for Folger Theatre Group, Washington, D.C.)	223,205	30,000
Circle Repertory Theater Company (New York City) [\$229,810—1977]	42,436	95,890
Colonnades Theatre Lab (New York City) [\$125,500—1978]		95,500
Ensemble Studio Theatre (New York City) [\$50,000—1977]		20,000
Genesee Valley Arts Foundation (GeVa Theatre) (Rochester)	15,000	7,500
Guthrie Theatre Foundation (Minneapolis)	200,000	175,000
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (New York City) [\$300,000—1975]		50,000

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Manhattan Theatre Club (New York City) [\$232,053—1977]	25,000	52,956
McCarter Theatre Company (Princeton) [\$342,189—1977]		85,547
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation	139,008	27,181
Performing Arts Foundation of Long Island [\$334,753—1977]		174,922
Playwrights Horizons (New York City) [\$230,000—1978]	(1,090)	50,160
St. Nicholas Theater Company (Chicago) [\$180,000—1978]	(5,244)	33,971
Yale Repertory Theatre/School of Drama (Yale University) [\$506,586—1976]		488,539
Special projects		
Alternate Roots (Knoxville)	30,000	10,000
American Repertory Theatre Company (Cambridge)	50,000	50,000
Brooklyn Academy of Music	400,000	187,500
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles	250,000	
Chelsea Theatre Center (New York City)	15,840	15,840
CTR Publications (Ontario, Canada)	15,000	
District 1199 Cultural Center (New York City)	30,000	30,000
Living Stage (Washington, D.C., Drama Society)	18,000	18,000
New York University	188,700	18,750
Organic Theater Company (Chicago)	15,000	15,000
The Other Theatre (New York City)	8,000	8,000
Performing Artists Cultural Endeavors (Chappaqua, N.Y.)	25,000	25,000
Theatre of Latin America, Inc.	40,000	40,000
Town Hall Theatre Foundation of New York City [\$25,000—1978]	50,000	75,000
Management assistance		
Foundation for the Extension and Development of the American Professional Theatre (New York City)	72,500	52,500
Off Off Broadway Alliance (New York City) [\$140,000—1978]		50,000
Theatre Communications Group (New York City) [\$400,000—1977]		90,000
New American Plays Program		
Arena Stage (Washington, D.C., Drama Society) Foundation-managed project: production subsidies to theaters [\$500,000—1978]	5,000	5,000
		492,953
MUSIC		
Advanced training		
Juilliard School [\$7,275,000—1971]		1,131,364
Mannes College of Music (New York City) [\$200,000—1976]		44,500
New England Conservatory of Music [\$2,500,000—1971]		250,000
Affiliate Artists (New York City)		
Artists' residencies and training of community art leaders [\$463,241—1978]		114,015
Contemporary music		
Consortium of Jazz Organizations and Artists (New York City)	107,000	107,000
Jazz Composers Orchestra Association (New York City)	88,400	88,400
The Kitchen Center for Video, Music and Dance (Haleakala, Inc.)	20,000	20,000
Universal Jazz Coalition (New York City)	6,000	6,000
Walker Art Center (Minneapolis)	10,000	
Foundation-managed project		
Grants-in-aid for concert artists [\$225,000—1969]	(67,075)	2,500
Maryland, University of		
International Piano Archives	43,810	43,810
Metropolitan Opera Association		
Small touring productions and management assistance	250,000	150,000
Musical literacy for children		
Holy Names College (Oakland)	123,778	81,986

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Iowa State University [\$193,576—1977]	7,500	55,952	Professional studio art training		
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Watertown, Mass.) [\$175,000—1978]		62,500	California, University of (San Diego) [\$132,200—1974]		107,200
New Haven Foundation	1,031	1,031	California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts [\$50,000—1974]		25,000
Foundation-managed projects:			San Francisco Art Institute [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
— Arts management and marketing [\$600,000—1978]		261,097	Purchase awards		
— Joint subscription campaign in New York for five major modern dance companies	120,000	44,364	Smithsonian Institution (for Western States Art Foundation)	5,000	5,000
TAG Foundation (New York City) [\$183,850—1977]		36,800	Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (Winston-Salem)	5,000	5,000
Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts (New York City) [\$58,000—1978]		33,000			
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY			LITERATURE		
Minority training and performance programs			Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines (New York City)		
Afro-American Total Theatre Arts Foundation (New York City)	25,000	25,000	Distribution of noncommercial magazines [\$439,636—1976]		84,950
Brown University	20,000		Cultural Council Foundation (New York City)		
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts [\$950,000—1974]	(650,000)		National Poetry Series	116,064	38,688
Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Centers (New York City)	10,000	10,000	Literary Classics of the United States		
George Washington University (Workshops for Careers in the Arts) [\$300,000—1976]		5,665	Management and publication costs	600,000	100,000
Howard University [\$100,000—1975]		50,000	Plains Distribution Service (North Dakota)		
National Black Theatre Workshop (New York City)	15,000	15,000	Readership development for Midwestern literary magazines	25,000	
National Black Touring Circuit	250,000	53,300	Poets & Writers (New York City)		
Newark Community Center of the Arts [\$200,000—1975]		54,423	Panel discussion on alternative publishers	2,000	2,000
New Federal Theater (New York City) [\$89,141—1976]		22,285	OTHER		
North Carolina Cultural Arts Coalition	38,000	38,000	Accreditation of professional training schools		
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Company	140,000		Association of Schools in the Arts (New York City)	45,357	35,895
Settlement Music School of Philadelphia [\$41,980—1970]		9,100	National Association of Schools in Music (New York City)	13,505	13,505
Women's programs			American Council of Learned Societies		
American Place Theatre (New York City) [\$80,000—1978]		40,000	Analytical history of the arts in the U. S. [\$270,917—1976]	23,395	51,850
Festival of Women's Films (New York City)	11,000	11,000	The Arts, Education and Americans		
Through the Flower Corporation (Santa Monica)	10,000	10,000	Increasing the role of the arts in education	60,000	
Women's Interart Center (New York City) [\$194,922—1978]		80,181	Foundation-managed projects		
FILM AND TELEVISION			Small program actions, consultants, conferences and individual awards [\$600,000—1978]	22,600	261,510
Special projects			Studies in financing of the arts [\$250,000—1975]	(71,106)	3,360
Center for the Study of Filmed History (New York City)	3,000	3,000	Neighborhood Art Programs National Organizing Committee		
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)	15,000		Program planning	5,000	
Cultural Council Foundation	10,000	10,000	New York School for Circus Arts		
Document/CB (New York City)	2,718	2,718	"Big Apple" Circus [\$175,000—1978]	(21,540)	31,460
Film Fund, Inc.	1,532		New York University		
Maryland Committee for the Humanities (Baltimore)	28,680	28,680	Planning for the New York Institute for the Humanities	5,000	5,000
New York University	15,000	15,000	Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York City)		
Vermont Center for Cultural Studies	20,000	20,000	Sculpture memorial to Ralph J. Bunche	25,000	25,000
Yale University [\$27,490—1978]		27,490	Restoration and preservation		
Training of film and video artists			Archaeological Conservancy	150,000	
Columbia University	150,000		Historical Preservation Projects, Inc. (New York)	5,000	5,000
New York University	15,000	15,000	INFORM, Inc. (New York City)	15,000	15,000
Southern California, University of	5,000	5,000	Minnesota, University of	2,500	2,500
VISUAL ARTS			Spoleto Festival U.S.A. (Charleston)		
Denver Art Museum			Management assistance [\$40,000—1978]		26,250
Catalogue of the collection [\$20,000—1977]		10,000	Traditional American arts and crafts		
Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation			Artisans' Cooperative (Pennsylvania) [\$138,932—1978]		89,911
Audiovisual exhibitions techniques	10,000	10,000	National Rural Center (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5,000
			Southern Highland Handicraft Guild	29,485	
			Total, The Arts	84,658,403	88,517,759

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Foundation-managed projects

Field office operations [\$1,200,000—1978]	\$861,112	\$1,068,625
Small program actions [\$259,763—1975]	(77,136)	(90,395)

Agricultural and rural development

Agricultural Development Council [\$400,000—1977]	10,000	176,667
International Rice Research Institute Sussex, University of (England) [\$25,000—1977]	150,000	112,500
Trilateral Commission [\$18,400—1978]	(20)	18,380

Development planning and management

Asian Institute of Management [\$147,000—1974]	24,900	62,843
Boston University	85,400	53,000
Council for Asian Manpower Studies [\$150,000—1978]		75,000
Harvard University	25,000	25,000

Education and research

American Council of Learned Societies [\$74,750—1975]	16,000	31,537
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and study awards [\$260,000—1977]		20,207
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	339,000	300,355
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization	3,270	3,270

International relations and world problems

Australian National University	18,600	18,600
Foundation-managed project: programs on international economic issues [\$575,000—1978]	55,000	215,374
George Washington University	10,000	10,000
International Rescue Committee	80,000	80,000
National Academy of Sciences	150,000	131,250

Population studies and reproductive sciences

Asian Institute of Technology	17,350	17,350
Australian National University [\$22,000—1978]		22,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research [\$341,000—1976-1978]	3,259	118,670
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies [\$150,000—1978]		50,000
International Development Research Centre (Canada) [\$175,000—1976]		7,300

Preservation of Asian art and culture

Cambridge, University of [\$750—1978]		750
Foundation-managed project: consultants, library development, and research [\$75,000—1978]	(35,285)	2,064
International Council of Museums	24,000	7,500
Pennsylvania, University of [\$220,000—1977]		29,800

BANGLADESH

Agricultural and rural development

Agricultural Development Council [\$218,000—1978]		76,400
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development [\$480,748—1973-1978]		62,041
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation [\$175,000—1976]	80,000	92,708
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	48,000	36,224
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$4,000—1977]		3,349

Bangladesh, Government of [\$220,000—1977]	34,186	214,630
Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation [\$4,000—1977]		3,915
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute [\$250,000—1978]		80,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$50,000—1977-1978]	24,889	56,697
Chittagong, University of	157,000	64,502
Dacca, University of (Institute of Nutrition and Food Science)	141,000	17,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and training [\$150,000—1970]	(14,358)	
Integrated Rural Development Programme [\$45,000—1975]		5,865
Rajshahi, University of [\$43,000—1977-1978]		20,656

Development planning and management

Bangladesh Bank [\$176,000—1978]		48,000
Bangladesh, Government of [\$50,000—1978]	(11,146)	18,759
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	170,000	123,500
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [\$3,400—1978]		300
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology [\$160,000—1978]		2,646
Civil Officers' Training Academy	25,000	20,325
Institute of International Education	100,000	36,076

Education and research

Bangladesh Association for Community Education	4,870	4,870
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Population studies and reproductive sciences

