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Annual Report  
1970

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*The Ford Foundation Annual Report*

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# The President's Review

## Law and Orderly Justice

The Ford Foundation is better known for its work in such fields as education, population, and international assistance than for its active concern with law and the administration of justice. Yet with the persistent and constantly renewed concerns of trustees and professional staff alike, the Foundation has for twenty years worked deeply in this field.

Since 1951, in some 150 grants and appropriations for law schools, legal institutions, bar associations, lawyers' committees, and public authorities, we have committed more than \$70 million to this general field. We have worked on many aspects of the administration of justice, both criminal and civil. This work has included numerous projects in corrections, the courts, delinquency, the availability of legal representation, and the police. We have been at this counter for a long time, and in a time when there is so much sound and fury on the subject, it may be helpful to others as well as to ourselves to reflect and comment on what we have learned and on what we are doing now.

The first thing we have learned is that justice is hard, not easy, so that you do not get improvements in law, order, or justice merely by wishing for them. The problem is enormous—protean in its shape, and demanding a level of attention, study, and effort that, as a whole society, we have not begun to achieve. In this Foundation we live in constant contact with concerned and dedicated professionals who are working to reform the courts, strengthen the police, open the legal system to the poor, and undo the evil work of prejudice and hate. We know how much help they still need.

So we are instinctively suspicious—not because we do not care, but precisely because we do—of those who suggest simple answers. In the late 1960s such assertions have come antiphonally from those who seem to assert that the central trouble is the permissiveness of a few justices or law enforcement officials (or parents), and from others who suggest that the path to justice lies through an all-out attack on courts, police, or indeed the whole “system” as it stands. Long experience has confirmed for this Foundation what common sense suggests to most Americans: that sweeping judgments of this sort are destructive nonsense. I use this harsh language because there is something deeply offensive in the use of a great social issue like this one as a means of turning fear or anger to political advantage.

## I. A More Effective Arm

Yet it is not enough merely to denounce such answers. So let me present one current effort of this Foundation, in the hope that an explanation of what we are trying to do may be an effective way of telling what we believe we and others must do in this hard field.

The largest action of the Ford Foundation in 1970, and the largest any private organization has ever taken in the field of law and orderly justice, was an allocation of \$30 million to establish and support a Police Foundation. (For details see page 15.) This new institution is led by distinguished Americans who know and care about excellence in police work. They will chart their own course. What is pertinent here is the thinking that led us to make this large commitment. Let me offer a few quotations from a document we published when the Police Foundation was announced.\*

First, the need for improvement is plain.

Prominent police officials and criminal justice experts with whom we have consulted in the last two years verify our own staff analysis that initiatives for change in the police function are critically needed to improve both police effectiveness and the quality of American justice. They confirmed the premises from which we started—that every group has a deep-seated interest in better police service, and that like every other group the police themselves have men of leadership and energy to help show the way. The police perform a wide variety of activities, many of which have little to do with crime prevention and law enforcement. They are called upon to act in situations of great complexity, delicacy, and often personal danger, yet often with little guidance or training on how these duties should be performed. Recruitment policies and budgetary restrictions have tended to discourage the infusion of skilled civilian specialists or college-educated personnel into police ranks.

Second, the moment is timely.

In the 1970s substantial Federal funds will be available for the first time...

So there is reason to hope for improvement. There will be more police manpower and better training, more judges, courthouses, and prisons, and more corrections personnel.

The unanswered question is whether there will be change as well as expansion. Will we end up with more, and perhaps a slightly better version, of the same system, or with something new and significantly different? This is a field where creative uses of private funds can make the difference. The old systems and old institutions will not respond readily to change, but new thinking and more generous Federal funding will create the opportunity for change. Needed now are some specific demonstrations of constructive new directions.

In many respects the police function is the most important target for change. As the President's Crime Commission observed:

"The entire system—courts and corrections as well as the police—is charged with enforcing the law and maintaining order. What is distinctive about the responsibility of the police is that they are charged with performing these functions where all eyes are upon them and where the going is roughest, on the street. Since this is a time of increasing crime, increasing social unrest, and increasing public sensitivity to both, it is a time when police work is peculiarly important, complicated, conspicuous, and delicate."

Third, there is a special importance in directing attention and support to the self-renewal of the police profession in America.

Police and other authorities with whom the Foundation conferred cited a positive value in a funding agency of distinct visibility that has police development as its principal objective. The police of America have never had an independent focal point to which they could look for both leadership and financial resources to help them strike out in new directions.

Let me linger on this last point. The weaknesses in American police forces are apparent to any observer. There is no reason to exempt the police from the general and powerful concern of our age about all forms of custom-laden bureaucracy (including foundation bureaucracy). But an institution so central to our society as the police should neither be ignored nor treated with contempt.

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\*"A More Effective Arm," available from the Foundation on request.

The establishment of the Police Foundation has been welcomed by all sorts of Americans of all sorts of political persuasions. Except at the furthest extremes, our effort has been taken at face value as a reasonable and promising action, on an important front, by people who have some claim to know what they are doing.

Yet this is only a beginning. The real record of the Police Foundation will be made by its own leaders, and by the towns and cities that receive its grants. If the time for explanation is now, the time for claiming success is well in the future. And costly as it is for us, as a private foundation, this effort must be understood as modest indeed when compared to what our police services need—both in resources and in new departures.

Indeed if our action can help to draw attention to these much larger needs, it will already have been worth it.

## **II. New Process of Law**

In 1970 we faced new decisions about our relation to justice in another area—that of the role of lawyers at the leading edges of some of the other fields in which we are deeply committed. In one sense this was an old problem for us—we were among the first to support public defender programs and neighborhood legal services for the poor. We also have an extended record of concern for civil rights law. But in the last few years a number of lawyers, more often under forty than not, have perceived, and indeed created by example, a wider field of legal action which has received the title of public interest law. Some smaller foundations have led in helping lawyers develop this field, and in 1970 we joined them. The Federal Government had yet to reach a firm decision that public interest was a proper field of tax-exempt “charitable” activity under the terms of the Internal Revenue Code. After some hesitation it so decided. Both our decision and the Treasury’s deserve some comment.

Our own consideration began with our existing commitments in many areas. We are deeply engaged, for example, with the environmental crisis, so when groups of concerned lawyers contended that legal effort could alleviate that problem, we had to ask ourselves whether we should help them. But because more than one of the proposals we were receiving came from organizations whose interest in this new kind of law stretched well beyond any single program of ours, we found it necessary to decide whether public interest law, in itself, was a field we should support.

There were many reasons for our affirmative decision. First, as we knew from isolated cases in our own past, there are indeed a number of ways in which legal process can effectively secure important social objectives—the protection of consumers, the limitation of pollution, the requirement of public service by commercial broadcasters, and the prevention of discrimination. Second, it became evident that men and women of unusual ability and spirit were eager to work in this field. Third, our own studies and the opinions of distinguished members of the bar whom we consulted were in agreement on both the legality and the propriety of philanthropic action in this field, perceiving it as a natural extension of the kind of action we and others had for so long supported in the fields of legal aid and civil rights.

We did find it sensible, in deciding to enter this field of action, to adopt certain ground rules. We made it a rule to look not only for talent and energy among the working lawyers of public interest legal organizations, but also for some experience and standing at the bar among the organizations’ trustees or other suitably appointed advisors. Also, we determined that the Foundation should not be engaged in selecting—or rejecting—particular cases a public interest organization might litigate.

In October the Internal Revenue Service announced that it was suspending the issuance of charitable tax exemptions to public interest law firms, and in a further statement said

that it would not “make any judgment about the deductibility of contributions” to currently exempt firms of this type until it could complete a review of the subject. (Without charitable exemptions—particularly from private foundations, which are by far their largest single source of support at present—public interest firms could not long survive.) There followed a period of intense activity and comment which ended on November 12 with an announcement from the Internal Revenue Service that it would at once resume issuing rulings to public interest law firms. What began as a threat to end a whole new field of charitable action ended as a clear-cut affirmation of its charitable validity. This episode is instructive in a number of ways.

The defenders of public interest law turned out to be numerous and articulate. The chorus came from the press, from members of both parties in Congress, and from those closest to the subject within the Executive Branch itself. The public interest lawyers themselves were also active, and so in their somewhat more sedate way were interested foundations. After a little more than a month, and safely before the opening of hearings in the Senate, the IRS reached its conclusion. It gave public interest law a general endorsement as legitimately charitable, which it had never had before.

This decision has two healthy effects, one particular and one general. First, it recognizes the growing role of legal process as an instrument of social change and leaves the definition of the range of this instrument to the law and the courts. Second, it clearly reinforces, in an important area, the proposition that in general the best way to define what is charitable, under tax law, is by exclusion, not inclusion. The IRS began with the notion that there might be some distinction between service to the poor and environmental defense—that one might be charitable, because of its subject-matter, and the other not. Some of its officers also wondered whether it was “fair” for lawyers supported by charitable money to appear against lawyers paid by business interests. But the Service found that it could not, and should not, pick and choose on this basis. It emerged with a most important conclusion: that public interest legal action would be accepted as charitable as long as it was *not* a cloak for lobbying or for service to private interests. The conclusion is important for all charitable organizations. Under the Internal Revenue Code, the tax preference of organized philanthropy rests on its dedication to work that is “religious, charitable, scientific . . . or educational.” The framers of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 wisely avoided any new effort to define the exact range of these historic adjectives. Instead they directed their attention to what they perceived as particular kinds of abuse or possible abuse. Whatever one may think of particular provisions in that law, this guiding principle is right. The American tradition is that the field of legitimate charitable action is very broad. The Internal Revenue Service in its statement of November 12 made a major contribution to the reinforcement of this tradition.

The essence of this whole issue was stated with force and precision by the Honorable David W. Peck of the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, in an opinion delivered to this Foundation in June, 1970. The decisive paragraphs of this opinion are the best reinforcement I know to the subsequent judgment of the Federal Government:

The adjudicatory process in this country is an adversary process and the first essential of its working justly is the adequate legal representation of all interests affected by a proceeding. Thus it has long been recognized that it is the obligation of society to provide representation of persons accused of crime who cannot themselves afford that expense. Legal Aid and Public Defender organizations as private charities have widely provided lawyers for the indigent accused and otherwise such legal representation is provided at the public expense. Legal Aid societies also provide legal representation of the indigent in civil cases. A more recent development has been the needed representation of individuals and classes in the protection of their civil rights, provided by committees and organizations of a charitable nature.

The establishment of public interest law firms is a logical development from the principles and precedents mentioned. There is a growing consciousness that there are public interests involved in many proceedings before courts and administrative agencies that are not represented by the named parties in such proceedings and that there are times when the public interest would be served by the institution of some proceeding but action is not taken because the public interest is

too amorphous. Thousands or millions of persons may be affected, but the very number is a deterrent for any one to come forward and assume the responsibility of class representation and the burden of seeking competent counsel and arranging for his compensation. Thus, in proceedings affecting large and vital public interest areas such as the poor, the consumer, the environment and natural resources, the public interest may be unrepresented or inadequately represented. Even where the state or an administrative agency, charged with the responsibility of protecting the public interest, is party to a proceeding, it would be helpful to hear the independent voice of a public interest law firm that has concluded that the public interest may not otherwise be fully represented.

Of course, the question at issue in a proceeding may be what is in the public interest, as to which there will be differences of views, and the determination of the issue will not be made until the highest authority to which the question is submitted, perhaps after lower tribunals have differed, will have spoken. Therefore, one cannot be categorical or confident in asserting his view of the public interest, and the determination made might be at variance with the position taken by the public interest law firm. It would none the less be in the public interest to have that position competently presented.

There is, therefore, great public value in the existence and availability of groups of lawyers who are ready, able and willing, without personal financial considerations, to entertain pleas for assistance in the public interest, give competent consideration to the merits and take such action as in their independent judgment would be in the public interest. Such activity is beneficial to the community and meets the test of the concept of charitable.