Bangladesh, Government of [\$138,000—1978]		54,618
Cholera Research Laboratory	201,200	158,546
Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh [\$52,000—1977]		26,000
Dacca, University of (Institute of Business Administration)	200,000	6,900
Foundational-managed project: institute for health, nutrition, and population [\$140,000—1977]		1,141
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$61,000—1978]		24,618

Specialists for Bangladesh field office

Foundation-managed project [\$130,500—1978]	54,500	148,597
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INDIA

Agricultural and rural development

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University	160,000	44,000
Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development [\$250,000—1978]		75,000
Bihar, Government of [\$45,000—1975]		13,125
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies	64,700	
Foundation-managed project: community forestry program	100,000	
Foundation-managed project: water and natural resource management	185,000	625
G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$224,000—1977]		40,600
Harvard University [\$254,000—1977]		116,000
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$190,000—1977]		234,133
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad Society [\$250,000—1978]		75,000
Indian Institute of Public Administration [\$338,000—1977]		84,484
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$180,000—1978]		48,000
Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) [\$85,000—1978]		16,375
Institute for Social and Economic Change [\$250,000—1978]		42,000
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	23,300	23,300
International Fertilizer Development Center [\$12,800—1978]		11,842

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Rice Research Institute Madhya Pradesh, Government of [\$300,000—1977]	200,000	122,500	National Centre for the Performing Arts Physical Research Laboratory [\$9,500—1978] Rajasthan, Government of	22,000 60,000	22,000 9,500
Mahila Sewa Trust	24,000	12,000	Public and international affairs		
National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$100,000—1977]		10,000	Foundation-managed project: research, fellowships,* and conferences [\$360,000—1977]	(25,000)	141,961
National Dairy Development Board Oregon State University [\$100,000—1975]	450,000	50,000	Human Rights Institute	25,000	14,000
Rajendra Agricultural University Ramakrishna Mission	225,000 75,000		Specialists for India field office		
Roorkee, University of [\$259,000—1974]		26,000	Foundation-managed projects [\$228,000—1978]	11,150	181,022
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$536,000—1974]		90,000	INDONESIA		
Xavier Labour Relations Institute	150,000		Agricultural and rural development		
Development planning and management			Agricultural Development Council [\$129,000—1977-1978]		29,175
Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad) [\$128,000—1978]	16,973	130,250	Brawijaya, University of [\$20,000—1975]	17,549	22,129
Centre for Entrepreneurship Development	150,000		Foundation-managed project: research on food and nutrition policies	222,045	36,428
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [\$185,000—1975]		40,000	Gadjah Mada, University of Indonesia, Government of [\$200,000—1977]	33,391 2,277	25,821 63,428
Harishchandra Matur State Institute of Public Administration [\$105,000—1973-1975]	(16,576)		Jember University	2,129	2,129
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$200,000—1978]		141,000	Stanford University	187,000	23,373
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$200,000—1975]		18,940	Development planning and management		
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$126,000—1977]		34,620	Foundation-managed projects: consultants	133,000	97,707
Institute of Regional Analysis [\$100,000—1976]		21,500	Hasanuddin University [\$40,000—1975]		5,273
Mysore, University of [\$200,000—1977]		21,024	Indonesia, University of [\$69,000—1978]		10,500
National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$270,000—1977]		85,206	Management Foundation of East Java [\$15,000—1977]		10,953
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy [\$200,000—1977]		80,000	Padjadjaran University	700	286
Systems Research Institute [\$220,000—1978]		39,825	Wisconsin, University of [\$235,000—1976]	(19,597)	
Education and research			Education and research		
Birla Institute of Technology and Science [\$1,500,000—1968]		(19,298)	Andalas University [\$40,000—1975]	3,040	8,385
Delhi University [\$1,125,000—1974]		39,712	Consumer Institute Foundation	12,799	10,071
Foundation-managed project: research and training on the role of women	300,000		Foundation-managed projects: consultants and fellowships*	339,970	213,798
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council [\$150,000—1977]		51,900	Indonesia, Government of	460,000	184,339
Indian Council of Social Science Research	250,000	108,079	Indonesia, University of	32,971	27,112
Indian Institute of Education [\$150,000—1977]		100,000	Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defender [\$46,000—1977]		7,500
Indian School of Political Economy	80,000	21,500	Padang Institute of Teacher Training and Education	633	633
Indian Statistical Institute [\$320,000—1976]			Social Science Foundation	200,000	51,250
Sandhar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research [\$125,000—1975]		31,270	Syiah Kuala University [\$35,000—1975]		2,617
A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies [\$150,000—1978]		48,000	Language studies and training		
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization [\$649,750—1974]		(36,279)	Indonesia, Government of [\$20,000—1975]		17,780
Language and linguistics studies			Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$370,000—1976]		65,500	Central Bureau of Statistics [\$164,500—1975]		6,347
Central Institute of Indian Languages [\$350,000—1976]		145,000	Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research [\$160,000—1978]	(34,395)	66,012
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay [\$400,000—1974]		100,000	Indonesia, Government of [\$45,000—1977]		40,378
Prajna Pathashala Mandal	25,000	15,000	Indonesia, University of [\$69,500—1978]		33,747
Population studies and reproductive sciences			Malang Institute of Teacher Training and Education	7,105	7,105
Family Planning Foundation	700,000		National Family Planning Coordinating Board	27,290	2,290
Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning	215,000	26,387	Population Council	136,600	45,536
India, Government of [\$85,000—1975]		19,000	Preservation of art and culture		
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$275,000—1978]		77,250	Foundation-managed project: recordings, crafts, and other local activities [\$100,000—1978]	(10,507)	42,541
Preservation of art and culture			Indonesia, University of	7,407	3,355
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research, and analysis [\$345,000—1978]	(131,970)	28,926	JAPAN		
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property	8,470	7,470	Development planning and management		
			International Development Center of Japan [\$120,000—1978]		50,000
			Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems [\$25,000—1978]		12,500
			Education and research		
			Hiroshima University [\$30,000—1977]		11,100
			International House of Japan [\$200,000—1978]		50,000
			Japan Institute of Labor	32,000	16,000
			Keio University [\$16,667—1978]		7,286
			International relations and world problems		
			Columbia University [\$37,000—1977]		25,969

*List available on request.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Japan Center for International Exchange [\$270,000—1978]		90,000	Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	25,000	25,000
Research Institute for Peace and Security	18,433		Khon Kaen University	1,667	1,667
MALAYSIA			Maharakam Province	20,200	10,101
Education and research			National Education Commission [\$170,000—1978]	54,988	122,336
Foundation-managed project: consultants	3,090	1,053	Siam Society	37,500	18,750
Malaya, University of	4,125	4,125	Social Science Association of Thailand [\$133,970—1977-1978]		37,929
Malaysia, Government of [\$35,000—1977]		5,000	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization	9,350	
Science, University of	90,000	33,000	Thailand, Government of	25,000	13,615
PAKISTAN			Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Agricultural and rural development			Institute of Population Studies [\$200,000—1978]		62,935
Agricultural Development Council [\$125,000—1977]		60,000	Population Council [\$150,000—1978]		93,750
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$245,000—1978]		81,739	OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES		
Harvard University [\$51,500—1978]		45,500	Development planning and management		
National Fertilizer Corporation	120,000		Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$88,000—1976]	16,000	35,765
Pakistan Academy for Rural Development	3,600	2,098	Nepal, Government of [\$212,000—1977]		102,785
Pakistan, Government of [\$394,000—1976]	6,600	14,822	Education and research		
Stanford University	24,000	24,000	Korea University	10,000	10,000
Development planning and management			Korean Social Science Research Council [\$92,400—1977]		35,000
Karachi, University of	337,000	92,055	ASIAN STUDIES		
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics [\$195,800—1975-1977]		30,181	CHINA		
Education, research, art preservation			American Council of Learned Societies [\$108,450—1977]		64,992
Lahore Museum [\$25,000—1978]		18,313	Bard College	3,870	3,870
Quaid-e-Azam University [\$90,400—1975]		5,582	Brookings Institution [\$80,000—1978]		60,000
Population studies and reproductive sciences			Columbia University	60,000	
Pakistan, Government of [\$65,000—1973-1976]	(61,591)	(32,385)	Cornell University [\$500,000—1967]		5,149
PHILIPPINES			East Asian History of Science Trust [\$60,000—1977]		30,000
Agricultural and rural development			Harvard University [\$31,000—1977]		9,488
Aklan, Province of [\$17,588—1978]		783	Michigan, University of [\$5,000—1978]		3,974
Antique, Province of	23,602	14,207	Yale University	29,615	29,615
Central Philippine University [\$83,500—1977]		38,580	INDIA		
Foundation-managed project: planning, research, and consultants [\$166,000—1977]	(48,203)	39,729	American Institute of Indian Studies [\$40,000—1977]	15,000	35,000
Philippines, Government of the	124,625	31,017	JAPAN		
Development planning and management			Harvard University [\$250,000—1974]		73,431
Asian Institute of Management [\$111,000—1978]		55,500	REGIONAL		
Kalahan Educational Foundation [\$17,470—1976]		2,590	Association for Asian Studies [\$130,800—1977-1978]		77,000
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	20,000	10,000	California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1975]		65,000
Philippines, University of the	125,000	99,804	Center for Research Libraries	19,500	40,666
Education, research, art and cultural preservation			Chicago, University of [\$600,000—1975]		75,000
Ateneo de Manila University [\$112,800—1977]		6,347	Columbia University [\$600,000—1975]		100,000
Council for Living Traditions	63,910	40,910	Harvard University [\$975,000—1975-1978]		419,338
National Museum of the Philippines [\$108,600—1978]		62,740	Japan Society for Asian Studies [\$120,000—1977]		29,290
Population studies			National Endowment for the Humanities [\$168,700—1977]		65,117
Population Center Foundation [\$40,480—1977]		36,437	Pennsylvania, University of [\$400,000—1977]		400,000
THAILAND			Social Science Research Council	100,000	49,155
Agricultural and rural development			Stanford University [\$250,000—1975]		100,000
Chieng Mai University	300,000	151,375	10,430,406 12,090,763		
Foundation-managed project: experimental rural development projects [\$163,000—1975]	301	1,809	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Khon Kaen University	285,471	108,644	Foundation-managed projects		
Mahidol University	120,000	31,800	Field office operations	231,438	195,996
Pennsylvania State University [\$31,800—1976]		13,881	Small program actions	53,202	68
Ubun Ratchatani, Provincial Government of [\$23,967—1977]		2,117	Agricultural and rural development		
Development planning and management			California, University of (Berkeley)	6,000	6,000
National Statistics Office	1,500	1,264	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	50,000	21,500
Thammasat University	201,750	67,250	International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$200,000—1978]	155,500	171,710
Education, research, art and cultural preservation			International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$100,000—1978]	157,500	163,951
Chulalongkorn University	15,750	8,363			
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships* [\$85,000—1978]	107,708	117,516			