### **III. Limits of Legal Process**

Returning now to the general theme of law and orderly justice, I find an important lesson in one other area in which we have begun to work this year, so far only in an exploratory way. This is the field of drug abuse. We have been asking ourselves and others, for more than a year, what an organization like ours can do about this increasingly serious social question. We are hopeful that in 1971 we may be able to take useful action. But already we have been impressed by the complex and intimate relation of this drug problem with that of law and order. It seems obvious that those who push the most destructive drugs—heroin for example—should be the targets of law enforcement of the most strenuous kind. But it does not seem obvious at all that heavy legal penalties are the best or most effective instrument for dealing with the drug scene as a whole. Nor is it self-evident that respect for law is increased by turning the full force of criminal justice against the individual user of marijuana. We have no judgment, as a foundation, on where the boundaries of law should be drawn, but we are increasingly persuaded that the whole subject deserves closer analysis.

The case of drug abuse is a reminder that legal action cannot solve all social problems. This rule probably applies also to the field of public interest law. In fields like environmental defense, consumer protection, and even civil liberty, the public interest lawyer may find it easier to help prevent something bad than to insure the achievement of something good. Moreover, while it is often right to discount the irritation of the large corporation whose plans are upset by an unwanted lawsuit, there is no reason to suppose that any class of lawyers is wholly free of the vice of litigious excess. Courts and legislatures can be expected to react against such litigiousness if it becomes generally believed that public interest law is trying to do too much.

But for the present that is not the danger. Today the general belief is that only too often there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, one for the well-organized institution (corporation, union, government, school system, or foundation) and another for the ordinary citizen, one for those with economic power and another for the individual believer in fresh air or clean water. While this belief holds, the public interest lawyer will be understood as responding to a real public need. If he does his work with the skill that has so far been shown by the best of the breed, he will be wanted, as well as needed, for a long time to come.

#### IV. On the Side of Hope

Stepping back from particular actions of 1970, let me offer four broad conclusions drawn from our work in the field of law and justice as a whole.\*

First, there is no substitute for *understanding* the problem in all its parts. Repeatedly we have found that careful analysis shows the problem to be different from what has been thought before, and in every field of justice the need for fresh and deeper understanding continues. We cannot solve the problem of effective justice on the basis of today's understanding—and still less on the basis of what we believed twenty years ago. We need to use the very best of what we know now, and we need to learn much more.

Second, we have found that one key to lasting results is *persistence*. Hard social problems do not yield to one-shot efforts. Like Justice Holmes, the experienced philanthropist can have “no faith in panaceas, and almost none in sudden ruin.” The immediate crisis is seldom quite as bad as it seems, and never as easy to resolve as we would like. The resolution of any truly major problem takes men and institutions that persist.

Third, we have found that when they are properly understood many questions that initially seem to divide and polarize can be attacked in ways that lead to *reconciliation*. Bail reform, properly understood, can help both the accused and law enforcement, and so does a modern legal defender system. Chief Justice Burger is surely right when he urges prison reform both for its effect on the prisoner and its value to society. And to help modernize and upgrade the American police is not to oppose, but to reenforce, the interests of those who have any legitimate complaint of police abuse.

Fourth, and most important of all, our experience in this field reenforces our *faith* that in the end the resolution of hard questions lies in the informed good sense of the average American. Our philanthropic research and experiments are aimed at finding answers that will so commend themselves to society that they win long-term support from others. Our work is premised on an acceptance of the American people as our final jury. This is the necessary consequence of our basic refusal to tie our resources to any one effort forever. We have continuing faith in that final jury. Even in the exacting field of criminal justice we have repeatedly found that when there is patient and persuasive leadership people can tell good ideas from bad ones, the promising from the misdirected experiment, and a serious concern for justice from mere sentimentality in the face of crime.

Understanding, persistence, reconciliation, and faith. These are not easy or passive virtues—every one of them demands committed action and none guarantees easy success. But they are what can make the Seventies a better time for Americans, and without them we will have a dismal decade. The Ford Foundation stands on the side of hope.

Last year, I devoted the major portion of my review to the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and its implications for private foundations and philanthropy generally. At that time I wrote,

Our main task is to help make the new law work, and especially to cooperate in the complex process by which a new statute is brought to life in detailed regulations... Within the past few weeks we have begun what is likely to be an extended period of transition, seeking to determine... the precise kinds of adjustments in programs and procedures which may be necessary to ensure full compliance with the Congressional purpose.

I am pleased to report that considerable progress has been made on these fronts. In the year following passage of the new legislation, we reviewed with care the purposes and terms of each one of our ongoing grants—some 1500—and, with the assistance of legal counsel, determined that they were in compliance with the letter and spirit of the law. In appropriate cases we held discussions with grantees to emphasize the new legislative guidelines. Moreover, in appropriate instances, we have incorporated relevant provisions of the Act in our new grant letters. With other foundations, and with the encouragement of the

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\*I draw on words used in a talk to the American Bar Association last summer.

Treasury, we have also participated in defining the areas where clarifying regulations could help in interpreting various provisions of the Tax Reform Act. On the basis of the past year's experience, we are able to reaffirm our belief that the new law permits the effective continuation of the Foundation's basic aims and purposes.

At the same time we must also reaffirm our continuing belief that the new law's 4 per cent tax on the income of private foundations is an unwarranted threat to the whole American tradition of private giving. The pressures of need and the inroads of inflation have already put the budgets of nearly all nonprofit organizations under unprecedented strain. As the Tax Reform Act of 1969 takes effect, all those who look to foundations for help will feel the further pinch of this tax on charity.

This year again we have had important changes in our Board of Trustees and among our senior officers. Two trustees retired in December. Bethuel Webster has been a champion of the environment, a master of what the highest standards of the law demand of philanthropy, and a generous counselor to all his colleagues here, in and out of Board meetings. Stephen Bechtel, with equal human generosity, has brought us the perspective of his worldwide business experience and his constant hospitality to large-scale conceptions.

This year we have added three new trustees. All three come with a deep commitment to our charitable purposes. In addition, William Donaldson gives us clear-cut excellence in the world of finance; James Reed Ellis comes with a proven ability to make his concern for environmental quality effective, and Walter Haas brings the experience of a progressive businessman who has worked hard in California for many of the same causes that engage us throughout the nation.

At the turn of the year Champion Ward resigned as Vice President for Education and Research. He continues as advisor in the field of international education, to which he will bring the same combination of experienced receptivity and elegantly precise insight that have made him a force for excellence in all our educational activities. He is succeeded by Harold Howe II, who returns after two energetic and creative years in India to carry on, in this new assignment, what is already one of the country's most remarkable educational careers.

This year too we acquired a Vice President for Finance. Roger Kennedy comes to us from a lively and successful career in Minneapolis, as a banker and then as chief financial officer for the University of Minnesota. Thomas Lenagh continues his distinguished service as our Treasurer.

We do not ordinarily signal in this review the changes that occur from time to time among our representatives abroad, but this year there was a change which had never happened before. From 1951 to 1970 the Ford Foundation's first and only Representative in India was Douglas Ensminger. In that long span he and his wife established themselves not only as outstanding emissaries of this Foundation, but still more as friends and servants of all that is best and most hopeful in modern India. Their return marks the end of a great chapter, and it is to be expected that now there will be moving and shaking in the University of Missouri, on which they have advanced.

FEBRUARY 19, 1971

McGEORGE BUNDY

# National Affairs

This division of the Foundation works toward improving the economic and social opportunities of disadvantaged Americans of all racial and ethnic groups, the quality of the environment, and the capacity of government and law to deal with problems of American society in a framework of reconciliation and progress.

The United States has far more poor—and near poor—families than a wealthy society should. Problems of material want are deeply compounded by racial tension, and the nation is beset by much more crime, dependency, unemployability, family breakdown, injustice, and civil disorder than are found in other parts of the developed world. Economic growth alone will not solve these problems. Specific strategies of action are needed by government and by private agencies formally dedicated to serving the public interest. For its part, the Foundation supports economic and job training, community development, and other projects, usually complementing the efforts of government agencies and other private institutions. It also assists civil rights and citizens' organizations that seek to build minority leadership and initiatives.

A second set of activities aims at checking the environmental breakdown that often accompanies technological progress and at focusing attention on the need to consider the impact of man and his environment on each other in nearly all human undertakings. The Foundation has supported research, demonstration, and educational projects in this field.

Finally, central to poverty and the degradation of the environment is the inadequacy of government, the single most powerful agency for remedying these ills. Particularly at state and local levels, government too often lacks effective administrative machinery, its institutional structure does not usually adapt quickly to changing circumstances, and it does not easily risk failure with experimental projects. In all these areas the Foundation tries to encourage constructive changes.

The Foundation's work this year included

such altogether new initiatives as the establishment of an independent private foundation to assist efforts by police departments to modernize and strengthen law enforcement. Support continued for ongoing efforts to accelerate the construction of low- and middle-income housing, foster economic and community development, and strengthen pollution-control movements.

## Police Development

In 1967 the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice issued the most comprehensive survey of crime and criminal justice in the nation's history. Its basic conclusion was that the criminal justice system was being overwhelmed by a cancerous growth of crime. Among the improvements recommended for the police were higher standards of selection and training, better management, more effective community relations, and greater coordination of services.

To encourage this modernization, the Foundation this year established, with a \$30 million, five-year appropriation, an independent Police Foundation that will make grants to police departments for experimental projects seeking improved approaches to law enforcement. These might include shifting to other municipal departments such functions as traffic control, licensing, and serving court papers; the hiring of highly skilled civilians for planning, training, and management; creating such new types of police staff as the short-term college recruit or a community service officer, and collaborating with universities in training and research.

The Police Foundation is governed by a board of trustees headed by Ivan Allen, Jr., former mayor of Atlanta. President is Charles H. Rogovin, former head of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the Department of Justice.

In the past the Ford Foundation has been a major source of support of the Southern Police Institute, which provides college training for police officers; of a Northwestern University Law School program to train legal advisors for police departments; and of the International Association of Chiefs of

Police, which advises police departments on training, administration, and other matters. The association this year received an additional \$500,000 to establish a professional police registry and a testing service to make possible the transfer of experienced officers from one police department to another, a practice discouraged by present rules and practices.

## Administration of Justice

The conflicting claims of order and dissent in an increasingly complex society have placed enormous strains not only on the police but on all branches of criminal justice. To help meet these needs, the Foundation this year made grants for studies related to public confidence in the law, for a training program for court executives, for reforms of criminal justice, and for two of a growing number of public interest law centers.

For research on the integrity of the law, grants totaling \$875,000 went to the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Studies are being conducted on questions of confidence in the law, particularly among minority groups; court overcrowding and delays; the use of disruptive courtroom tactics; jail and prison conditions; and police-community frictions.

In a speech to the annual meeting of the American Bar Association (ABA), Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said that one of the main causes for the delay in the administration of justice is the "lack of up-to-date procedures and standards and the lack of trained managers" in the courts. The ABA is seeking to meet these needs in a joint effort with the American Judicature Society and the Institute of Judicial Administration. Supported by a Foundation grant of \$750,000, the program is training some sixty men and women who will serve as executive officers for multi-judge state and Federal trial courts. The trainees will spend eleven weeks in metropolitan courts studying management problems.

**APPROPRIATIONS:** The National Affairs appropriation approved in 1970 was \$53,097,654; these are funds earmarked for grants and projects in the present year or subsequently. At the end of the fiscal year, the uncommitted balance of this and earlier years' National Affairs appropriations was \$19,182,708.

### GRANTS:

The first column shows grants approved in 1970. The second column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1970 fiscal year. The third column shows the unpaid balance at the end of the 1970 fiscal year.

	Grants (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1970
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>			
<b>American Bar Association Fund for Public Education</b>			
Advisory services for local criminal justice reform		\$100,000	\$175,000
Prepaid legal insurance pilot project	\$48,000	48,000	
Research on court facilities		22,000	
<b>American Bar Foundation</b>			
Studies of selected problems in criminal justice administration		140,359	199,256
<b>American Law Institute</b>			
Completion of model code of pre-arraignment procedure	180,000		180,000
<b>Association of the Bar of the City of New York</b>			
Centennial program of studies and conferences on the rule of law, and on decentralized city government	75,000	75,000	
<b>Criminal law research and training</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)		177,451	374,049
California, University of (Davis)		136,320	681,651
Chicago, University of	700,000	66,147	665,000
Georgetown University	650,000	112,661	541,950
Harvard University		149,464	790,536
Pennsylvania, University of		50,000	175,000
Stanford University		92,695	86,705
State University of New York (Albany)		68,500	182,500
<b>Experiments and research in legal services for the poor and minorities</b>			
California Indian Legal Services	155,000	31,000	124,000
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council	17,000	67,000	
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund		475,123	1,224,317
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund		116,667	204,167
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	38,472	99,741	
National Office for the Rights of the Indigent	650,000	241,667	595,833
New Haven Legal Assistance Association		50,000	
<b>Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law</b>			
Community programs to encourage reform in police agencies	625,000	950,000	
Legal aid for civil rights workers		182,500	
<b>Police-community relations projects</b>			
City of New York (Police Department)		83,449	
United States Conference of Mayors		1,000	
<b>Police training, administration, and research</b>			
Institute for Local Self-Government		23,000	
International Association of Chiefs of Police	500,000		500,000
Northeastern University		42,515	9,589
Northwestern University		60,373	170,853
Urban Institute	150,195	150,195	
Wisconsin, University of			111,131
<b>Projects and studies to improve the administration of justice and the practice of criminal law</b>			
Canadian Civil Liberties Education Trust		46,750	15,000
Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation	157,185		157,185
Greater Hartford Community Council	66,000	24,750	41,250
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation	(13,000)		
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	260,000		260,000
National Juvenile Court Foundation	(40)		
<b>Public interest legal advocacy</b>			
Center for Law and Social Policy	375,000	83,300	291,700
Natural Resources Defense Council	100,000		100,000
<b>Research and conferences on judicial administration</b>			
Departmental Committee for Court Administration (New York)	100,000	31,500	68,500
International Legal Center	25,000		25,000



*As the nation's system of criminal justice came under increasing strain, the Foundation made several grants this year to strengthen various elements of the system, including the courts, the police, legal services for the poor, criminal justice research, legal education, and corrections.*

New York's Vera Institute of Justice for the past ten years has pioneered in ways to improve court efficiency and reduce the time that defendants and police have to wait before trials are held. Among its successful innovations are the Manhattan Bail Project, whereby defendants charged with minor crimes are released without bail following investigation, and a rehabilitation program for alcoholics that has removed 80 per cent of the drunkenness cases from the criminal courts. The Foundation granted an additional \$1.5 million to enable Vera over the next five years to experiment with such new programs as an employment center for derelicts, involvement of ghetto communities in the process of criminal justice, and a neighborhood-based system to help juveniles who get in trouble with the law.

New criminal justice research centers at a number of universities also have been assisted. Three centers (at the Universities of Chicago and Toronto and Georgetown University) received additional grants this year. Work in criminology and corrections has included support for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, which received an additional \$260,000.

Building on its previous efforts to expand legal services for the indigent and ensure the civil rights of all, the Foundation made new grants in public interest law, a movement within the legal profession to provide representation for groups or individuals who might otherwise be left out of judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the public interest. The Washington-based Center for Law and Social Policy, which represents such clients in cases involving environmental and consumer protection and health problems of the poor, received \$375,000. The funds support both its litigation work and a clinical law training program for students from the law schools of Yale, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Stanford, and the University of California (Los Angeles). In New York, the Natural Resources

Defense Council, organized by conservationists to take cases in defense of the environment, received preliminary funding.

The Foundation also made a grant to California Indian Legal Services to establish a Native American Rights Fund that will conduct a national program of test litigation in defense of Indian land, water, and other rights.

## Economic Development

Conspicuously missing from low-income urban neighborhoods and from pockets of rural poverty is a thick layer of local business leadership. To help meet this need, the Foundation continued to support an array of minority business enterprises, from Southern farmers' cooperatives to ghetto supermarkets. Assistance was also given to basic skills training programs for the disadvantaged, although, with the strong entrance of the Federal government into the manpower field, Foundation support of these activities is leveling off.

One of the most successful experiments in black business, a series of enterprises organized by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, received additional support. In 1962 Reverend Sullivan asked the members of his church to invest \$10 a month for thirty-six months in a self-help capital fund. Some 6,000 community investors responded, and the funds were used as seed money for a \$1 million garden-apartment complex, a shopping center, and ghetto industry. He also organized an Opportunities Industrialization Center to provide job training for the unskilled, an idea that has since expanded to more than ninety cities with Foundation and Federal help.

A new Foundation grant will be used by Reverend Sullivan's Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust to train forty economic development specialists and provide technical assistance for shopping center and franchise development. In addition, the Foundation made loans to develop a chain of small, black-owned neighborhood supermarkets in Philadelphia and to capitalize an investment firm that is seeking to generate some \$4.5 million in urban economic development projects.

<b>Research and training in corrections and criminology</b>			
American Correctional Association		110,000	10,000
Columbia University (with University of Cambridge)		73,509	52,051
Florida State University		126,370	42,210
George Washington University		35,197	
Montreal, University of		49,442	92,558
Toronto, University of	<b>200,000</b>	75,000	175,000
<b>Research and counseling on family law problems</b>			
Minnesota, University of		137,165	145,835
Home Advisory Council of New York		60,000	310,000
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws		4,744	18,275
<b>Research on the integrity of legal processes</b>			
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	<b>150,000</b>	150,000	
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	<b>125,000</b>	125,000	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	<b>200,000</b>	200,000	
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	<b>200,000</b>	200,000	
NAACP Special Contribution Fund	<b>200,000</b>	200,000	
<b>San Francisco, City of</b>			
Police-community relations project and study of criminal justice agencies	<b>181,600</b>	245,400	174,200
<b>Teachers College (Columbia University)</b>			
Research on the teaching of American civil liberties		200,000	
<b>Training of judges and court executives</b>			
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	<b>750,000</b>	270,000	480,000
Conference of California Judges Foundation		1,000	
<b>Vanderbilt University</b>			
Publication of race relations law survey		35,485	60,448
<b>Vera Institute of Justice</b>			
Experiments to improve the criminal justice system in New York City	<b>1,500,000</b>	240,456	1,572,898
<b>William Nelson Cromwell Foundation</b>			
History of Second District Court of Appeals, and biography of Judge Learned Hand		20,000	60,000
<b>LEGAL EDUCATION</b>			
<b>Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility</b>			
Field training of law school students	<b>3,400,000</b>	996,741	3,834,672
<b>Criminal law training for law students</b>			
Georgetown University		159,599	134,160
Mississippi, University of		148,000	
New York University		133,362	334,758
Northwestern University		118,000	159,696
Pennsylvania, University of		291,890	15,269
Texas, University of		121,213	98,773
<b>National Bar Foundation</b>			
Research and education for professional development of black lawyers	<b>282,000</b>	126,900	155,100
<b>New York University</b>			
Conference on medical law	<b>20,000</b>	20,000	
Summer training of law professors in urban legal problems		223,500	220,000
<b>Research and seminars on legal education reform</b>			
Association of American Law Schools		30,000	20,000
City University of New York (John Jay College)		7,000	
Stanford University	<b>16,546</b>	(1,454)	18,000
<b>EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES</b>			
<b>MINORITY ENTREPRENEURSHIP</b>			
<b>Conferences and studies on black capitalism</b>			
American Assembly		39,500	
Center for the Study of Public Policy	<b>12,000</b>		12,000
New York University	<b>65,000</b>	65,000	
<b>Cooperative Assistance Fund</b>			
Collaboration among foundations in investment for inner-city economic development and other social problems	<b>225,000</b>	43,750	181,250
<b>Negro building contractors programs</b>			
Association of United Contractors of America Trust (New York)		70,000	105,000

Contractors Association of Boston		73,485	170,940
General and Speciality Contractors Association (Oakland)		85,000	62,916
Minority Contractors Assistance Project	500,000		500,000
PATH Association (Cleveland)		25,625	179,375
<b>Rural cooperatives</b>			
Center for Community Change		42,000	
The Delta Foundation	70,000	20,000	50,000
Federation of Southern Cooperatives	760,000	198,000	562,000
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation		70,000	
<b>Technical assistance for minority business development</b>			
American Jewish Congress		15,000	7,500
Baltimore Council for Equal Business Opportunity		85,000	15,000
Bishop's Fund (Philadelphia)		73,900	52,500
Black Economic Union	349,600	224,205	125,395
Capital Formation, Inc. (New York)	95,000	68,007	26,993
Chicago Economic Development Corporation	130,000	67,750	62,250
Freedom House Enterprises (Pittsburgh)		37,500	12,500
Greater Philadelphia Community Development Corporation	36,385	27,289	9,096
Inter-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit)		80,000	10,000
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity	(10,000)	237,554	56,141
National Committee on Household Employment	250,000	123,170	151,830
Pennsylvania, University of		64,000	36,000
Potomac Institute	258,750	258,750	
Rutgers University		65,400	
Young Men's Christian Association (Chicago)	(13,872)	(13,872)	
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust	575,360	528,000	147,360
<b>JOB TRAINING AND MANPOWER RESEARCH</b>			
<b>Apprenticeship training and upgrading</b>			
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund	240,000	240,000	
American Paper Institute	99,575	116,475	
Community Film Workshop Council		62,045	
Glide Foundation	196,000	137,874	58,126
Inner-City Cultural Center (Los Angeles)		100,000	75,000
New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs		70,613	200,000
Opportunities Industrialization Center (Erie, Pa.)		79,951	
Project Upgrade (Oakland)		18,333	
United Planning Organization	(18,958)	(18,958)	
<b>Manpower program assistance</b>			
American Society for Training and Development (Los Angeles)		18,450	766
Jobs Clearing House		46,363	62,304
Manpower Assistance Project		554,539	35,333
New York Urban Coalition		300,000	
North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation	750,000	306,000	444,000
<b>National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice</b>			
Advancement of equal employment opportunity	200,000	200,000	
<b>Research on minority employment</b>			
Cambridge Center for Social Studies		30,100	
Educational Testing Service		200,000	157,705
George Washington University	5,000	122,682	33,000
Metropolitan Applied Research Center		41,000	
Michigan, University of	50,000	50,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	5,000	174,287	30,713
<b>Rural retraining programs</b>			
Arizona Job Colleges		408,699	479,135
Home Education Livelihood Program (New Mexico)		85,369	28,707
Mississippi Research and Development Center		200,000	150,000
Pascua Yaqui Association (Arizona)	80,000	80,000	
<b>PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR MINORITIES</b>			
<b>Architecture and city planning</b>			
American Institute of Architects Foundation (New York)	500,000	74,666	462,334
American Society of Planning Officials	500,000	47,638	452,362
Howard University		98,625	263,625
North Carolina, University of		28,550	133,950
Pennsylvania, University of		35,875	79,125
Pittsburgh, University of			89,625
Pratt Institute	150,000	64,000	195,600
Southern California, University of		18,500	121,150
Tuskegee Institute		78,050	271,950
<b>Business education</b>			
Indiana University		(13,086)	51,991
Texas Southern University	(1,240)	227,160	160,600
<b>Foreign service preparation</b>			
George Washington University	76,910	86,000	82,440

In the South, rural economic development is being led by the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, which supplies technical and other assistance to some 28,000 poor farm families organized into ninety-seven cooperatives in thirteen states. The cooperatives help poor Southern blacks mechanize their farms, market their products, and obtain the benefits of bulk purchasing of fertilizers, seeds, and other farm supplies. The Foundation granted \$760,000 this year to enable the Federation to expand services to its members in accounting, bookkeeping, crop cultivation, marketing, harvesting, and farm development; to provide cooperatives with additional capital; and to develop fall and winter vegetable crops.

Since many of the Southern cooperatives do not have access to commercial sources of credit, a separate Southern Cooperative Development Fund was established with the support of a \$400,000 Foundation loan and equity investment. Together with support from Federal agencies and other foundations, the Fund expects to establish a \$1 million pool of loan funds for land acquisition, building, and farm development.

In 1968, in a departure from past policy, the Foundation decided to invest a portion of its funds in socially useful commercial and nonprofit enterprises, at higher risk or for less return than is the case with its other investments. These investments are listed on pages 28 and 30 and reference is made to several of them in this report. A number of other private foundations have organized a Cooperative Assistance Fund to expand this concept. In addition to providing financing for minority business, such "charitable investments" are a potentially important source of financing for day-care centers, low-income housing projects, and environmental-protection ventures. Pledges to the Fund have been made by the New World, Taconic, and other foundations. The Fund's grant from the Ford Foundation will support administrative expenses.