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Education and research			Foundation-managed project: studies of Brazil's role in international affairs [\$63,000—1977]	(8,206)	9,689
Foundation-managed project: conferences and seminars for Latin American researchers	120,516	4,418	Getulio Vargas Foundation [\$15,000—1978]		7,273
Population studies and reproductive sciences			Minas Gerais, Federal University of [\$355,000—1974-1978]		100,712
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$150,000—1978]		25,000	Para, Federal University of [\$35,000—1978]		20,000
Regional Population Center (Colombia) [\$500,000—1976]		150,000	Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$49,000—1978]		24,520
Social sciences and public policy			Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$76,000—1977]		35,928
Center for Inter-American Relations (New York) [\$95,000—1978]		44,000	Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of	250,000	
Foundation-managed project: research awards and graduate fellowships* [\$193,000—1978]	(93,000)	12,800	Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	96,713	37,713
Latin American Social Science Council [\$328,400—1977-1978]		275,180	São Paulo, University of [\$47,000—1977]	(191)	33,791
Phelps-Stokes Fund	8,400	8,400	CARIBBEAN		
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean	30,000	10,000	Agricultural and rural development		
ARGENTINA			Association for Development (Dominican Republic)	4,125	4,125
Education and research			West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	3,000	3,000
Center for Population Studies	90,000	12,000	Women's Bureau (Jamaica) [\$39,050—1977]		15,050
Center for Studies of the State and Society	350,000	187,000	Nutrition training and research		
Foundation Center for Research and Social Action [\$90,000—1977]		40,000	Ministry of Health of Barbados (National Nutrition Center)	32,350	5,452
BRAZIL			Pan American Health Organization [\$105,000—1978]		35,000
Agricultural and rural development			Social science research and training		
Brazilian Society of Agricultural Economics [\$50,000—1974]		50,000	Foundation-managed project: research on migration [\$150,000—1978]	(96,704)	30,621
Ceara, Federal University of [\$70,000—1972]		17,513	Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences [\$136,800—1974]	(25,000)	(7,000)
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* and training [\$200,000—1974]	(115,000)	4,906	National Opinion Research Center	25,000	
Getulio Vargas Foundation	96,000	49,900	Organisation of Commonwealth Caribbean Bar Associations [\$11,000—1978]		11,000
São Paulo, University of [\$120,000—1976]	(65)	30,935	Population Council	2,200	2,200
Vicosa, Federal University of [\$210,000—1976]	(11,520)	59,436	West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$122,000—1976]	10,000	58,150
Education and research			CENTRAL AMERICA		
Carlos Chagas Foundation	120,000	90,000	Social science research and training		
Ceara, Federal University of [\$82,000—1972]		1,997	Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	162,500	39,500
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* [\$260,000—1976]		3,079	Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica)	78,500	53,500
Nutrition training and research			Costa Rica, University of [\$21,000—1978]	5,000	26,000
Foundation-managed project: training and research awards* [\$115,000—1976]	(105,000)	34,844	Foundation-managed project: training and research in anthropology [\$90,000—1977]	(5,000)	10,726
Institute of Economic Research Foundation [\$85,000—1977]		33,000	Interamerican Planning Society	5,000	5,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of	70,000	909	Valley, University of the (Guatemala)	5,000	
Population studies and reproductive sciences			CHILE		
Bahia, Federal University of [\$430,000—1975]		78,500	Education and research		
Brazilian Association for Population Studies	200,000	54,862	Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism [\$118,000—1978]		76,250
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$350,000—1976]	60,000	123,998	Center for Study and Development of Culture and the Arts	20,000	20,000
Juiz de Fora, Federal University of [\$150,000—1975]		12,000	Center of Educational Research and Development [\$200,000—1977]		50,000
Rio de Janeiro, State University of [\$71,000—1976]		(11,456)	Social science research and training		
Souza Marques Technical-Educational Foundation [\$35,000—1977]		4,356	Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	173,000	48,000
Social science research and training			Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity	40,000	40,000
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$103,000—1978]		53,000	Chile, Pontifical University of [\$128,000—1972]	(10,617)	25,000
Brasilia, University of [\$64,000—1977]		42,928	Chile, University of [\$287,000—1973]		15,000
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences [\$75,000—1978]		40,000	Corporation for Latin American Economic Research [\$250,000—1978]	27,613	207,613
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	60,000	56,657	COLOMBIA		
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$268,000—1976]		73,051	Agricultural and rural development		
Casa de Rui Barbosa Foundation	2,000	2,000	Colombia, Government of [\$75,000—1977]		25,432
Campinas, State University of [\$171,000—1978]		103,950	Colombian Agricultural Institute [\$385,000—1973]		42,250
Foundation for Environmental Research [\$90,000—1977]		35,475	Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$150,000—1978]	126	72,456
Foundation-managed projects: research awards*	340,000	188,294	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences [\$1,356—1978]	(126)	1,230

*List available on request.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Food Policy Research Institute	22,000	22,000	Peru, Government of (National Institute for Educational Research and Development) [\$108,000—1974]		18,615
Education and research			San Marcos, National University of [\$95,000—1975]		1,355
Colombia, Government of [\$113,223—1972-1977]	(53,100)	(5,548)	Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Colombian Institute of Family Welfare	155,000	109,602	Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population [\$8,400—1978]	5,000	11,196
Foundation-managed project: fellowships,* research, and consultants [\$55,000—1975]	(15,068)		Social science research and training		
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University	129,000	40,152	Agrarian Tribunal [\$70,000—1978]		26,250
Social science research and training			Center for Higher Studies of Social Property [\$60,000—1977]		37,500
Andes, University of the [\$150,000—1977]	24,600	128,353	Center for the Study of Law and Society	9,000	8,913
Antioquia, University of	7,800	5,110	Foundation-managed projects: research	204,983	187,907
Colombia, Government of [\$80,000—1977]		80,000	Foundation for National Development	2,017	1,977
Economic Research Development Corporation [\$150,000—1973]		18,000	Institute of Andean Studies [\$19,000—1978]		4,390
Foundation for Higher Education and Development [\$250,000—1975]		12,303	Institute of Peruvian Studies	75,000	50,000
Foundation for Research and Social Promotion [\$10,045—1978]		2,540	National Institute of Public Administration [\$110,000—1975]	(65,922)	
Foundation-managed project: research on mass communications, women	100,400	1,164	Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$190,000—1975-1978]	56,500	119,500
Regional Population Center [\$400,000—1975]		40,000			
Ser Research Institute	6,000		OTHER COUNTRIES		
ECUADOR			Social Science research and training		
Agricultural and rural development			Center for Economic Research (Uruguay) [\$40,000—1977]		4,000
Center for Research and Socio-Economic Studies [\$90,000—1976-1978]		22,667	Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay	60,000	20,000
Center of Planning and Social Studies	16,400	16,400	Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [\$125,000—1976]		42,000
Social science training and research					
Ecuador, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$110,000—1977]		40,000	LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES		
MEXICO			Foundation-managed projects: fellowships,* research, and training	538,783	378,377
Agricultural and rural development			Institute for Cuban Studies	7,000	7,000
Baja California, University of	8,800	8,800	Latin American Studies Association [\$80,000—1975]	15,000	46,125
Foundation-managed project: research awards [\$250,000—1977]	(55,402)	43,263	National Council of Churches of Christ	6,000	
National School of Agriculture [\$185,000—1976]		30,500	Pittsburgh, University of [\$10,000—1977]		5,000
Promotional Committee for Research on Rural Development	55,712	55,712	Social Science Research Council [\$50,350—1978]	71,900	97,300
Population studies and reproductive sciences			Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars [\$115,000—1976]		40,000
Mexican Population Association [\$250,000—1974]		40,000	Yale University	1,200	1,200
PIACT (Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology) of Mexico	8,100	8,100		4,190,028	5,949,031
Social science research and training					
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$97,500—1978]		61,500	MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA		
Committee on Rural Underdevelopment [\$1,760—1978]		880	Foundation-managed projects		
Coordination of Initiatives for Development in Latin America [\$60,000—1974]	(13,250)		Field office operations	968,827	745,664
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and research [\$240,000—1978]	(62,615)	101,888	Small program actions [\$118,735—1975]	(30,677)	
Guadalajara, University of	32,208	32,208	Research and information on Africa and the Middle East		
Iberoamericana University	10,680	10,680	Council of Southern Universities	240,000	
Latin American Institute for the Study of Transnationals	100,000		Council on Foreign Relations [\$93,200—1978]		50,000
Mexico, College of [\$185,000—1976]		40,000	Foundation-managed project: fellowships for black American scholars* [\$111,000—1975]		7,887
National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute [\$150,000—1978]	8,756	61,256	Social Science Research Council	90,000	
National Institute of Anthropology	3,600	3,600	Research, training, and conferences on Africa		
National Polytechnic Institute [\$4,840—1978]		4,840	American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$96,000—1978]		48,000
Veracruz, University of	13,200	13,200	California, University of (Santa Barbara)	23,100	23,100
Yucatan, University of	12,408	12,408	City University of New York	12,500	12,500
PERU			Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research [\$6,525—1978]	5,000	11,525
Agricultural and rural development			Howard University	5,340	5,340
Foundation for National Development	59,439	8,588	International African Institute	10,000	10,000
Foundation-managed project: research and training [\$115,000—1978]	(41,355)	19,390	International Commission of Jurists	15,000	15,000
Education and research			International Peace Academy	31,550	16,550
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships* [\$120,000—1975]		3,532	London, University of	7,600	7,600
			Michigan, University of [\$200,000—1976]		29,003
			Phelps-Stokes Fund [\$75,000—1977]		15,000
			State University of New York	9,000	9,000
			Wisconsin, University of [\$67,854—1977]		2,000