Since 1968, the Foundation has helped expand the employment of minorities in the construction industry by supporting skills training programs and assisting minority-owned construction firms. One of the recipients of this aid, an association of sixty

small black contracting firms in Oakland, California, pooled resources in order to bid on larger construction jobs. The association has quadrupled its income, created 200 new jobs, and nearly doubled the hours worked and the wages of its craftsmen. The success of this pattern has now led to a national Minority Contractors Assistance Project, sponsored by the National Urban Coalition, which will help establish similar firms in fifteen other cities. Financing totaling nearly \$3 million will come principally from the United States Departments of Labor and Commerce and the insurance industry. The Foundation contributed \$500,000 and provided a \$1.5 million loan guarantee.

Another action this year seeks to improve the status and income of household workers, many of whom are minority women working part time or intermittently. These workers suffer from poor pay, inadequate benefits, irregularity of employment, and absence of training opportunities. The National Committee on Household Employment received a \$250,000 supplement to continue work on these problems and to assist the establishment of minority-owned household cleaning firms and cooperatives which would provide more regular employment and benefits for workers.

In North Carolina, where it is estimated that half of the state's 288,000 rural farm workers will be displaced by 1975 by mechanization of tobacco harvesting, the Foundation granted \$750,000 to further the development of a comprehensive statewide manpower system. The project is run by the North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation, an outgrowth of the North Carolina Fund, a Foundation-supported antipoverty effort conducted during the 1960s. The corporation has pioneered a number of vocational training projects and a computerized job-matching system for the unemployed. It will also prepare a pre-vocational curriculum for the state's community college system and draft a model manpower plan for the state government.

Support was also continued for programs to increase employment for minorities in three urban professions where they are seriously underrepresented and where there is an increasing demand for them—city

Howard University	(93,300)	(4,934)	
Metropolitan Applied Research Center	14,650	14,650	
<b>Journalism training and placement</b>			
American Friends Service Committee	4,500	4,500	
Columbia University	231,431	281,431	
National Urban League	42,260	42,260	
New York Urban Coalition		25,000	
Scripps-Howard Foundation			143,000
Syracuse University			15,000
Virginia Council on Human Relations	(16,389)	45,111	
<b>Legal training</b>			
American Bar Association		377,650	172,350
Denver, University of		29,659	
Howard University		124,860	300,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	165,000	82,500	82,500
Texas Southern University		157,100	328,250
United Student Aid Funds		125,000	
<b>Public administration</b>			
Georgia State University	200,000		200,000
Syracuse University	170,000	15,000	155,000
<b>COMMUNITY AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>American Friends Service Committee</b>			
Family aid fund for civil rights workers		100,000	50,000
<b>American Indian organizations and leadership</b>			
Alaska Federation of Natives Charitable Trust		50,000	
American Indian Historical Society	52,852	52,852	
Americans for Indian Opportunity	35,000	35,000	
National Congress of American Indians Fund		17,500	123,975
Navajo Community College	250,000	159,291	90,709
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity	54,450	34,450	20,000
<b>Assistance and training for community development</b>			
Center for Community Change		1,989,694	373,969
Community Renewal Society (Chicago)		142,500	
Foundation for Community Development (North Carolina)	630,000	348,633	281,367
Mississippi Action for Community Education	531,000	265,500	265,500
National Association for Community Development	125,000	125,000	
<b>Business and community leadership for social progress</b>			
National Urban Coalition	315,000	562,500	2,002,500
New Detroit, Inc.		650,000	192,500
United States Jaycees' Foundation		50,673	125,000
<b>Experiments and research on community problems by local foundations</b>			
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations		250,000	25,000
Oakland Development Foundation	12,500	12,500	
Texas, University of (for Hogg Foundation)		75,000	
<b>Food, Nutrition, and Health, Inc.</b>			
Partial support for White House conference	300,000	300,000	
<b>Inner-city community improvement</b>			
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation	1,800,000	1,125,000	675,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee		225,000	
<b>Leadership training for public office and urban affairs</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)			190,300
Howard University	820,000		820,000
Institute of Politics (New Orleans)	159,620	12,500	147,120
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors	842,000	282,000	560,000
United States Conference of Mayors		640,000	
Urban Affairs Foundation (California)		200,000	98,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D. C.)	280,020	280,020	
<b>Metropolitan Applied Research Center</b>			
Civil rights internships and staff expansion	643,110	687,722	394,388
<b>Mexican-American community development and research</b>			
Mexican-American Council of Arts, Letters, and Science	51,500		51,500
Notre Dame, University of		50,000	
Southwest Council of La Raza	1,353,700	572,487	781,213
<b>National Center for Voluntary Action</b>			
Organization of local volunteer groups for social action	600,000		600,000
<b>National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers</b>			
Conference on future of settlement house movement	25,000	25,000	

**National Negro organizations**

A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund		47,181	24,600
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	<b>926,000</b>	725,000	276,000
National Urban League	<b>3,650,000</b>	3,894,995	

**Southern Regional Council**

Social, civic, and economic advancement of minorities	<b>(120,000)</b>	603,000	636,000
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**Voter Education Project**

Program to increase voter registration in the South	<b>120,000</b>	50,000	70,000
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**Youth development and delinquency prevention**

Aspira of America		341,929	218,811
Children and Youth Conference, Inc.	<b>100,000</b>	100,000	
New York Institute for Human Development		37,500	8,750
Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund for Racial Equality		37,500	
Southern California, University of		17,500	68,755
Syracuse University			23,014
United Progress (Trenton)			20,500
Urban League of Greater New York		88,625	
Youth Research			19,497

**WELFARE REFORM AND RESEARCH****Advisory services on day care and social policy development**

Day Care and Child Development Council of America	<b>350,000</b>	231,250	350,000
National Assembly of Social Policy and Development		165,000	52,000

**Chicago, University of**

Training and research in social welfare policy		4,000	8,000
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**Income-maintenance studies**

Brandeis University	<b>36,000</b>	36,000	
Bryn Mawr College		32,475	
California, University of (Berkeley)		3,000	15,700
Danish National Institute of Social Research		15,500	
Institute for Social Research (Netherlands)		54,600	16,050
New York, State University of (Buffalo)	<b>42,515</b>	15,257	27,258

**Research, training, and conferences on poverty and public assistance**

American Academy of Arts and Sciences			23,000
American Public Welfare Association		10,000	
Human Resources Research Institute		56,600	12,900
Illinois, University of		41,552	
Rutgers University		72,675	

**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT****Alaska, University of**

Research on Alaska's development problems		225,505	55,000
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**American Political Science Association**

Graduate internships in state and local government		122,902	301,898
Orientation and training for state legislators		138,000	241,500

**Conferences on governmental problems**

Detroit, University of			22,800
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors		179,700	70,300

**Cornell University**

Development of the Ithaca (N.Y.) region		30,000	22,368
Urban affairs program for unions		87,500	

**Graduate student and faculty internships in state legislatures**

Kansas, University of			19,000
Oklahoma State Legislative Council			44,052

**New York City governmental studies and projects**

Fund for the City of New York	<b>1,100,000</b>	850,000	250,000
Institute of Public Administration			21,910

**Public service training and recruitment**

Administration and Management Research Association of New York City		185,150	41,550
American Society for Public Administration		160,000	
Council of State Governments		38,000	12,500
National Civil Service League		32,250	6,750
Wisconsin, University of			22,500

**Regional and metropolitan planning and research**

Greater Philadelphia Movement		60,000	
Metropolitan Regional Council (New York)		90,000	

planning, architecture, and public administration. Five grants totaling more than \$1.5 million will provide fellowships for more than 200 minority students.

**Community Development**

The Foundation assists the development of organizations through which the poor and disadvantaged may conduct economic and other self-help programs and have a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives. Illustrating the range of efforts are some of the organizations that received grants this year—the National Urban League, the Southwest Council of La Raza, and Mississippi Action for Community Education.

After more than fifty years of helping blacks from rural communities prepare for and find jobs in the city, the Urban League has been changing its mode of operations to conform more to the broad needs—social as well as economic—of low-income, inner-city populations. With support from the Foundation, the league inaugurated a “New Thrust” program of aid to its local affiliates in such areas as economic development, police-community relations, leadership development, and social services. A \$3.6 million grant this year continued support for the New Thrust program and also enabled the league to mount technical assistance programs in housing, day-care centers, and consumer protection.

The Southwest Council of La Raza was organized in 1968 with Foundation support to help Mexican-Americans attack their social and economic problems and develop leadership at the regional and local levels. Despite the fragmentation of the Mexican-American community, the council in its first year helped establish representative local councils in San Antonio, Los Angeles, and San Francisco-Oakland; held regional seminars and conferences to train local leaders for service on boards of education and other agencies, and identified three areas—housing, economic development, and education—for further activities. Supplementary grants of \$1,353,700 were made this year to enable the council to expand its assistance to local groups through such new

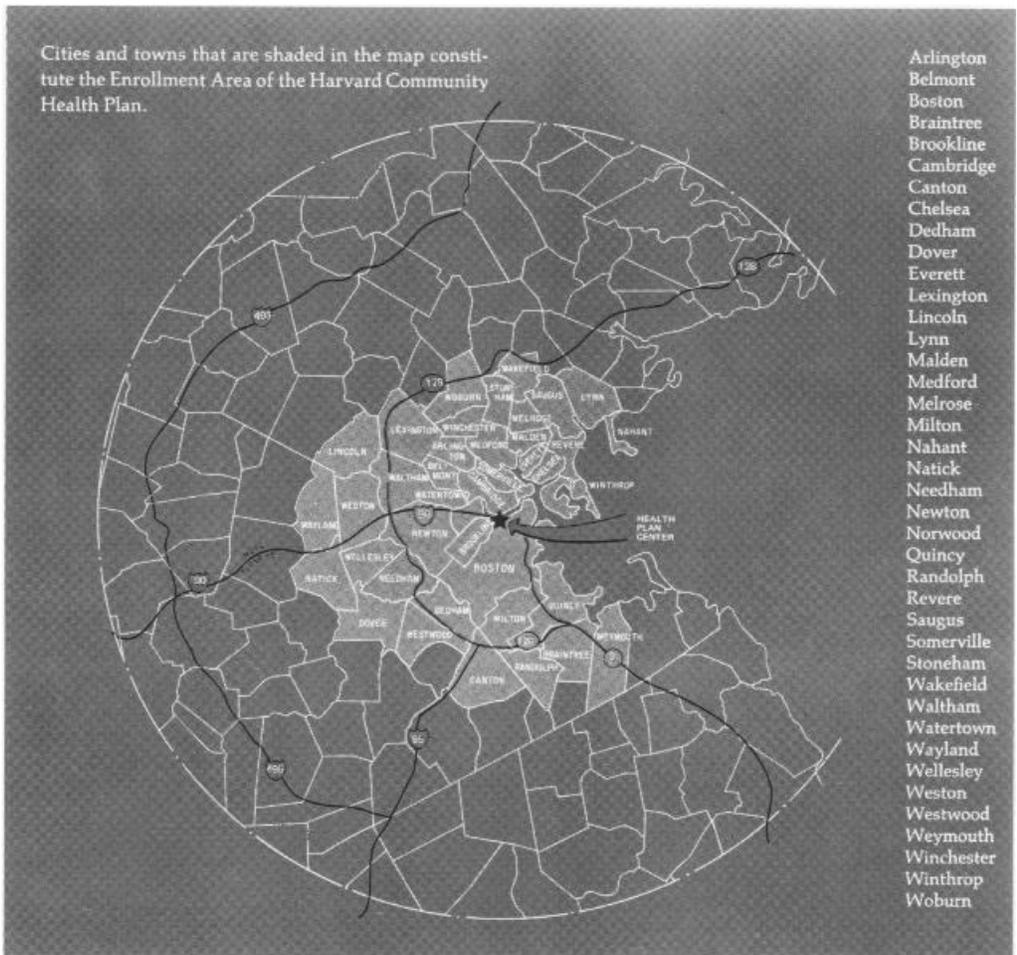
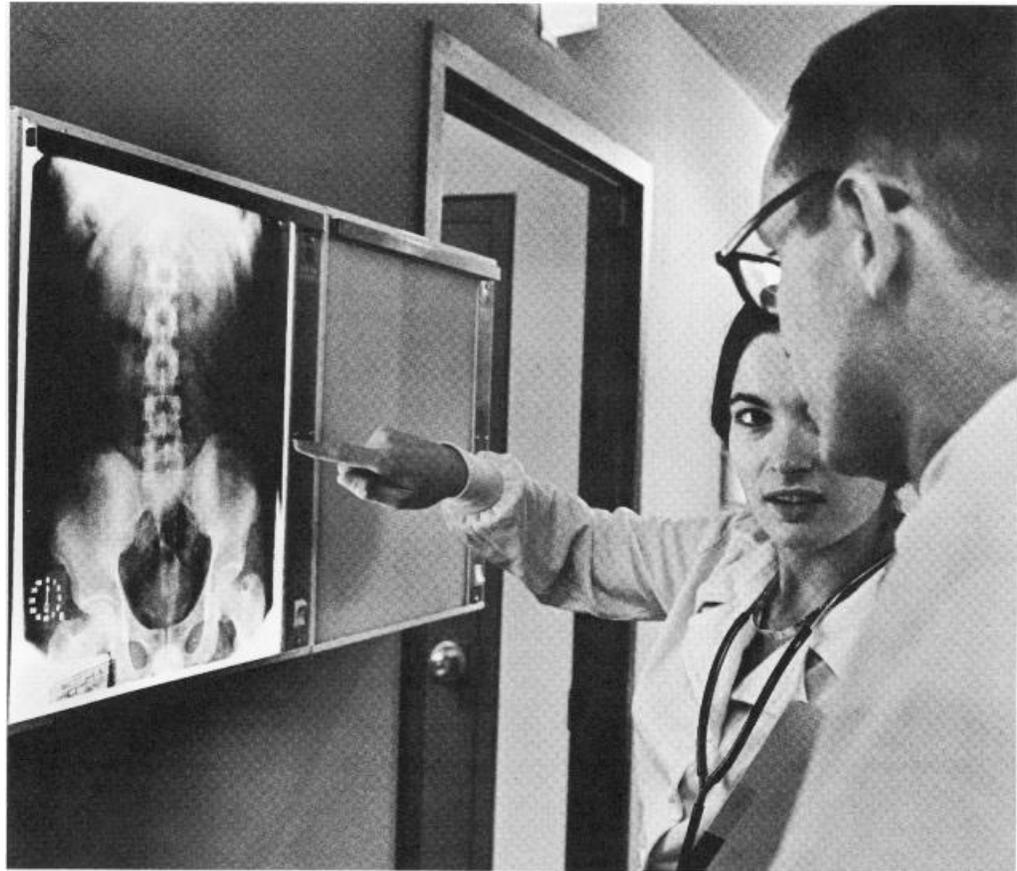
*Physicians at a Boston community health center examine a patient's X-ray. Staffed by physicians from four teaching hospitals and operated by the Harvard Community Health Plan, the center offers complete prepaid medical services for up to 30,000 people living in the greater Boston area (see map inset).*