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA					
Agricultural and rural development					
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa [\$60,000—1978]		60,000			
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$160,000—1978]		154,193			
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training of agricultural scientists	305,000	82,488			
Kenya, Government of [\$90,000—1978]		4,875		15,000	15,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	20,960	20,960			16,313
National Christian Council of Kenya [\$2,000—1978]		2,000		137,000	
Assistance to refugees					
International Rescue Committee [\$107,200—1978]		57,200			52,439
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$100,000—1977]		28,650			21,761
Development planning and management					
African Association for Public Administration and Management	22,000	22,000			
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training [\$264,000—1978]	351,723	359,255			
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$8,000—1978]		5,535			
Tanzania, Government of [\$50,000—1978]		28,000			
United Nations Institute for Namibia	80,000				
Language research and education					
Botswana, Government of	2,200	2,143			
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	125,000	95,000			
Language Association of Eastern Africa [\$43,000—1978]		30,725			
Tanzania, Government of	101,000	100,738			
Population and maternal and child health					
Foundation-managed project: research and postdoctoral fellowships* [\$125,000—1978]	2,187	80,214			
Zambia, Government of [\$25,200—1978]	334	23,984			
Social science research and training					
East African Community	7,800	6,425			
Egerton College (Kenya)	1,435	1,435			
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research awards,* and seminars	329,236	120,256			
Kenya, Government of	7,250	3,625			
Lesotho, National University of [\$75,000—1978]		37,500			
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$6,430—1978]	5,858	12,188			
SOUTH AFRICA					
Research, training, and publications					
Michigan, University of [\$13,537—1978]		13,537			
Natal, University of [\$25,575—1976]		8,525			
South African Council of Churches	43,400	23,900			
South African Film-Makers Foundation	25,000	25,000			
Yale University [\$125,000—1977]		41,438			
Human rights					
Cape Town, University of	15,800	15,800			
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	50,000			
Legal Resources Trust	210,000	70,000			
South African Institute of Race Relations [\$5,000—1978]	10,000	15,000			
Staff development of black universities					
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$125,000—1977]	(10,000)	52,503			
WEST AFRICA					
Agricultural and rural development					
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria) [\$130,000—1977]		3,000			
Benin, National University of [\$185,000—1978]		15,792			
Higher National School of Agronomy (Ivory Coast) [\$90,000—1976]		110			
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	106,109	22,988			
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$50,000—1978]	368,000	400,000			
Ivory Coast, Government of	7,200				
West African Association of Agricultural Economists	4,770	4,770			
Arts and culture					
Foundation-managed project: Okike, African journal of new writing [\$75,000—1977]					17,984
Upper Volta, Government of			16,045		
Social science research and training					
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$30,000—1977]					14,397
African Development Bank			15,000		15,000
Federal Ministry of Industries (Nigeria) [\$100,000—1975]					16,313
Foundation-managed project: research and training on the role of women			137,000		
Foundation-managed project: training in rural social sciences in Mali [\$155,000—1978]					52,439
Nigeria, Government of [\$500,000—1973]					21,761
Educational research and training					
Foundation-managed projects	599,001				150,723
Ife, University of			7,800		
Laval University (Quebec, Canada) [\$208,000—1978]					42,200
Sierra Leone, University of			4,300		4,300
Stanford University [\$130,000—1978]					58,500
Population and maternal and child health					
Foundation-managed project: film on child health			4,104		
Johns Hopkins University [\$150,000—1978]					37,500
Lagos, University of (Nigeria) [\$300,000—1978]					86,080
Training and consultants in development planning and management, education, agriculture, and population					
Foundation-managed projects	498,700				370,079
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA					
Agricultural and rural development					
Gezira, University of (Sudan)			88,600		20,000
Catholic Relief Services (Egypt)			50,000		
Egypt, Government of [\$18,456—1977]			(808)		2,667
Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants [\$171,000—1978]			5,452		31,064
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas [\$276,000—1978]			259,200		330,157
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)			480,350		260,000
National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia)			30,000		19,821
Development planning and management					
American University in Cairo [\$125,000—1977]			25,000		41,667
Egypt, Government of			167,000		63,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants			110,000		61,576
Foundation for Management Education (Turkey) [\$150,000—1975]					50,000
Harvard University			31,975		23,350
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)			69,000		45,833
Lebanese University [\$244,000—1969]			(23,817)		(88)
Education and research					
Ain Shams University (Egypt) [\$4,960—1976]					1,000
Aleppo, University of (Syria) [\$600,000—1964]					43,324
Beirut University College [\$80,000—1978]					40,000
Birzeit University [\$100,000—1978]					50,000
Cairo, University of			1,030		1,030
Jordan, University of			8,300		8,300
Language training and research					
American University of Beirut			25,000		16,636
American University of Cairo [\$51,600—1976]					14,000
Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages (Tunisia)			22,922		22,922
Egypt, Government of [\$210,000—1971]			1,100		4,749
Jordan, University of [\$22,500—1978]					6,748
Population research and training					
Egypt, Government of [\$102,000—1977]			6,500		55,337
Foundation-managed project: research awards			119,000		80,185
Population Council [\$82,000—1978]			121,000		123,958
Social science research					
Al-Ahfad University College for Women (Sudan)			4,983		4,983
Cyprus Research Centre			5,000		

*List available on request.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Egypt, Government of [\$34,729—1978]	(16,490)	10,625	Miami, University of [\$502,920—1973]	(17,454)	(17,454)
Israel Foundations Trustees [\$300,000—1978]		180,000	Michigan, University of	92,000	35,606
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$38,000—1978]		27,765	Milan, University of [\$105,300—1976]		18,750
Yemen, Government of [\$92,000—1974]		1,068	Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center (New York City) [\$80,000—1978]		30,000
Training, research, and conferences on the Middle East			Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York City)	42,000	19,040
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$188,750—1977]		19,000	National Institute of Agronomic Research (France) [\$74,000—1977]		12,900
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training in agricultural economics, education, the environment, language, economic planning, population, management, social science	399,834	382,378	National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France) [\$130,500—1977]		37,500
Middle East Research and Information Project	2,220	2,220	Newcastle, University of (Australia) [\$105,000—1976]		62,650
Middle East Studies Association of North America [\$42,000—1978]		10,000	New York, City University of	40,000	
Princeton University [\$122,500—1975]		25,984	New York University	45,000	13,500
	<u>6,903,803</u>	<u>6,078,456</u>	Northern Illinois University [\$119,000—1976]		37,368
			Ohio State University [\$114,900—1975]		13,422
			Otago, University of (New Zealand)	46,000	
			Oulu, University of (Finland)	160,000	57,000
			Paris South, University of [\$64,000—1977]		16,000
			Pittsburgh, University of [\$136,000—1977]		38,000
			Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) [\$369,000—1978]		216,203
POPULATION			Population Council [\$750,000—1977]	700,000	830,000
Population Council	1,000,000	1,000,000	Princeton University [\$35,000—1977]		35,000
Research and technical assistance			Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1974]		35,200
REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING			Queensland, University of (Australia) [\$126,773—1976]		70,474
Baylor College of Medicine [\$499,013—1974]		111,401	Rochester, University of [\$34,000—1978]		20,000
Birmingham, University of [\$232,375—1974]		20,000	Rome, University of School of Medicine (Lodz, Poland) [\$12,000—1977]	103,500	7,125
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$426,030—1973]		60,800	Sammeliveis, University of (Hungary)	40,000	
California, University of (San Diego)	32,000		Tampere, University of (Finland) [\$170,000—1976]	50,000	58,900
California, University of (San Francisco) [\$21,500—1978]		21,500	Tennessee, University of [\$70,427—1977]		40,533
Cambridge, University of [\$198,084—1978]	43,328	223,084	Texas, University of (Austin) [\$60,000—1978]	42,815	60,327
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan) [\$67,000—1976]		25,500	Texas, University of (Dallas) [\$70,000—1976]	(220)	6,432
Chaim Sheba Medical Center (Israel) [\$305,000—1972]		14,922	Tokyo, University of [\$420,000—1974]		25,750
Chicago, University of [\$510,195—1974]		14,762	Toronto, University of [\$56,000—1978]		28,000
Chile, University of	164,700		Trondheim, University of (Norway) [\$46,000—1977]		23,000
Clinical Research Institute of Montreal [\$31,000—1978]		24,800	Turku, University of (Finland) [\$69,000—1976]		10,595
Cornell University	40,000	30,975	Washington University	60,000	33,725
Council on International Organizations of Medical Sciences	50,000	50,000	Weizman Institute of Science (Israel)	250,000	
Dublin, University of [\$95,000—1978]		23,404	Yale University [\$133,000—1977]	10,695	61,826
Edinburgh, University of	10,175	8,868	Zagreb, University of [\$102,280—1976]		35,000
Emory University [\$110,000—1978]		37,500	Zoological Society of London [\$30,000—1978]		18,307
Federation of Organizations for Professional Women	5,040	5,040			
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$250,000—1977]	(5,040)	19,794	POPULATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		
Foundation-managed project: Mexican Institute of Social Security [\$85,000—1976]		1,286	Foundation-managed projects: consultants and conferences [\$300,000—1978]	222,631	324,589
Harvard University [\$93,000—1978]		26,820	Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration [\$17,808—1978]		17,808
Hawaii, University of [\$425,000—1971]	(1,709)	17,191	International Committee on the Management of Population Programs [\$225,000—1977]		150,000
Helsinki, University of [\$561,000—1976]		127,813			
Hong Kong, Chinese University of	67,500		POPULATION RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION		
Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine [\$750,000—1975]		136,828	Alan Guttmacher Institute [\$1,000,000—1977]		333,500
Illinois, University of [\$99,000—1978]		49,499	Brown University	500,000	40,000
Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine (Buenos Aires) [\$48,000—1978]		46,337	Chicago, University of [\$109,300—1976]		11,430
Johns Hopkins University [\$13,640—1977]		13,640	Costa Rican Demographic Association	2,500	2,500
Kansas, University of	40,000	12,720	Duke University [\$200,000—1974]		40,000
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$450,000—1975]	40,000	110,000	Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants	750,989	509,948
London, University of	43,000		International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics [\$75,000—1976]		15,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium)	60,000	38,127	London School of Economics and Political Science	50,000	35,943
Lund, University of (Sweden)	40,000		Mexico, College of	34,000	34,000
Mahidol University (Thailand) [\$78,430—1978]		28,345	Michigan, University of [\$360,000—1977]	(42,420)	131,567
Maryland, University of	66,797	45,000	National Bureau of Economic Research [\$100,000—1975]		7,500
McGill University [\$20,925—1978]	(10,695)	(10,695)			
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research [\$77,261—1977]		39,287			

*List available on request.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Pennsylvania, University of [\$200,000—1973]		31,979	European-American Institute for Security Research	25,000	
Princeton University [\$271,000—1970]		39,605	Foundation-managed projects: consultants and research awards [\$575,000—1978]	(73,719)	537,710
	<u>4,867,132</u>	<u>6,090,596</u>	French Institute of International Relations Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	84,000	
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES					
Development research, training, and information					
American Consortium for International Public Administration	15,000	15,000	Harvard University [\$1,815,000—1976]		332,234
American Economic Association [\$50,000—1978]		50,000	Institute for World Order	35,750	
Boston University	34,700	17,350	Institute of Development Studies (England)	17,000	
Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research [\$8,750—1978]		8,750	International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) [\$650,000—1976]	100,000	163,066
Council on Science and Technology for Development [\$225,000—1978]		92,500	Johns Hopkins University	55,000	55,000
Foundation-managed project: review of public management [\$80,000—1973]	(12,315)		Lancaster, University of (England)	285,000	12,500
Harvard University [\$175,000—1978]	67,000	69,247	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,055,360	1,035,360
Independent Commission on International Development Issues [\$200,000—1978]		200,000	Michigan, University of	33,585	12,000
Institute of International Education [\$29,000—1977]		10,000	North Carolina, University of [\$40,000—1976]	(31,498)	(18,164)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	25,000	20,000	Pittsburgh, University of	34,350	
International Food Policy Research Institute Michigan, University of [\$187,000—1974]	500,000	330,000	Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Illinois)	1,500	1,500
Overseas Development Council	206,750	179,250	Rand Corporation	450,000	125,000
Society for International Development [\$90,000—1978]		30,000	Stanford University [\$500,000—1974]	1,000,000	1,041,832
Yale University [\$300,000—1974]		100,000	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	31,498	15,748
International educational development					
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges [\$100,000—1978]		60,258	East European and Soviet studies		
Foundation-managed project: educational policy development studies [\$50,000—1978]	3,160	25,801	American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	67,000	64,150
Institute of International Education	8,000	7,000	American Association for Southeast European Studies	4,000	4,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [\$145,000—1977]		72,500	American Council of Learned Societies [\$200,000—1978]		116,983
Linguistic and foreign-language research and training					
Center for Applied Linguistics	600,000	375,000	California, University of (Berkeley)	66,500	36,000
Linguistic Society of America [\$200,000—1975]		25,000	Council on Foreign Relations	59,000	
Modern Language Association	11,650	11,650	Hebrew University of Jerusalem [\$40,000—1978]		24,000
Women's rights and opportunities					
Chicago, University of [\$4,600—1978]	12,650	17,250	Michigan State University (East Lansing)	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project: development of women's programs [\$120,000—1978]	118,300	148,502	National Endowment for the Humanities [\$35,000—1978]		35,000
International Women's Tribune Centre	15,000	15,000	New York, State University of [\$6,000—1978]	(15)	5,985
New TransCentury Foundation	6,000	6,000	Oxford University [\$35,000—1975]		35,000
Young Women's Christian Association	1,400		East/West fellowships, scholarly exchanges, and conferences		
	<u>1,612,295</u>	<u>1,900,996</u>	American Council of Learned Societies (International Research and Exchanges Board) [\$685,000—1976-1978]		125,000
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS					
Foundation-managed projects: small program actions, travel and study awards	\$284,495	\$135,083	College of Europe (Belgium) [\$27,000—1977]		9,000
Arms control and international security research, training, and seminars					
Aberdeen, University of [\$220,500—1978]		20,500	Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	75,000	75,000
Australian National University [\$600,000—1978]		159,500	International Council on the Future of the University	40,000	25,000
Brookings Institution	589,915	260,333	National Endowment for the Humanities (International Research and Exchanges Board)	500,000	500,000
California Institute of Technology [\$140,000—1978]		53,500	Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies	40,000	40,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	450,000	102,270	Windsor, University of	4,500	4,500
California, University of (San Diego)	70,000	22,398	Human rights and intellectual freedom		
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	38,000	13,000	American Association for the International Commission of Jurists [\$155,000—1977]	12,500	15,204
Chicago, University of [\$184,800—1973]		29,828	American Council for Emigres in the Professions [\$150,000—1978]		16,667
Columbia University [\$12,265—1978]		12,265	Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (London) [\$165,000—1978]	3,750	58,600
Cornell University	500,000	500,000	Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	4,400	4,400
Duke University	38,700	10,000	Chekhov Publishing Corporation	113,000	19,900
			Columbia University	150,000	
			Community of the Peace People (Belfast) [\$47,500—1978]		32,500
			Foundation-managed project: research and consultants	206,187	191,627
			Freedom House [\$30,000—1978]	400,000	95,000
			Helsinki Watch, Inc.	100,000	53,700
			Human Rights Internet	25,000	25,000
			International Commission of Jurists	101,021	73,000
			International League for Human Rights	25,000	25,000
			Ireland Fund	5,200	5,200
			Latin American Studies Association		

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Minnesota, University of	150,000	20,580	Harvard University [\$12,500,000—1968]		390,000
Minority Rights Group (London) [\$150,000—1978]		50,000	International Council for Education Development [\$10,000—1978]		10,000
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute [\$25,000—1978]		25,000	Salzburg Seminar in American Studies [\$120,000—1976]		40,000
Survival International (Primitive Peoples Fund) (London)	60,000	30,000	Social Science Research Council [\$1,000,000—1978]	1,000,000	1,578,769
The UNA Trust (London)	25,000	25,000	Zagreb, University of (Yugoslavia) [\$30,000—1976]		14,357
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (London)	180,000				
International economics: research and conferences			Problems common to industrial societies		
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics	55,000	55,000	California, University of (Davis) [\$180,000—1974]		51,955
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs [\$60,010—1978]		25,010	McGill University [\$100,000—1973]		14,500
Brookings Institution	155,000	87,000	Princeton University [\$149,000—1973]		65,000
Free University of Brussels [\$40,000—1977]		16,000	Tennessee, University of [\$75,000—1974]		36,380
Campinas, State University of (Brazil)	21,815		Vera Institute of Justice [\$100,000—1977]		60,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia)	60,000	60,000	Race relations and ethnic studies		
Foundation-managed projects: research awards,* and consultants [\$420,000—1978]	102,084	153,639	McGill University [\$80,000—1977]		21,725
Graduate School of Business Administration (Montreal)	4,000		Smithsonian Institution [\$50,300—1978]		15,500
Harvard University	43,684		Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences		
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	35,400	29,000	Foundation-managed project: fellowships for young scholars from Southern Europe* [\$600,000—1976]		143,581
Institute for Research on Public Policy (Montreal)	450,000		Institute of International Affairs (Rome) [\$60,000—1978]		60,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	50,000		Nottingham, University of [\$50,000—1978]		29,000
International Economic Association (Paris) [\$120,000—1978]		40,000	Portugal, Catholic University of [\$30,000—1978]		10,000
International Seminar in Public Economics Charitable Trust [\$15,000—1976]		5,000	West European research, fellowships, and conferences		
Louvain, Catholic University of	77,200	38,100	American Academy of Arts and Sciences	5,000	5,000
Michigan, University of [\$18,000—1978]		13,761	Belfast, Queen's University of [\$150,000—1977]		50,000
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$62,000—1978]	46,750	86,654	Columbia University	6,000	6,000
New York University	35,000		European University Institute (Italy) [\$80,000— 1978]		46,000
Nottingham, University of [\$47,500—1977]		26,500	Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and research [\$100,000—1976-1977]	(55,000)	14,529
Pittsburgh, University of [\$45,700—1978]		20,000	French-American Foundation for the Develop- ment of Relations between France and the United States	13,000	13,000
Princeton University	32,330	28,600	Harvard University [\$79,950—1978]		57,488
Singapore, University of [\$23,300—1978]		11,700	Iowa, State University of [\$18,100—1978]		18,100
Tel Aviv University [\$25,000—1978]		25,000	Social Science Research Council	35,000	
Trade Policy Research Centre (London) [\$150,000—1978]		62,500	Zurich, University of	35,000	35,000
Vanderbilt University	40,000				
Western Ontario, University of [\$60,600—1978]	(611)	38,989			
International relations and foreign policy: research and communications					
American Law Institute [\$225,000—1978]		46,000			
American Society of International Law [\$176,000—1977]		50,000			
Brookings Institution [\$60,000—1976]		30,000			
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	40,000	40,000			
Columbia University [\$13,000—1971]		2,463			
Council on Foreign Relations	50,000	50,000			
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$210,000—1977]	(70,000)	1,840			
Fund for Peace	150,000	50,000			
Institute of International Education [\$22,000—1978]	(8,497)	13,503			
International Institute of Communications (London) [\$500,000—1976]		40,300			
Interreligious Peace Colloquium (Washington, D. C.) [\$75,000—1977]		17,500			
National Endowment for the Humanities	70,000	35,000			
Oxford University	52,200				
Trilateral Commission (New York)	100,000	70,700			
United Nations Association	100,000	100,000			
International studies programs, research, and conferences					
American Council of Learned Societies [\$1,000,000—1975]	180,000	223,276			
American Universities Field Staff	100,000	100,000			
Foundation-managed project: review of international studies	1,406	323			
			Total, International Division	<u>10,827,740</u>	<u>11,045,001</u>
				\$38,835,703	\$43,159,146

GENERAL

Reductions and refunds

Net of miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and payments of \$100 or less from grants made under various programs in past years

\$(347,081) \$(294,815)

Coordinating committee on women's programs

Foundation-managed project [\$80,000—1977]

(3,000) 4,654

Dissemination of program-related information

Foundation-managed project: audiovisual research and production [\$1,077,500—1973]

137,500 149,849

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)		Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: program-related meetings in the Foundation's headquarters building [\$50,000—1977]		3,245	Downriver Community Conference		
Foundation-managed project: publications [\$80,000—1978]	91,500	97,173	Inter-village cooperative projects [\$90,000—1977]		30,000
Fund for the City of New York			Educational research and experimentation		
Strengthening New York City government	1,000,000	1,000,000	Focus: HOPE	100,000	50,200
Philanthropic studies and technical assistance			Impression Five [\$58,860—1978]		27,668
Chicago, University of [\$100,000—1978]		49,040	Merrill-Palmer Institute [\$100,000—1978]	3,564	69,001
Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations	30,000	30,000	New Detroit [\$98,000—1976]		5,016
Council on Foundations	45,000	45,000	United Community Services of Metropolitan Detroit [\$36,800—1978]		36,800
The Foundation Center [\$200,000—1978]		45,959	Henry Ford Hospital		
Foundation-managed projects: planning of future programs, internships, study leaves for Foundation staff, United Way contribution [\$115,000—1978]		37,712	Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$125,000—1973-1977]	(4,368)	13,014
Travel and study programs			Medical education, research, outpatient clinics, and facilities [\$22,564,995—1973]		861,105
Foundation-managed project: individual grants* [\$115,000—1978]	(69,014)	178,894	Housing Improvement and management		
Tri State United Way			Detroit Neighborhood Housing Services	50,000	
Charitable activities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut	13,929	13,929	Detroit Renaissance Foundation [\$66,000—1978]		33,000
PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES IN MICHIGAN			United Foundation (Michigan)		
Arts and cultural programs			Detroit area charitable activities	450,000	341,700
Center for Creative Studies [\$175,000—1974]		5,000	Wayne State University		
Detroit Symphony [\$100,000—1976]		21,000	Research on Greater Detroit economy [\$38,800—1978]	(19,400)	
			Women's Resource Center (Grand Rapids)		
			Job opportunity program [\$50,000—1978]		25,000
			Total, General	\$1,478,630	\$2,879,144
			TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS	\$80,115,831	\$109,633,289

*List available on request.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Program-Related Investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Listed below are only investments where there were new commitments, disbursements, terminations, or capital repayments dur-

ing fiscal 1979. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of original commitments, and "Invested or Guaranteed" shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1979. The fiscal year of approval appears after the name of each recipient.