services as a planning and research unit for community economic ventures and technical assistance for low-income housing development.

Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE) concentrates on training leaders from twelve affiliated county organizations that represent from 300 to 5,000 people. After a year of intensive field and classroom instruction, trainees return to their counties to lead adult literacy programs, consumer and cooperative buying leagues, credit unions, farmer cooperatives, health services, and food stamp programs. MACE received funds to increase the number of county affiliates, expand training for community organizers, and develop a counseling program for children in segregated schools.

The Foundation this year supported efforts to improve two essential community services—day care for children of working mothers and health care. Loans of \$600,000 and \$1 million were made to community health plans in Boston and New Haven. They seek to improve the delivery of health care by offering complete prepaid medical services to groups of 30,000 people each. The clientele will be drawn from all groups, middle class as well as disadvantaged. A flat annual fee of about \$175 will entitle a member to the services of a “family” internist and to all the specialist, laboratory, and hospital services he needs. The fee may be paid in whole or in part by employers, or by the state if a plan member is receiving public assistance. Physicians from Harvard University-associated teaching hospitals and from the Yale School of Medicine will provide the medical services. The programs are also being supported by Federal and local funds.

The Day Care and Child Development Council of America received a supplementary grant to continue providing technical assistance in some twenty metropolitan areas for coordinated services for the children of working mothers. The council



National Association of Counties Research Foundation		100,000	75,000
National Service to Regional Councils	180,000	120,000	95,000
Regional Plan Association (New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut)	280,000	182,500	97,500
Spindletop Research	400,000	58,000	342,000

#### Research and advisory services for state and local government

Center for Governmental Studies	147,500	147,500	
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures	50,000	400,000	200,000
George Washington University	(14,905)	(14,905)	
Institute of Public Administration	2,500	2,500	
National Municipal League		141,946	42,945
National Urban Coalition		50,000	29,572
New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs		342,102	
Rand Corporation	(886,233)	(36,233)	
Saint John's University (Minn.)	118,000	62,768	112,750
United States Conference of Mayors		24,000	
Wisconsin, University of			60,000

#### URBAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

##### Comite Nuevo Centro de San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Planning of a new city center	25,000	25,000	
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##### Experiments in the use of systems analysis and advanced technology for governmental operations

California, University of (Los Angeles)		10,632	114,779
International City Management Association	350,000		350,000
Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation		75,000	90,000
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers		29,000	
New York City-Rand Institute	886,233	264,000	622,233

##### Research, study, and education on urban policy and problems

American Law Institute		105,000	177,000
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research		82,964	101,036
Catholic University of America	150,000	45,000	105,000
Harvard University	35,000		35,000
Illinois, University of		13,817	
Johns Hopkins University	31,992	31,992	
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)	25,000	75,000	50,000
Michigan, University of		46,285	
Minnesota, University of		34,500	
National Opinion Research Center	(31,992)		
National Planning Association		135,266	114,563
Pennsylvania, University of		35,000	
Princeton University		27,300	110,009
Puerto Rico, University of		37,500	
Purdue University		20,000	10,000
Rutgers University		16,000	
Urban Institute	635,000	540,000	95,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute		42,245	51,755
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies		140,000	10,000
Wayne State University	102,000		102,000

##### Studies of state and local revenue sources

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	46,600	79,400	
New York, State University of (Albany)	50,000	12,500	37,500
Rand Corporation	200,000	67,500	157,500

##### United Nations area development

Fund for Area Planning and Development		6	31,208
United Nations Development Corporation		930,000	1,715,000

#### RACE RELATIONS AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT

##### Education for clergy in urban problems

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.			20,000
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission	222,900	222,900	

##### Mass media and race relations

George Peabody College for Teachers			23,918
New School for Social Research	100,000	300,000	
Race Relations Information Center		245,000	147,000
United Church of Christ	100,000	80,000	20,000

##### Race relations improvement projects

California, University of (Los Angeles)			103,205
Committee of Southern Churchmen		79,000	59,250
New York City Mission Society	50,000	25,000	25,000
Synagogue Council of America	90,000	24,500	90,000

##### Research on racial attitudes and integration

Brandeis University		36,812	115,938
California, University of (Berkeley)	5,271	5,271	

helps local agencies interested in day-care and preschool programs take advantage of Federal funds available for these services.

## Leadership Training

The growing participation of minority group members in public life and urban affairs has underscored the need for programs that will help prepare them for these new roles. More than 1,200 blacks in the last few years have been elected to public offices ranging from county clerks to city council members and mayors of large cities. Some of these officials are handicapped by limited education and experience and by stereotyped attitudes in the majority community. The demand for trained minority group urban executives and community leaders has been further accentuated by the growth of private and Federally supported antipoverty and inner-city rehabilitation programs.

Several Foundation-supported programs address these needs. Howard University, for example, was granted \$820,000 to establish a Joint Center for Political Studies to increase the interest and participation of the black community in public affairs. Governed by a board that includes representatives of the major political parties, members of Congress, and other public officials, the institute will offer training in legislative procedures, public speaking, public policy analysis, and fiscal affairs for elected officials and others in government. For students, the center will offer opportunities to gain experience in public affairs through internships with Federal and other agencies.

Young community leaders or potential leaders are also offered internships for six months or a year of study and training in social research at the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, an agency that specializes in urban and minority group problems. It is headed by Dr. Kenneth Clark, noted psychologist. A \$647,790 supplement will support these internships and provide fellowships at the center for civil rights leaders, social scientists, and government officials. Fellows since the program began in 1967 have included the late Martin Luther King; Lisle Carter, former assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education

and Welfare; and Vernon Jordan of the United Negro College Fund.

Support was also given to the Urban Fellows Program of the United States Conference of Mayors, which trains young minority group urban executives, principally through on-the-job experience with mayors and other urban administrators. The interns also participate in seminars at Yale University and in a ten-week master's degree program at Occidental College. A group of twenty-six fellows, drawn from publicly supported agencies, was assigned to twenty-three mentors, including the mayors of six large cities, for whom they performed such tasks as assessing school population trends and drafting proposals for Federal funding.

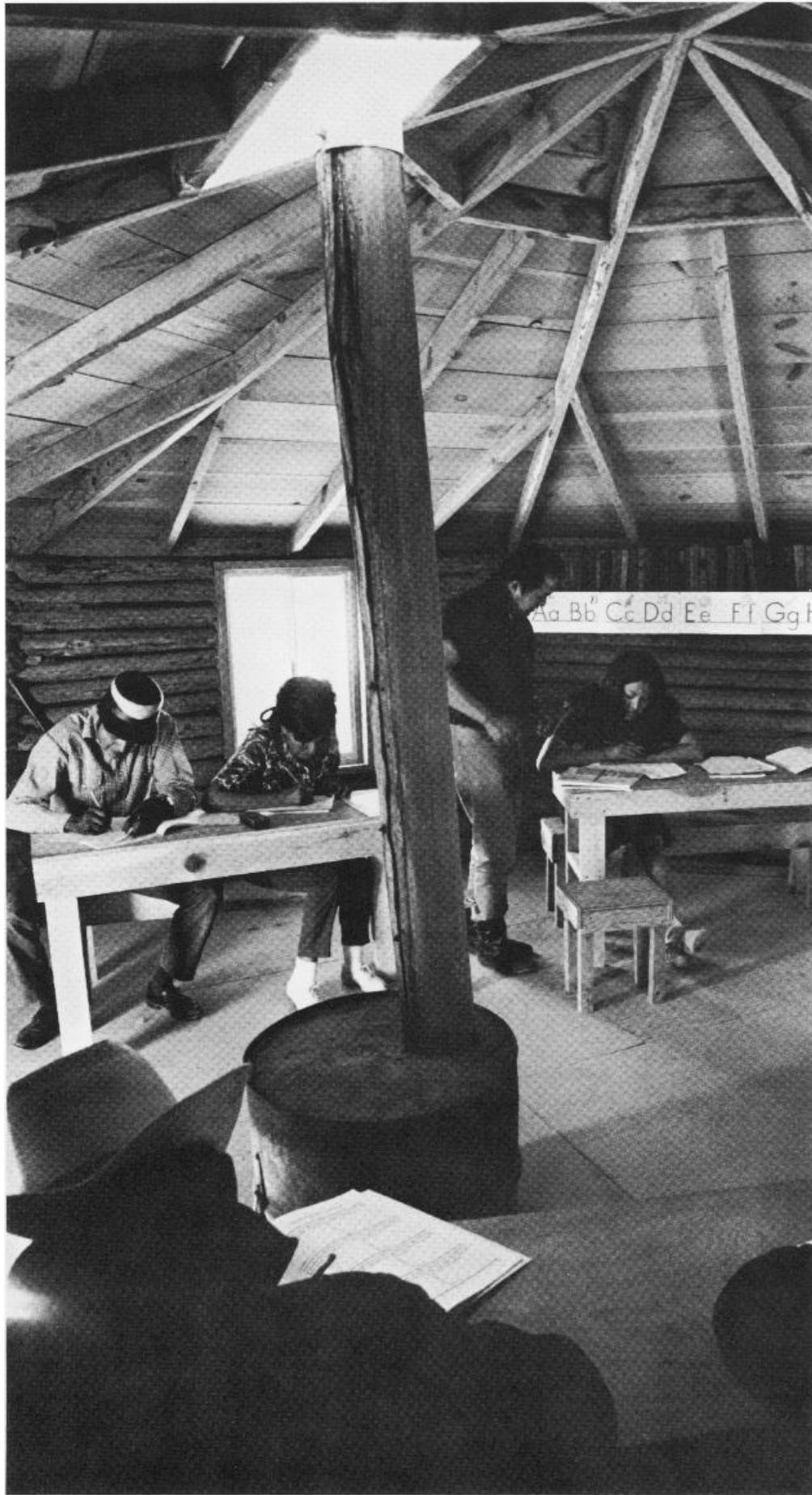
Of all the American minorities, American Indians perhaps have the greatest need for trained leaders. Indian adults on the average have attended school for less than two years. The high-school dropout rate is 70 per cent and, of the few youths who go to college, five out of six fail to finish. The Foundation granted funds for a national Indian Leadership Training and Development Program designed to help overcome these deficiencies. Sponsored by the Indian-run Navajo Community College, the program enables professionals and young Indian interns to work directly with reservation groups on public health, education, and other needs. Academic credit will be given to the interns for these activities.