	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed		Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
ARTS			New York School for the Circus Arts (New York, N.Y.)—1978		
The Acting Company (New York, N.Y.)—1979			Financial stabilization		
Cash flow loan guarantee	\$ 45,000	\$ *	Three-year loan	96,500	71,500
Center Stage Associates (Baltimore, Md.)—1975			New York Shakespeare Festival (New York, N.Y.)—1976		
Renovation of theater			Rehabilitation of Delacorte Theater in Central Park		
Five-year loan, 6%	750,000	*	Three-year loan, 8%	260,000	27,467
The City at 42nd Street (New York, N.Y.)—1979			Performing Arts Foundation (Huntington Station, N.Y.)—1979		
Planning of theater district redevelopment			Resident theater group		
Cash flow loan guarantee	25,000	*	Cash flow loan guarantee	100,000	100,000
Forty-Second Street Local Development Corp. (New York, N.Y.)—1979			COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS		
Construction of nonprofit theater complex			East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation (Oakland, Calif.)—1979		
Six-month loan, 8%	800,000	250,000	Development of a community resource center	737,500	
Foundation for the Joffrey Ballet (New York, N.Y.)—1979					
Cash flow loan guarantee	50,000	*			

*Investment or guarantee repaid or terminated during the year.

**Of this amount \$17,973,682 represents loans and equity investments; \$8,350,000 represents guarantees and \$7,785,735 represents investments in process.

	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed		Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
East Los Angeles Community Union (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1977 Land acquisition and site development for industrial park Five-year loan, 8%	1,500,000	531,334	KQED, Inc. (San Francisco, Calif.)—1975 Construction of production and administrative facilities Five-year loan participation, ½% over prime rate	900,000	161,845
Mexican-American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)—1976 Construction of a community center Eight-year loan, 8½%	400,000	394,511	Public Broadcasting Service (Washington, D.C.)—1975 Satellite interconnection system Ten-year loan, 8%	192,000	192,000
Pride Gardens, Ltd. (Mississippi Action for Community Education) (Greenville, Miss.)—1974 Low-income housing and community recreation facilities Ten-year loan, 6%	1,121,800	112,180	WHYY, Inc. (Philadelphia, Pa.)—1979 Relocation of television station	1,500,000	
Southeast Alabama Self-Help Association (Tuskegee, Ala.)—1977 Rural land planning and development program Five-year loan, 7¼%	200,000	185,000	WIDENING HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES		
Southeast Development, Inc. (South East Community Organization) (Baltimore, Md.)—1975 Neighborhood revitalization program Four-year loan, 8%	1,035,500	278,096	Cooperative Services (Detroit, Mich.)—1979 Housing for senior citizens and the handicapped	600,000	
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.)—1975 Construction of new office facilities Eight-year loan, 8½%	325,000	315,670	Durham Homes (Durham, N.C.)—1971 Low-income housing development Guarantee	200,000	*
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1979 Low- and moderate-income housing Guarantee Three-year loan	1,650,000 350,000	1,650,000	FCH Services (Foundation for Cooperative Housing) (Washington, D.C.)—1969 Low- and moderate-income cooperative housing Nine-year loan, 7½%	500,000	*
EDUCATION			Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust (New York, N.Y.)—1968 Operation of racially integrated apartment housing Shares of beneficial interest	1,000,000	927,345
Boricua College (New York, N.Y.)—1979 Working capital to increase enrollment Five-year loan, 6%	500,000	400,000	Neighborhood Housing Services of America (Oakland, Calif.)—1978 To create secondary market for mortgage loans in urban neighborhoods Guarantee	200,000	200,000
Museum Trustees of Kenya National Museums of Kenya (Nairobi, Kenya)—1978 New laboratory and research facilities Two-year loan, 5.8%	320,000	288,000	OTHER		
Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.)—1974 Debt repayment and management improvement Nine-year loan, 5%	550,000	187,500	Commonweal: Research and treatment center for the neurologically handicapped (Bolin, Calif.)—1979 Five-year loan, 5%	150,000	150,000
MINORITY ENTERPRISE FINANCING INSTITUTIONS			Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.)—1970 Construction of new facility Eleven-year loan, 6.5%	1,000,000	625,000
Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1977 Urban development programs Nine-year loan, 6%	600,000	600,000	The Growing Mind (Berkeley, Calif.)—1974 Land purchase for residence center for neurologically handicapped children Five-year loan, 5%	70,000	*
Witherspoon Development Corp. (PEDCO, Inc.) (New York, N.Y.)—1979 Venture capital for minority businesses Five-year loan, 6.2%	1,000,000	1,000,000	Institute for Law and Social Research (Washington, D.C.)—1979 Criminal justice research Cash flow loan guarantee	25,000	25,000
PUBLIC TELEVISION			SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1970 Studio purchase and renovation Eight-year loan, 7½%	2,500,000	*	Total approvals—September 30, 1978		
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.)—1971 Purchase of new broadcast facility Ten-year loan, 8%	350,000	17,800	Invested or guaranteed	\$27,127,007	
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Washington, D.C.)—1972 Purchase of new broadcast facility Six-year loan	1,050,000	*	In process	3,948,235	
				31,075,242	
			New approvals during 1979		
			Invested or guaranteed	2,695,000	
			In process	3,837,500	
				6,532,500	
			Less:		
			Capital repayments	1,565,305	
			Loans paid in full	456,456	
			Write-offs	1,103,064	
			Guarantees terminated	320,000	
			Approvals reduced	53,500	
				3,498,325	
			Total Approvals—September 30, 1979	\$34,109,417**	

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INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Inflation. No issue dominates the outlook for the capital markets more than rising prices. The episode of inflation that began in the 1960s has become the most significant problem facing the world economy since the Great Depression.

As a consequence of inflation, the economic environment for the next few years is likely to be unstable. Such an environment presents the investor, the large investor especially, with a great deal of uncertainty, complicating considerably the task of investment management. At a minimum, it is imperative to try to protect against the ravages of declining monetary values. The thoughtful investor understands, however, that each new ratchet upward in inflation and interest rates increases the likelihood of future economic trouble: slower growth, increased instability, or even economic collapse.

Capital Markets. Reflecting strong inflationary pressures, the general level of interest rates rose substantially during fiscal 1979 (October 1—September 30). The rise was especially strong late in the year and continued following the end of the year.

The generally rising interest rate structure resulted in another year of modest total returns from fixed-income investments.* As indicated in the accompanying table, the total return from the Salomon Brothers Corporate Bond Index was 1.9 per cent for the fiscal year.

Despite an environment not normally associated with rising stock prices—namely, a maturing economic cycle and substantially rising interest rates—common stocks performed respectably: the total return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index was 12.5 per cent. In fact, during each of the Ford Foundation's past two fiscal years the performance of common stocks has been relatively good despite large increases in the level of interest rates. We attribute these results to two factors primarily: first, equities have been reasonably priced when compared to their underlying real asset values; and second, in the past several years corporations have been able to increase their earnings despite relatively high and unstable inflation.

Markets outside of the U. S. demonstrated again their variable character, with Canada's equity market

increasing by more than 40 per cent while Japan's declined by about 5 per cent. Because of this tendency of foreign stock markets to rise and fall independently of one another, while promising, on average, equity-type returns, the Foundation has been gradually increasing its investments in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT RESULTS

The Foundation's investment results for fiscal 1979 and the average annual returns for the preceding three- and five-year periods are shown in the accompanying table.

PERFORMANCE OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO, PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS AND STANDARD INDICES

	Average annual returns for periods ended September 30		
	1979	1977-79	1975-79
Total portfolio	14.6%	9.4%	16.1%
Portfolio components:			
U. S. marketable equities	17.1	9.0	18.6
U. S. marketable fixed-income	5.2	7.1	11.4
Foreign security investments	12.2	17.2	16.9
Real estate	21.1	14.0	0.2
Venture capital	23.2	28.8	15.6
Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index	12.5	6.4	16.8
Salomon Brothers High-Grade Long-Term Corporate Bond Index	1.9	4.4	9.5
Combined S&P 500/Salomon Brothers in ratio of 75% equities, 25% fixed-income	9.9	5.9	15.0

The total return on our entire portfolio for fiscal 1979 was 14.6 per cent, identical with that of the year before. As in 1978, good performance from our equity portfolio, representing about 75 per cent of the total, was the major factor in the overall return, although other smaller, diversifying segments of the portfolio also contributed to the total performance. In comparison, a hypothetical portfolio of 75 per cent in the S&P 500 and 25 per cent in the Salomon Brothers Index (corresponding to the average equity/fixed-income mix of the Foundation's portfolio during the year) would have produced a total return of slightly less than 10 per cent.

*Total return is defined as interest or dividends plus or minus capital gain or loss.

The largest component of our portfolio, our U. S. marketable equities, showed an increase of 17.1 per cent in the fiscal year, compared to an increase of 12.5 per cent for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. Throughout most of the year our portfolio was weighted heavily in petroleum and energy-related securities, which contributed substantially to the favorable results. Also, our results were favorably influenced by the fact that our portfolio risk level was above average early in the year. The stocks of smaller, more risky companies performed better than the broad equity market averages during the year.

Although the environment for fixed-income securities was unfavorable, our U. S. fixed-income results—an increase of 5.2 per cent—exceeded the Salomon Brothers Corporation Bond Index gain of 1.9 per cent. An important reason for this performance was our heavy weighting in instruments of short maturity, reflecting our expectation that interest rates would continue to rise.

Foreign security investments, which now represent almost 10 per cent of our total portfolio, showed an increase of 12.2 per cent during the past year compared to a gain of 10.9 per cent for the Capital International Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East. A 29.7 per cent increase in the value of our funds committed to the Canadian market contributed to the overall gain in our foreign portfolio.

Our real estate and venture capital investments together now amount to about 5 per cent of our total portfolio. Each contributed to our favorable results in fiscal 1979 by showing substantial total returns—21.1 per cent and 23.2 per cent, respectively.

To sum up, the factors contributing to the investment performance of 1979 were: a substantial weighting in equities; better-than-market performance in both of our major portfolio components; and favorable performance from our diversifying investments—foreign securities, real estate, and venture capital.

Budget and Investment Policy. The two principal elements of the Foundation's financial management are budget policy and investment policy.

The first of the judgments essential to a sound *budget policy* is the definition of an appropriate long-term objective for budget levels. What is a prudent rate of expenditure of anticipated future financial resources? The Trustees have determined that the level will be a payout ratio (that fraction of the endowment budgeted each year) about equal to the rate of return that we would expect to earn on our portfolio over the long term after discounting for inflation. For our current asset mix of about three-fourths equities and one-fourth fixed income, that ratio, we think, is about 5 per cent.

The second and more complex judgment necessary in setting budget policy is to determine how responsive budgets should be to changes in the value of the endowment. Consideration must be given to the advantages of relatively fixed as opposed to variable budgets and to the distribution of risks between present and future generations of grantees (i.e., a budget that varies with annual changes in asset values is less risky for future grantees than one which is relatively fixed). After addressing these questions, the Foundation's Trustees have established a three-year moving average of our asset values as a general guide to establishing new budget levels.

ASSET MIX BY TYPE OF SECURITY

	September 30, 1979		September 30, 1978	
	\$ Millions	Per cent	\$ Millions	Per cent
Fixed-income securities	541	23	471	21
Fixed-income securities with equity participation	82	4	84	4
Equity securities	1,724	73	1,657	75
	2,347	100	2,212	100

The principal task of *investment policy* is to set the asset mix between stocks and bonds in our portfolio. Put another way, investment policy is our choice between returns we would reasonably expect to earn and their accompanying risks.

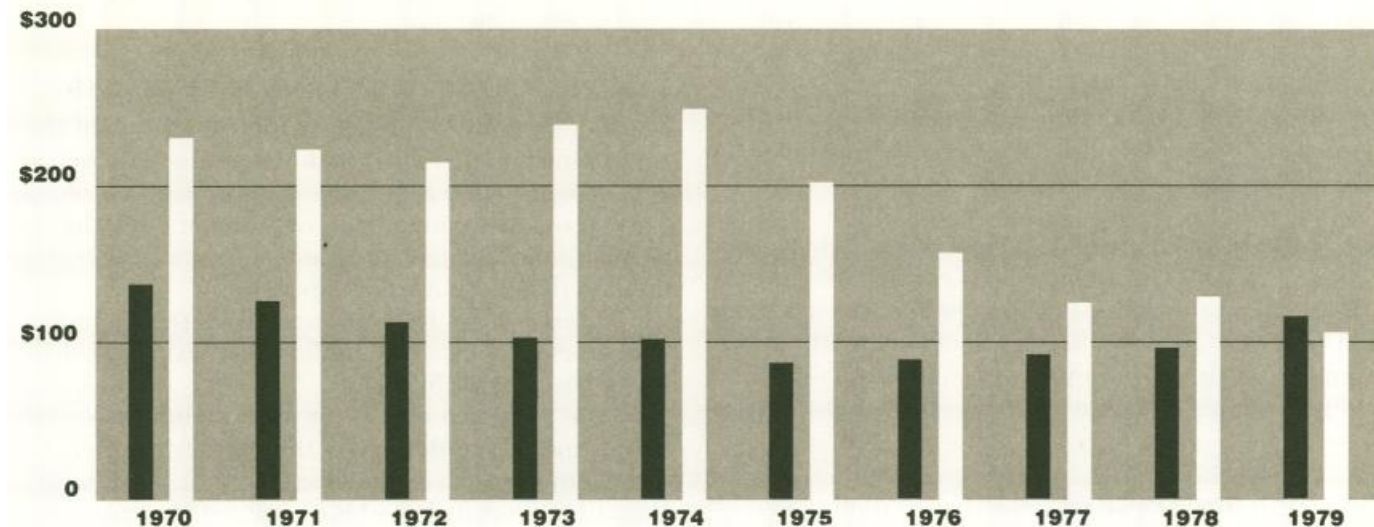
There are two aspects to the asset mix problem. First, there is the long-run asset mix. Should we pursue a relatively high-risk, high-expected return course or settle for lower risks and lower expected returns? For now, especially considering the requirement of the Tax Reform Acts of 1969 and 1976 that we annually expend no less than 5 per cent of assets, we believe an appropriate asset mix emphasizes the higher long-term prospective returns available from equity securities.

Second, there is the more difficult question of how frequently and under what conditions should we vary our asset mix. Higher returns are possible by varying the asset mix, but most large investors fail to earn such returns because there are important transaction and other costs associated with the attempts. We remain open-minded about the possible use of "market timing," or short-run variations from the long-run asset mix, but for now the evidence suggests that we should be cautious about assuming we can add value by trying to outguess other market participants on a short term basis.

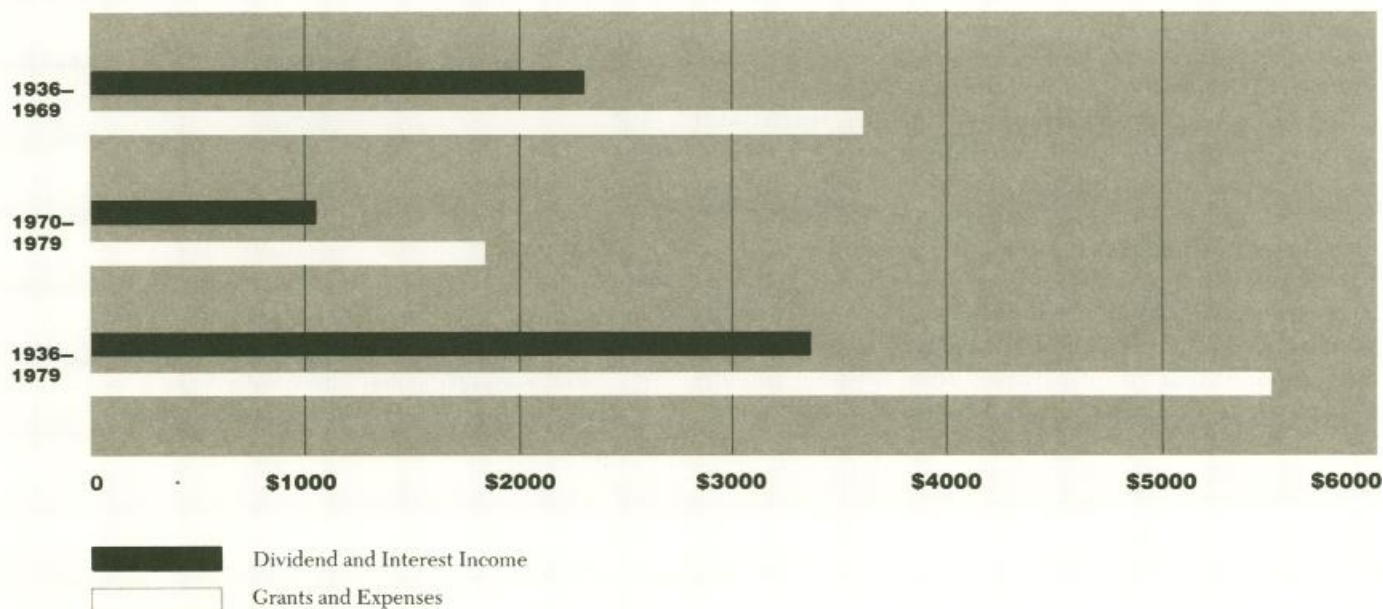
JON L. HAGLER
 Vice President and Treasurer
 February 14, 1980

COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND EXPENSES WITH INCOME FOR FISCAL YEARS 1936–1979

For the 10 years 1970–1979 (millions of dollars)



Cumulative 1936–1979 (millions of dollars)



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the Statement of Financial Position (page 65) and the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 66), 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 when approved by the Trustees or the President. A summary of other accounting policies followed by the Foundation is set forth in Note 1 to the Financial Statements (page 68).

The Foundation's investments are carried at market value 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 (page 66).

Income and Expenses. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1979 amounted to \$124.8 million, as compared with \$103.4 million in 1978.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities (Foundation-managed projects), and support of program activities—totaled \$98.8 million, as

compared with \$121.2 million in 1978. Support of program activities includes costs of developing grants, of collaborating with grantees in the execution of projects, and of evaluating ongoing and completed projects, both in New York and in overseas field offices.

General management expenses amounted to \$9.0 million in 1979, as compared with \$8.7 million in 1978.

Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$5.5 billion (see chart, page 63).

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. In 1979, new commitments totaled \$73.3 million, a \$25.4 million decrease from the previous year.

Sources and Uses of Cash. Grant payments amounted to \$101.8 million in 1979, as compared with \$124.7 million in 1978. Both these figures exceed grant approvals—by \$26.0 million in 1979 and \$27.2 million in 1978—reflecting the cash impact of higher budgets in previous years.

Unpaid Grants. The total of payments still due on approved grants on September 30, 1979, was \$103.9 million, compared with \$129.8 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. (Other unpaid commitments are included under "Fund Balance—appropriated" in the Statement of Financial Position on page 65.)

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 inter-

est. The Trustees have authorized \$50 million for these investments, of which \$34.1 million had been approved and \$24.9 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1979. A list of program-related investments begins on page 57.

TAX REFORM ACTS OF 1969, 1976, AND 1978

The Foundation is subject to the provisions of these Acts as they relate to private foundations. The Acts impose, among other requirements, an excise tax of 2 per cent on net investment income, defined as dividends, interest, and net realized gains on securities transactions, reduced by related expenses.

For the years 1971 through 1978, the Foundation paid taxes totaling \$43.3 million; the tax for fiscal 1979 is estimated at \$4.5 million.

The Acts also require private foundations to distribute income (as defined in the Acts) by the end of the year following the year in which earned. The minimum amount to be distributed is either net income or 5 per cent of the market value of assets, whichever is higher. The Foundation's distributions for the first nine years under the Acts substantially exceed the required amounts, as follows:

	Distributed* (in millions)	Required
1971	\$275.6	\$138.3
1972	259.9	113.2
1973	236.7	131.3
1974	232.8	107.5
1975	253.7	107.4
1976	184.0	128.4
1977	173.6	104.8
1978	157.7	100.6
1979 (estimated)	133.0	115.8

*The definition of qualifying distributions under the Tax Reform Act of 1969 differs from cash disbursements as reported on page 67.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE FORD FOUNDATION STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Note 1)

September 30, 1979 and 1978

	1979	1978
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Investments, at market (Note 2)		
Fixed income securities	\$ 541,000	\$ 470,619
Fixed income securities with equity participation	81,867	83,896
Equity securities	<u>1,724,030</u>	<u>1,657,355</u>
	2,346,897	2,211,870
Other assets		
Cash	7,365	11,759
Receivables (Note 3)	47,882	34,373
Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$5,935,000 in 1979 and \$6,470,000 in 1978)	12,039	12,107
Land and buildings (Note 4)	<u>20,896</u>	<u>21,371</u>
Total assets	<u>2,435,079</u>	<u>2,291,480</u>
Liabilities		
Unpaid grants	103,869	129,835
Accounts payable (Note 3)	34,267	36,430
Federal excise tax payable	5,207	2,984
Deferred federal excise tax — estimated	<u>6,235</u>	<u>5,186</u>
Total liabilities	<u>149,578</u>	<u>174,435</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	46,345	59,169
Unappropriated	<u>2,239,156</u>	<u>2,057,876</u>
	<u>\$2,285,501</u>	<u>\$2,117,045</u>

For footnotes to financial statements see page 68.

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (Note 1)

For the years ended September 30, 1979 and 1978

	1979	1978
	(In thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 73,243	\$ 63,627
Interest	51,600	39,724
	124,843	103,351
Less — Expenses incurred in the production of income	6,066	6,329
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 5)	4,500	2,400
	10,566	8,729
	114,277	94,622
Expenditures		
Program activities		
Grants approved — organizations	70,050	92,752
Grants approved — individuals	5,773	4,755
Direct conduct of charitable activities	7,782	8,289
Support of program activities (Note 4)	14,242	14,959
Provision for possible losses on program- related investments	971	491
	98,818	121,246
General management (Note 4)	8,971	8,660
	107,789	129,906
Excess (deficit) of income over expenditures before appreciation on investments	6,488	(35,284)
Appreciation on investments (Note 2)	161,968	173,836
Increase in fund balance during the year	168,456	138,552
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,117,045	1,978,493
Fund balance at end of year	\$2,285,501	\$2,117,045

For footnotes to financial statements see page 68.