## State and Local Government

The Foundation this year assisted development of multi-county and regional districts for specialized governmental functions, the application of advanced technology and systems techniques to the needs of cities, and research on fiscal and other problems of state and local government.

The multi-county district is a relatively new governmental unit in the Federal system. Its growth, particularly in the South and Southwest, has been stimulated by Federal economic development programs and by other requirements for problem-solving across local political borders. The structure and operations of these agencies vary widely from state to state. To assist

Center for the Study of Public Policy (Cambridge, Mass.)		52,011	35,567
Fisk University		143,501	1,202
Johns Hopkins University	(2,676)	72,324	
Michigan, University of		29,685	
Sarah Lawrence College		54,000	
Sussex, University of (England)	60,000	30,000	30,000
Tuskegee Institute		83,588	
<b>Training and mediation services for resolution of public employee and community disputes</b>			
American Arbitration Association		287,500	96,875
American Foundation on Automation and Employment	1,100,000	412,500	687,500
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors	445,200	197,900	247,300
Michigan, University of		60,556	
<b>W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corp.</b>			
Survey of disaffection among Pennsylvania union members	20,000	20,000	
<b>GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES</b>			
<b>Association of the Bar of the City of New York</b>			
Study of Congressional ethics		30,000	
<b>Brookings Institution</b>			
Economic research internships in Federal agencies		58,130	345,363
Research on unions in public employment		148,135	
Study of government regulation of industry	1,400,000	511,301	1,119,758
<b>California, University of (Los Angeles)</b>			
Analysis of urban representation in Congress			35,500
<b>George C. Marshall Research Foundation</b>			
Biography of General Marshall		40,000	20,000
<b>National Affairs Inc.</b>			
Publication of the journal, <i>The Public Interest</i>		25,000	25,000
<b>Public service training and research</b>			
Governmental Affairs Institute	24,000		24,000
National Institute of Public Affairs	70,000	334,100	70,000
Smithsonian Institution	30,000	30,000	
Virginia, University of		82,000	49,000
<b>Research, training, and conferences on public policy</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)	273,406		273,406
Citizens' Research Foundation	300,000	85,000	215,000
Buffalo, University of	15,500	13,500	2,000
International Institute of Administrative Sciences (Brussels)		15,000	
National Academy of Sciences		35,000	
National Manpower Policy Task Force	5,000	22,350	
Rutgers University		29,580	
Social Science Research Council		88,855	141,145
Washington, University of	49,600	24,802	24,798
Wisconsin, University of	150,000		150,000
<b>Studies of political campaigning and voting</b>			
Brookings Institution	230,000	60,900	169,100
Citizens' Research Foundation		12,500	
Columbia University		109,722	
Governmental Affairs Institute		31,400	63,600
Michigan, University of		137,750	
North Carolina, University of	91,329	93,031	51,428
<b>HOUSING</b>			
<b>American Bar Association Fund for Public Education</b>			
Legal aid for low-income and community-based housing		100,000	100,000
<b>Foundation for Cooperative Housing</b>			
Training of housing development and management specialists	26,000	211,900	13,000
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Study of economic and personnel issues in construction industry	131,820	34,000	97,820
<b>Housing research</b>			
Metropolitan Applied Research Center	48,000	21,333	26,667
North Carolina, University of		87,290	58,210
<b>Low-income housing development</b>			
East Los Angeles Community Union	210,000	70,000	140,000



*A hogan serves as a temporary classroom of the Navajo Community College, an Indian-run institution that stresses vocational-technical education for the impoverished Navajos. The Foundation is assisting a leadership program in which Indian college students work on health, education, and other reservation problems.*

their more orderly development, the Foundation granted \$400,000 to Spindletop Research, a nonprofit research organization in Kentucky, for creation of an Area Development Institute to conduct research, train area development staffs, and collect and distribute research findings and information on multi-jurisdictional activities.

The application of advanced technology and aerospace systems techniques to improve municipal services and operations has previously been supported by the Foundation through grants to the Rand Corporation and the Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation, which have specialists working with municipal departments in New York and Los Angeles, respectively. This year the Foundation granted \$350,000 to the International City Management Association, which represents the nation's 2,000 city managers, to form a municipal research and development corporation, hire technical and other staff, survey municipal research, and identify applications of advanced technology to city problems.

Foundation-supported analysis of public policy issues this year centered on such subjects as the growing gap between state and local fiscal resources and the cost of supplying public services, Federal revenue-sharing, and the impact of government spending on income distribution. For example, the Urban Institute in Washington received funds to examine the potential of fees for certain municipal services as a tool for augmenting tax revenue, to prepare a handbook on long-term budgeting for municipal and state fiscal officers, and to evaluate alternative income maintenance programs for the poor and possible changes in the personal income tax.

Research on the problems of small cities has been neglected because of the urgency of the problems of large urban areas. Yet, as saturation is reached in large cities, small metropolitan centers are expected to absorb an increasing share of future population.

For the past two years the Center for the Study of Small Cities at Saint John's College, Minnesota has been studying the population changes, expenditure patterns, and community attitudes and leadership of twelve "micro-cities" (population 10,000 to 50,000). Established under a Foundation grant, it received supplementary funds for research through 1972.

## Resolution of Conflict

Some new approaches to the mediation of city conflicts and strikes of public employees adapt techniques of collective bargaining developed in the private sector by labor and management. The American Foundation on Automation and Employment, which is headed by the noted labor mediator Theodore W. Kheel, received \$1.1 million to establish two agencies—a Board of Mediation for Community Disputes, which will provide mediation services in New York City in disputes involving tenants and landlords, consumers and merchants, and students and universities, and a Center for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, which will train mediators. The New York center closely parallels the Center for Dispute Settlement founded with Foundation support in 1968 by the American Arbitration Association to resolve community and public sector disputes throughout the country. It has mediated conflicts between tenants and public housing authorities, and has helped to desegregate local chapters of the National Education Association.

With unionism growing faster in public employment than in any other sector, many governmental services have been disrupted by work stoppages of sanitation, police, and other municipal workers. Mayors and other urban executives are usually ill-prepared to negotiate the complex issues involved. The League of Cities/Conference of Mayors received a grant to establish a labor-management relations service to train these executives in collective bargaining and to perform research on the most effective negotiating methods.

Two other actions focus on a phenomenon increasingly noted by many social analysts—the alienation of white, lower-middle class,

Foundation for Cooperative Housing		30,000	23,000
Greater Boston Community Development	100,000		100,000
Low-Income Housing Development Corporation (North Carolina)	75,000		75,000
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.		30,000	35,000
National Council of Negro Women		156,000	
National Urban Coalition		220,675	39,425
New York Urban Coalition	200,000	100,000	100,000
Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement	206,000	51,498	154,502
Rural Housing Alliance		286,250	93,750
Southwest Council of La Raza Housing Development Corporation	600,000	244,835	355,165
St. Louis Housing Loan Fund	233,070		233,070
Technical Assistance Corporation (Illinois)	720,000	74,950	645,050
Urban Home Ownership Corporation (New York City)	350,000	150,000	200,000
West Virginia Housing Development Fund	400,000	150,000	250,000

### Housing opportunities programs

Chicago Conference on Religion and Race		64,352	40,560
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund	200,000	99,500	200,000
Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington		105,500	169,500
Metro Denver Fair Housing Center		32,276	92,724
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing		250,000	250,000
National Urban League		385,254	25,924
Seattle Urban League		71,540	169,787
Urban League of Cleveland	180,000	67,500	112,500
Westchester (N. Y.) Residential Opportunities	75,000	25,000	50,000

## RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

### Advanced training and research in ecology and resource management

Arizona, University of	371,850	31,530	340,320
British Columbia, University of		70,868	278,632
California, University of (Davis)	15,300	58,190	15,300
California, University of (Santa Barbara)		29,153	179,347
Chicago, University of		125,003	698,920
Cornell University		100,000	416,000
Imperial College of Science and Technology (England)		47,305	126,695
Johns Hopkins University		36,758	606,742
Manitoba, University of		55,292	194,708
Missouri Botanical Garden		75,063	249,167
New York, State University of (Stony Brook)	368,000	10,248	357,752
Pennsylvania, University of	300,000	80,795	300,142
Princeton University		72,000	170,000
Stanford University		96,370	285,897
Washington, University of		182,206	343,759
Yale University		125,546	583,264

### Citizen environmental education

Colorado Open Space Foundation		18,676	18,824
Environmental Law Institute	500,000	137,500	500,000
Massachusetts Audubon Society		92,230	75,000
National Educational Television and Radio Center		52,500	
New Hampshire Charitable Fund		42,325	42,325
North Jersey Conservation Foundation	82,270	23,650	58,620
World Wildlife Fund	285,000	76,667	225,000

### Experiments in waste disposal, pollution control, and resource management

British Columbia, University of	372,000	14,510	357,490
Citizens for a Quieter City (New York)	300,000	50,000	250,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	124,000		124,000
Maine, University of	79,000	9,875	69,125
Michigan State University		450,000	
New England Community Development Corporation	55,100	117,078	55,100
Northeast Illinois Natural Resource Service Center	23,500	23,500	
San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association	49,000	16,000	33,000
Washington University		29,788	

### International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Education and consulting services for international action on preservation of world resources	650,000	70,000	580,000
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### National Audubon Society

Training of nature center personnel		60,000	190,000
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### Oceanic Foundation

Support of the Oceanic Institute (Hawaii)	185,000	185,000	
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### Preservation of parks and natural areas

California, University of (Berkeley)		101,575	389,825
National Recreation and Parks Association		7,500	

Nature Conservancy		156,250	150,000
Open Lands Project (Chicago)		30,000	60,000
Open Space Action Institute	(75,000)	100,000	
Parks Council		50,000	
World Wildlife Fund		78,239	
<b>Resources for the Future</b>			
Environmental and natural resources research and education	150,000	1,600,000	6,550,000
<b>School and college environmental education</b>			
Colorado, University of	176,600	88,300	88,300
International Center for Educational Development	140,000	25,700	114,300
Portland (Ore.) Public Schools	135,000		135,000
San Diego State College		28,000	118,000
Stanford University		1,369,750	566,250
Wave Hill Center for Environmental Studies (New York)		54,712	32,288
Western Ontario, University of	223,000	40,395	182,605
<b>Student Conservation Association</b>			
Scholarships with National Park Service	180,000	26,500	181,000
<b>Studies and conferences on environmental problems</b>			
Alaska, University of	55,000	55,000	
American Society of Landscape Architects		71,929	
Association of American Law Schools	20,500	20,500	
California, University of (Berkeley)	3,800	3,800	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25,000	25,000	
Northwestern University	4,800	4,800	
Organization for Tropical Studies		60,200	
Smithsonian Institution	6,870		6,870
<b>Studies of state and local environmental agencies</b>			
Center for Policy Research (New York)	23,200	23,200	
Rutgers University	14,760	14,760	
Smithsonian Institution	95,000		95,000
Southern California, University of	45,250		45,250
Washington State Department of Ecology	29,900		29,900
<b>Teachers College (Columbia University)</b>			
Study of the effect of television on attitudes toward the environment	240,000	80,000	160,000
<b>Training and research in environmental law</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)	10,000		10,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)		37,180	62,055
Colorado, University of		33,333	66,667
Environmental Law Institute	152,000	25,000	127,000
George Washington University	251,000		251,000
Michigan, University of		32,775	
Wisconsin, University of		2,544	94,956
Total grants, National Affairs	<b>\$51,055,702</b>	<b>\$54,510,644</b>	<b>\$65,765,018</b>

**PROJECTS** are activities administered directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees. The first column shows projects approved during fiscal 1970. The second column shows total 1970 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1970 or earlier. The third column shows unexpended project balances at the end of fiscal 1970.