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND USES OF CASH (CASH BASIS) (Note 1)

For the years ended September 30, 1979 and 1978

	1979	1978
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by income		
Dividends and interest	\$ 122,831	\$ 103,263
Less — Expenses incurred in the production of income	<u>6,090</u>	<u>6,147</u>
Net cash provided by income	116,741	97,116
 Uses of cash		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments	101,790	124,668
Direct conduct of charitable activities	7,733	8,317
Support of program activities	13,921	14,659
General management expenses	8,088	8,089
Federal excise tax	2,308	3,938
	<u>133,840</u>	<u>159,671</u>
Excess of cash used over cash provided by income	<u><u>(\$17,099)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$62,555)</u></u>
 Cash provided by net disposition of investments		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$1,024,148	\$1,056,317
Less — Purchase of investments	<u>1,013,772</u>	<u>981,803</u>
	10,376	74,514
 Cash provided (used) by changes in other assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in program-related investments	(499)	270
Decrease (increase) in cash balances	4,394	(5,591)
Guarantee payment — real estate		(3,000)
Other, net	2,828	(3,638)
	<u>6,723</u>	<u>(11,959)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 17,099</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 62,555</u></u>

For footnotes to financial statements see page 68.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 1979 and 1978

Note 1 — Summary of Accounting Policies

INVESTMENTS. All investments are carried at market value. Realized and unrealized gains or losses are determined by comparison of cost to proceeds or market value, respectively, cost being determined on an identified lot basis. 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 participation in real estate and debt instruments with and without equity participation secured by real estate are valued at estimated realizable values as determined by the appropriate Foundation officers.

All other securities for which quotations are not available, including certain equity securities purchased through direct negotiation, are valued at estimated realizable values as determined by the appropriate Foundation officers.

The accounts of wholly-owned subsidiaries, formed solely for the purpose of holding real estate, have been consolidated in all material respects 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

The cost of investments held at September 30, 1979 and 1978, was as follows:

	1979	1978
Fixed income securities	\$ 551,407,000	\$ 490,122,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	80,235,000	77,508,000
Equity securities	1,390,410,000	1,361,857,000
	<u>\$2,022,052,000</u>	<u>\$1,929,487,000</u>

Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to \$103,600,000 at September 30, 1979, and \$129,947,000 at September 30, 1978 (see Note 1).

Appreciation on investments in 1979 comprised unrealized appreciation of \$41,021,000 and realized gains of \$120,947,000 on dispositions. Comparative amounts for 1978 were unrealized appreciation of \$159,622,000 and realized gains of \$14,214,000.

Unrealized appreciation is net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax of \$6,235,000 in 1979 and \$5,186,000 in 1978.

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

Note 3 — Receivables and Accounts Payable

Receivables and accounts payable at September 30, 1979 and 1978, comprised the following:

	1979	1978
Receivables		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$ 14,920,000	\$ 13,178,000
Securities sold but not delivered	29,816,000	15,983,000
Other	3,146,000	5,212,000*
	<u>\$ 47,882,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,373,000</u>
Accounts payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$ 25,279,000	\$ 27,654,000
Note payable arising from real estate transactions	4,842,000	4,842,000
Other	4,146,000	3,934,000
	<u>\$ 34,267,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,430,000</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

Note 4 — Land and Buildings

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1979 and 1978, were as follows:

	1979	1978
New York		
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$5,022,000 in 1979, and \$4,580,000 in 1978)	16,861,000	17,302,000
Overseas		
Office building and housing facilities (net of accumulated depreciation of \$312,000 in 1979, and \$279,000 in 1978)	299,000	333,000
	<u>\$20,896,000</u>	<u>\$21,371,000</u>

Depreciation is included in support of program activities and general management expenses and aggregated \$475,000 in 1979 and \$461,000 in 1978.

Note 5 — Provision for Federal Excise Tax

In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Reform Acts of 1969, 1976, and 1978, federal excise tax has been provided in the amount of \$4,500,000. Tax at 2% is payable principally on investment income, which includes dividends, interest, and net realized gains on security transactions as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

Note 6 — Commitments and Contingencies

At September 30, 1979, the Foundation had commitments to make investments totaling approximately \$10.8 million. In addition, the Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans aggregating \$8.5 million, of which approximately \$6.9 million is currently outstanding.

The Foundation and its subsidiaries are involved in several legal actions arising out of investment activities, some of which have been pending for several years. The Foundation believes it has defenses to such claims and believes that they are substantially without merit and is vigorously defending the actions. In the opinion of management, the final dispositions of these matters will not have a material effect on the Foundation's financial statements.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Trustees of
The Ford Foundation

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 65 through 68 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1979 and 1978, 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 examina-

tions 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 securities owned at September 30, 1979 and 1978, by correspondence with the custodians.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

New York, New York
December 12, 1979

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS[†]

September 30, 1979 and 1978

	1979			1978		
	Cost	Estimated Market ⁽¹⁾	Per Cent of Total Estimated Market	Cost	Estimated Market ⁽¹⁾	Per Cent of Total Estimated Market
	(in millions)			(in millions)		
Fixed income securities						
Money market instruments	\$ 256.6	\$ 256.2	10.9	\$ 156.0	\$ 156.0	7.1
Government and agencies	139.5	132.3	5.7	115.5	112.8	5.1
Corporates—marketable	123.1	122.6	5.2	140.6	145.8	6.6
Securities with limited marketability	32.2	29.9	1.3	78.0	56.0	2.5
	551.4	541.0	23.1	490.1	470.6	21.3
Fixed income securities with equity participation						
Convertible debentures—marketable	63.1	62.9	2.7	57.4	60.3	2.7
Securities with limited marketability	17.2	19.0	.8	20.1	23.6	1.1
	80.3	81.9	3.5	77.5	83.9	3.8
Equity securities						
Common and preferred stocks—marketable	1,349.7	1,669.3	71.1	1,311.9	1,607.0	72.6
Securities with limited marketability	40.7	54.7	2.3	50.0	50.4	2.3
	1,390.4	1,724.0	73.4	1,361.9	1,657.4	74.9
Total	\$2,022.1	\$2,346.9	100.0	\$1,929.5	\$2,211.9	100.0

[†]A complete list of investments is published separately and is available on request.

(1) See Note 1 to financial statements

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal years 1970-1979

	1979	1978	1977
INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (in millions)⁽¹⁾			
Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)	118.8	97.0	92.1
Federal excise tax	4.5	2.4	4.1
Expenditures—per income statements (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities, expenses in support of program activities, and general management expenses)	107.8	129.9	124.0
Cumulative excess of expenditures over income	2,144.4	2,150.9	2,115.6
Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities	121.0	14.2	15.5
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year ⁽²⁾	41.0	159.6	(125.2)
Fund balance at market value, at end of year⁽³⁾	2,285.5	2,117.0	1,978.5
Expenditures on a cash basis	133.8	159.7	171.5

STATEMENT OF PORTFOLIO

Investments

Fixed income securities

Net purchases (sales)	65.1	92.9	(59.1)
Market value at end of year	541.0	470.6	378.7
% of total portfolio	23.1%	21.3%	18.1%

Fixed income securities with equity participation

Net purchases (sales)	2.6	(41.0)	(49.6)
Market value at end of year	81.9	83.9	116.2
% of total portfolio	3.5%	3.8%	5.6%

Equity securities

Net purchases (sales)	(104.8)	(116.3)	20.2
Market value at end of year	1,724.0	1,657.4	1,596.2
% of total portfolio	73.4%	74.9%	76.3%

Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)

Shares disposed of during year			
Market value of shares disposed of			
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾			
Shares held at end of year			
September 30 market price per common share (\$)			
% of total portfolio			
Percentage held of total outstanding shares of Ford Motor Company			

Total portfolio

Market value at end of year ⁽⁶⁾	2,346.9	2,211.9	2,091.1
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⁽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.

⁽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, expenses in support of program activities, general management expenses, and provisions for federal excise tax,

1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
90.1	88.7	105.4	109.3	121.6	136.2	140.8
3.7	3.5	4.2	5.4	11.2	9.4	
159.4	204.6 ⁽⁴⁾	251.6	237.0	218.5	225.1	236.8
2,079.6	2,006.6	1,887.2	1,736.8	1,603.7	1,495.6	1,397.3
8.8	(32.2)	(206.4)	(72.4)	(18.4)	56.4	(35.3)
363.4	441.2	(969.5)	(39.1)	196.8	521.9	116.1
2,124.2	1,825.0	1,535.4	2,861.7	3,106.3	3,036.0	2,556.0
184.3	203.3	284.2⁽⁴⁾	244.2	262.6	268.3	284.9
(52.3)	65.7	74.8	(27.1)	(167.5)	(67.3)	(51.9)
440.0	455.6	382.2	355.1	362.5	504.8	543.5
19.2%	22.7%	22.5%	11.6%	11.0%	15.4%	19.2%
(1.6)	1.5	28.0	14.7	(8.9)	8.7	25.7
32.8	39.6	60.9	42.4	60.1	99.6	84.4
1.4%	2.0%	3.6%	1.4%	1.8%	3.0%	3.0%
(42.5)	(176.8)	(4.5)	164.5	480.8	254.9	3.7
1,816.5	1,508.7	1,255.9	2,260.9	2,145.2	1,424.4	979.4
79.4%	75.3%	73.9%	73.7%	65.0%	43.4%	34.6%
		6.8	4.2	7.0	5.7	3.4
		281.5	275.0	466.0	349.0	144.2
			406.4	733.4	1,250.7	1,226.2
			6.8	11.0	18.0	23.7
			59 ⁷ / ₈	66 ⁵ / ₈	69 ¹ / ₂	51 ³ / ₄
			13.3%	22.2%	38.2%	43.2%
			7 %	11 %	17 %	22 %
2,289.3	2,003.9	1,699.0	3,064.8	3,301.2	3,279.5	2,833.5

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.

⁽⁴⁾Includes \$49.7 million representing annuity held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital—see Notes (4) in 1974 and (3) in 1975 to the financial statements.

⁽⁵⁾Based on the September 30 market price of Ford Motor Company common stock.

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

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*Retired November 1979

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To supplement the work of its core staff, the Ford Foundation regularly appoints specialists, usually for limited-term assignments, to assist in specific projects in their fields of expertise. Their duties may include technical assistance to, or direct work with, organiza-

tions that have received Foundation grants; and assistance in the evaluation of possible grant-making opportunities and in development of new fields of Foundation activity. Specialists presently engaged in projects are:

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