	Projects Authorized (Reductions)	Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1970
Conferences and studies on urban problems	\$(27,959)	\$61,609	\$ 2,936
Conferences of white ethnic and nonwhite minority groups	60,000	15,000	45,000
Consultant for law and environment program	(1,534)		
Evaluation of defender program and other projects	(201,802)	11,893	37,622
Feasibility study of a suburban mini-bus system for the Bay Area Rapid Transit System	20,500	20,500	
Income-maintenance pilot projects	(82,790)		
Initial administrative costs of the Police Foundation	150,000	150,000	
Inventory of Ford Foundation urban grants	45,000		45,000
Journalism training for minorities	36,155	22,271	13,884
Metropolitan Applied Research Center special projects	82,480	22,042	93,609
Real estate studies in United Nations area	(5,000)		
Reserve for vest pocket park construction			70,000
Studies of drug abuse problems	75,000	37,647	37,353
Studies on government cash balances	(50,000)		
Waste management studies	54,000	45,000	9,000
Total projects, National Affairs	<b>\$154,050</b>	<b>\$385,962</b>	<b>\$354,404</b>

mostly blue-collar Americans. One supported a survey by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research of the extent to which the disaffection among white union members in Pennsylvania may arise from work conditions and experiences. Limited opportunities for promotion, the failure of income to grow with needs, and the repetitive nature of many blue-collar tasks are believed to contribute to workers' frustrations. The Foundation also set aside funds for a series of conferences of representatives of white ethnic and nonwhite minority groups in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New Haven to discuss common problems.

## Housing

The national record in meeting needs for low- and moderate-rental housing has been disappointing, but among the more active builders in these areas in the 1960s have been neighborhood or church-sponsored nonprofit housing groups. Encouraged by Federal programs and the community development movement, thousands of groups have organized to build new projects or rehabilitate deteriorated housing. Few of the groups, however, are professionally or financially capable of carrying out the complex steps necessary to qualify for a Federal mortgage or subsidy. To aid in this task two national technical assistance organizations—the Nonprofit Housing Center and the Rural Housing Alliance—were created with Foundation support.

This year the Foundation made grants to assist development of additional layers of technical assistance organizations on the state and local levels. In Illinois and West Virginia, for example, funds were given to support initial operating costs of recently formed state agencies that will advise local nonprofit groups and also engage directly in housing production. State-backed revenue bonds will provide the financing for some of the new housing.

Some of the worst housing in the United States is in the Mexican-American barrios of San Antonio, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Oakland. The East Los Angeles barrio alone contains over 36,000 deteriorated dwellings. Under a grant of

\$600,000, the Southwest Council of La Raza will establish a housing corporation to provide funds and technical assistance to barrio councils in the five cities for housing development and training of housing specialists and managers. The council will also explore the possibilities of industrialized housing systems. A related grant to the East Los Angeles Community Union will help establish a community-based maintenance and repair service.

In New York City, where housing is being abandoned faster than it is being built, a new Foundation-assisted Urban Home Ownership Corporation will use city and Federal subsidy programs to rehabilitate 10,000 units of deteriorated housing in Harlem, South Bronx, and Brooklyn for cooperative ownership. Minority contractors and craftsmen will do some of the work, and the corporation will train neighborhood and tenant groups in cooperative management.

Continuing its support of housing opportunities programs, the Foundation made a supplementary grant to the Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, which has provided second-mortgage financing and other assistance to enable more than 400 minority families to move to the white suburbs of Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield County. The second mortgage financing has come mostly from three insurance company loans backed by a Foundation guarantee. The Fund is also sponsoring a low- and moderate-income housing project, and has plans for suburban housing development and aid to housing opportunities programs in other North-eastern states.

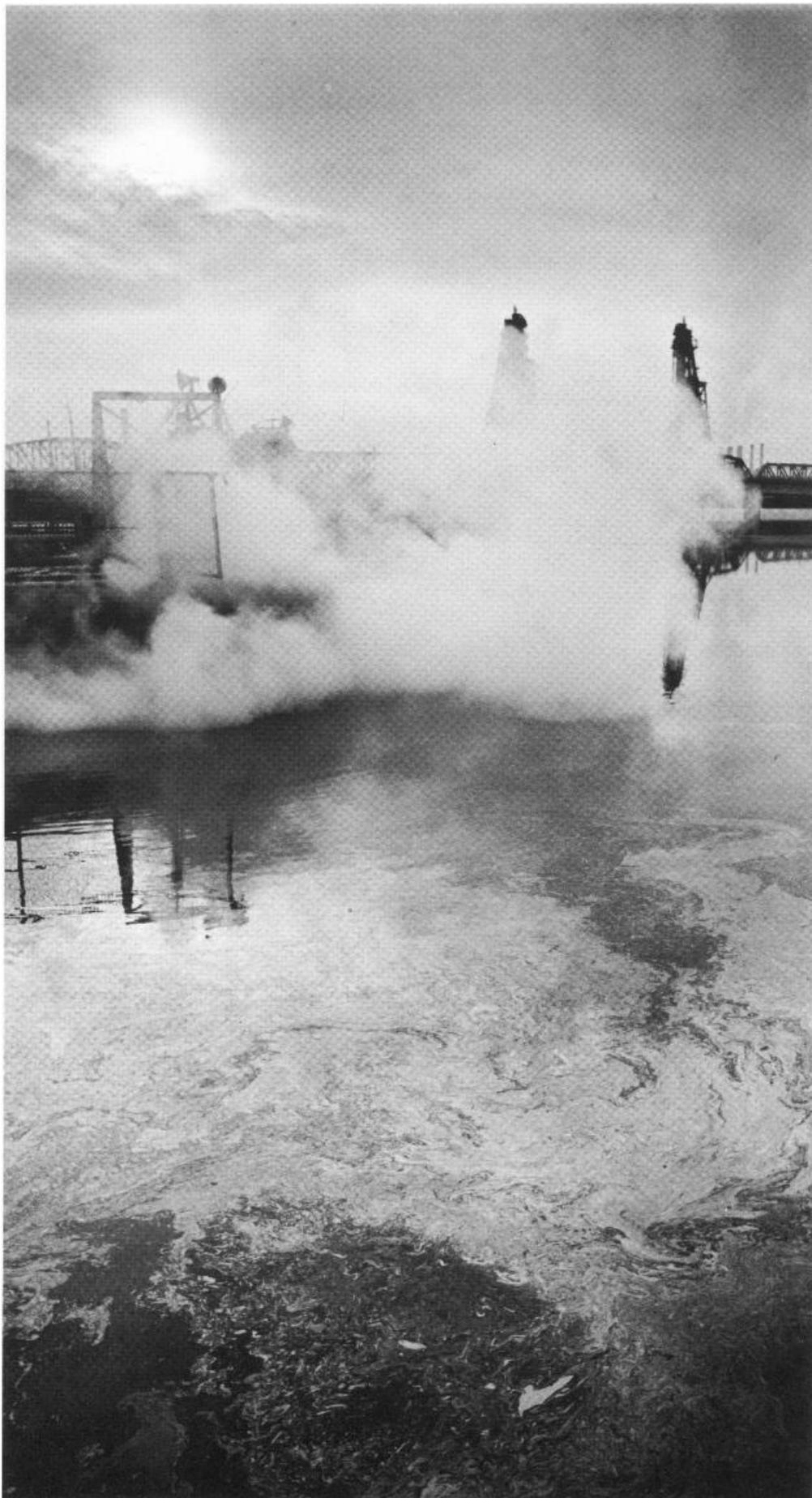
## Resources and Environment

1970 was the year when government began to catch up with private groups and the public in deep concern for the despoliation of the environment. Local, state, and Federal legislatures pushed through stronger laws to control air and water pollution and to reorganize agencies responsible for environmental management.

This changing national scene was reflected in many of the grants this year by the Foundation, one of the private agencies long

**PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS** are principal funds invested in or committed to socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. The commitments listed below, consisting of loans, stock purchases, and guarantees were authorized in the fiscal year indicated.

	Total Commitments	Invested or Guaranteed	Commitments in Process
<b>COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS</b>			
<b>Community Health Care Center Plan, Inc. (New Haven)—1970</b>			
Demand note, 4%	\$1,000,000	\$150,000	\$850,000
<b>Harvard Community Health Plan—1970</b>	600,000		600,000
<b>MINORITY BUILDING CONTRACTORS PROGRAMS</b>			
<b>Minority Contractors Assistance Program, Inc.—1970</b>	1,500,000		1,500,000
<b>Trans-Bay Engineers &amp; Buildings, Inc. (Oakland, Calif.)—1970</b>			
Notes, 4%, April 1974-76	400,000	400,000	
<b>MINORITY ENTREPRENEURSHIP</b>			
<b>All-Pro Chicken, Inc.—1969</b>			
National food franchise business Common Stock	250,000	250,000	
<b>Cheetah Charter Bus Service Co., Inc. (New York)—1970</b>	160,000		160,000
<b>Ebony Development Corporation (Baltimore)—1969</b>	100,000		
Purchase of food stores Guarantee, July 1974 Certificates of deposit, 5%, August 1971		50,000 50,000	
<b>Feedinco, Inc.—1970</b>			
Food service for Negro colleges	270,000		270,000
<b>Funds for Self-Enterprise (Cincinnati)—1969</b>			
Loan pool for minority business	300,000		300,000
<b>Inner-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit)—1969</b>			
Note, 4½%, July 1974	500,000	500,000	
<b>Mecco Enterprises, Inc. (California)—1969</b>			
National magazine for Negro women Notes, 8½-10%, March 1970, September 1971	100,000	100,000	
<b>Our Markets, Inc. (Philadelphia)—1970</b>			
Note, 8%, March 1971	200,000	50,000	150,000
<b>Progress Enterprises, Inc. (Philadelphia)—1968</b>			
Commercial and manufacturing operations Demand note, 8%	300,000	300,000	
<b>Vic-Way Broadcasting Corporation—1969</b>			
Minority ownership of St. Louis radio station Note, 9%, December 1974	500,000	500,000	
<b>RURAL COOPERATIVES AND BUSINESSES</b>			
<b>Acadian Delight Bakery (Louisiana)—1969</b>			
Letter agreement, 8½%, 1971	125,000	96,000	29,000
<b>East Central Catfish Operations, Inc.—1970</b>			
Fish farming in rural Georgia	850,000		850,000
<b>Jefferson County Improvement Corp. (Mississippi)—1970</b>			
Industrial and commercial development Note, 6%, September 1971	400,000	200,000	200,000
<b>La Jara Feedlot, Inc. (Colorado)—1969</b>	1,926,297		
Notes, 7%, 1970-79 Common Stock		1,526,297 400,000	



*Public and private efforts addressing problems of water and air pollution and other environmental deterioration received continued Foundation assistance. Grants were made for training, research, demonstration, and action projects in such areas as land use planning, environmental education, natural resource management, and pollution control.*

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active in working to direct attention to environmental problems. Funds were given to help develop a new department created by the Washington State Legislature to assume responsibility for air and water pollution control and water resource and solid waste management. Washington is one of five states that have acted to consolidate authority for environmental programs formerly scattered among several agencies. To provide officials with information on the steps taken from state to state, the Foundation also assisted a comparative analysis, by researchers of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, of new state organizational patterns and legislation.

Other grants were made to support work by university scientists, students, and public officials on specific environmental problems. For example, the University of Maine received funds to form an interdisciplinary talent pool of economists, political scientists, biologists, and engineers to assist state and local efforts to clean up the polluted lower Penobscot River Basin. Studies will be made of the costs of pollution and of alternative approaches to restoring the commercial, fishing, and recreational qualities of the river.

Faculty and graduate students at the University of Illinois and staff of the Northeast Illinois Natural Resource Service Center are developing a computerized natural resources data system with the support of Foundation grants. Data on the strength of soils, water tables, land use, and forest cover in eight northeast Illinois counties will be converted into computer language and exchanged via teletype among county planning commissions. The system will help guide zoning, highway, and real estate development along ecologically sound lines.

In a similar attempt to encourage scientists and administrators to work together, the Foundation is supporting a new doctoral

program at the University of Arizona in planning and decision-making concerning water resources. The program combines training in resource economics, hydrology, and systems analysis with research on specific water problems. One-third of the students will be recruited from government agencies.

Further support was given to educational and other programs that seek to encourage, especially among the young, more positive environmental values, behavior, and informed citizen action in defense of the environment. Grants totaling \$539,000 were made for three elementary-school teacher training programs that stress the use of the immediate school and community environment in teaching and in student work on environmental problems. Recipients were the Althouse College of Education at the University of Western Ontario; the International Center for Educational Development, a teacher advisory service; and the University of Colorado.

The Conservation Foundation received a \$500,000 grant that permits it to continue its advisory services to local conservation societies and its support of eight regional environmental demonstration projects. The regional projects, supported by a previous Foundation grant, have sought to preserve from further environmental destruction such areas as Bolinas Lagoon in California, Rookery Bay in Florida, and Tinicum Marsh in Philadelphia.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources is transforming itself from an agency solely concerned with wildlife and habitat preservation into a major center for international action to preserve resources. To assist this process and to help the organization expand its staff, the Foundation granted \$650,000. The international conservation union will undertake cooperative projects with such agencies as the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions, and provide teachers and scientific consultants to national governments on the ecology of agriculture, forest practices, and flood and irrigation works as well as the preservation of wildlife.

<b>Southern Cooperative Development Fund, Inc.—1970</b> Development bank for cooperatives	400,000		400,000
<b>West Virginia Best Corporation—1969</b> Vegetable and tomato growing cooperative Notes, 6-8%, December 1970	550,000	500,000	50,000
TRAINING AND PROFIT SHARING FOR MINORITY EMPLOYEES			
<b>Congaree Iron and Steel Co., Inc. (South Carolina)—1968</b> Subordinate note, 6%, December 1978	1,000,000	1,000,000	
<b>Daily Made of Washington, Inc.—1969</b> Apartment house cleaning service Demand notes, 9% Preferred Stock, \$10 Cumulative	660,033	142,033 450,000	68,000
WIDENING HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES			
<b>Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc.—1969</b> Second mortgages for minority homebuyers Guarantee, September 1982	500,000	500,000	
<b>FCH Services, Inc.—1969</b> Cooperative housing development Notes, 7½%, 1972-74	500,000	500,000	
<b>Mortgage Opportunities, Inc.—1970</b> Working capital for minority mortgage brokers	500,000		500,000
<b>Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust—1968</b> Integration of apartment houses Shares of beneficial interest	971,875	971,875	
OTHER			
<b>Community Television of Southern California (KCET)—1970</b> Studio purchase and renovation	2,500,000		2,500,000
<b>National Council on Crime and Delinquency—1970</b> Participation agreement, 2%, July 1972	200,000	200,000	
<b>Nature Conservancy—1968</b> Parks and open lands acquisition Guarantee, July 1973	6,000,000	6,000,000	
	<u>\$23,263,205</u>	<u>\$14,836,205*</u>	<u>\$8,427,000</u>

#### SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

<b>Total commitments, September 30, 1969</b>		
Invested or guaranteed	11,325,625	
Commitments in process	2,810,000	14,135,625
<b>New commitments during 1970</b>		
Invested or guaranteed	3,697,580	
Commitments in process	7,380,000	11,077,580
		<u>25,213,205</u>
<b>Less</b>		
Commitments completed in 1970:		
The Salk Institute	1,500,000	
Community Progress, Inc.	250,000	
Mobilization for Youth	200,000	1,950,000
<b>Total commitments, September 30, 1970</b>		<u>\$23,263,205</u>

\*Of this amount, \$6,550,000 represents guarantees (see Note 4 to the Financial Statements) and \$8,286,205 represents investments. The latter figure is shown in the Balance Sheet, net of allowance for possible losses of \$2,140,700.

# Education and Research

The current acceleration of social change is making increasing and often conflicting demands upon America's traditional institutions. Educational institutions are no exception. From the primary to the graduate level, their present performance and future shape are the subjects of intense debate and widening experimentation. In this situation, the Foundation has sought to assist in the incubation and testing of ideas for the modernization of the governing structures of education, more sophisticated training of teachers and administrators, increased learning opportunities for blacks and other minorities, and advanced preparation of future scholars.

## Public Education

The Foundation supports efforts to help schools respond better to the needs of children of diverse backgrounds and experience, and to train public school administrators who will be sensitive to the need for greater flexibility and openness in the schools. It has assisted a variety of alternatives to traditional schools, particularly within public school systems. For example, Philadelphia's Parkway "school without walls" operates within the public system but represents a fundamental restructuring. In a few cases, the variants are privately run. Common features are a large measure of community involvement in school affairs and a greater sensitivity to the needs of the individual student.

**Alternative Approaches.** The Foundation this year contracted with the System Development Corporation, a private research and development organization, to continue to help convert the Pacoima Elementary School, a public school located in a multi-racial area of Los Angeles, from a traditional institution to a community-oriented school making wide use of tutoring. Fifth- and sixth-grade pupils have been trained to tutor kindergarten children in story-telling, writing, art, numbers, and reading. The older children, even those with behavior problems, have proved to be able teachers, and

the tutorial system is being extended to all grades. Guidelines are being designed for other schools interested in trying the experiment.

The Morgan Community School, situated in a poor, predominantly black neighborhood in Washington, D.C., is organized along fairly traditional lines within the public school system. It differs in that it has an elected governing board, composed of parents and other community residents, which has worked since 1967 to coalesce black and white, middle-class and poor people to raise the quality of education. It has also begun community health and legal services and a center to discuss neighborhood problems. The Foundation this year granted funds to support the training of teachers and para-professionals at Morgan.

Three of the country's most successful privately supported community school experiments were assisted through a grant to the Massachusetts Council of Churches. The Highland Park Free School, the New School for Children, and the Roxbury Community School, all located in Boston ghettos and now linked as the Federation of Boston Community Schools, were founded by parents dissatisfied with public schools. They are staffed by parent instructors as well as certified teachers. With flexible curricula, non-graded classes, a generally relaxed environment, and considerable parental and community influence, they are credited with heightening student motivation, self-confidence, and learning performance.

The Rough Rock Demonstration School, governed by an elected board composed exclusively of Navajo Indians on a reservation near Chinle, Arizona, combines public sponsorship, community control, and a distinctive curriculum that includes study of the Navajo language, history, religion, and crafts. To help introduce the Rough Rock model of bilingual, bicultural education to schools on other Indian reservations, the Foundation gave a grant to Demonstration in Navajo Education, Inc. for an intern program.

Among alternatives to conventional schools on the secondary level, the Street Academy idea is one of the most successful in helping young dropouts continue their

education. Pioneered in Harlem with Foundation support and New York Urban League sponsorship, it has been extended to Washington, Atlanta, Newark, Detroit, San Francisco, and Chicago. The Foundation this year supported further extension with a grant to a new organization, the Hollow Corporation, for a training institute for street workers, one of the keys to the academy approach.

Growing attention to the affective, or emotional, dimension of learning is reflected in grants to the Laboratory for Confluent Education at the University of California (Santa Barbara) and the Center for Humanistic Education at the University of Massachusetts (Amherst). Failure to take the affective dimension into account, some researchers believe, may block the learning process. Seeking approaches to teaching that will fuse the emotional and the intellectual, the centers are combining graduate teacher training with research on students' feelings and attitudes.

Along with its direct support of in-school experiments, the Foundation continued assistance to the national television program "Sesame Street," which has provided a significant new way to introduce preschool children to learning. The new funds will be used mainly to expand promotion of "Sesame Street" in ghetto neighborhoods.

One proposal to give parents at all income levels broader choices among schools their children may attend is the "voucher plan." It envisions state or local governments' financing vouchers that would enable parents to send their children to any accredited school they chose. Knowledge of how the system might work is limited. The Federal government may finance a trial of the system, and the Foundation this year made a grant for a full-scale study by Professor Henry Levin of Stanford University. The study includes such questions as the range of available alternative schools, the possible social effects of a voucher system, and the educational benefits to students of various classes and races.

**Teaching Alternatives.** Teachers, who are crucial agents for improving education, often feel left out of the planning stages of change.

**APPROPRIATIONS:** The Education and Research appropriation approved in 1970 was \$43,395,710; these are funds earmarked for grants and projects in the present year or subsequently. At the end of the fiscal year, the uncommitted balance of this and earlier years' Education and Research appropriations was \$5,818,336.

#### GRANTS:

The first column shows grants approved in 1970. The second column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1970 fiscal year. The third column shows the unpaid balance at the end of the 1970 fiscal year.

	Grants (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1970
<b>PUBLIC EDUCATION</b>			
<b>ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LEARNING</b>			
<b>Community participation in schools</b>			
Demonstration in Navajo Education	\$110,152	\$ 34,422	\$ 75,730
Harlem Preparatory School	284,496	113,799	170,697
Hollow Corporation	91,000	50,000	41,000
Massachusetts Council of Churches for the Federation of Boston Community Schools	227,712	227,712	
Morgan Community School	60,000	42,000	18,000
Multi-Culture Institute (San Francisco)		110,000	
Philadelphia Board of Public Education (Parkway program)		10,000	
<b>Comprehensive school improvement programs</b>			
Duke University		344,561	
Emory University		380,239	886,695
George Peabody College for Teachers		301,972	123,389
Huntsville (Ala.) City Board of Education		601,875	462,375
Tulane University		240,960	
<b>Computer-assisted and programmed learning</b>			
California, University of (Los Angeles)			84,757
Washington, University of			79,943
<b>Cooperative work-study programs</b>			
Bloomfield College		17,900	
National Commission for Cooperative Education	60,000	60,000	
Rutgers University		14,100	
<b>Curriculum development and teaching materials</b>			
California, University of (Los Angeles)		75,000	
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	320,179	35,000	285,179
Chicago, University of		23,775	
Council for the Study of Mankind		12,500	
Foreign Policy Association		60,000	43,600
Joint Council on Economic Education			58,000
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)	182,700	30,500	152,200
National Commission on Resources for Youth	26,405	26,405	
University of Pittsburgh (Learning Research and Development Center)		136,028	64,127
Program for Action by Citizens in Education (Cleveland)		50,000	
Science Service, Inc.		25,000	
<b>Development of educational media</b>			
Center for Understanding Media	68,640	68,640	
Education Development Center	(12,843)	(12,843)	
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute	135,240	114,525	20,715
George Washington University	23,960	23,960	
Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications		35,000	40,000
National Educational Television ("Sesame Street")	288,000	888,000	
New Mexico State University	75,000	75,000	
Stanford University	32,000	10,670	21,330
<b>Drug education and therapy</b>			
Arlington Public Schools (Massachusetts)	3,726	17,696	
California, University of (Berkeley)		102,464	17,032
<b>Research and experimentation on the decentralization of public schools</b>			
Citizens Union Research Foundation of New York		50,000	
Cornell University		58,300	
Detroit Board of Education	360,000	300,000	60,000
Harvard University			880
Queens College of the City University of New York		60,000	
<b>Special educational services for disadvantaged students</b>			
California, University of (Los Angeles)	47,892	47,892	
Center for Applied Linguistics		152,500	



*In "informal" or "open" classrooms, like this experiment in a New York City public school, children pursue projects singly or in groups, and teachers offer help where needed. The Foundation supports the training of experienced teachers who work as advisors in such classrooms, and also conduct workshops for teachers in an effort to help public schools become more responsive to children's needs.*

In Boston and New York, the Foundation assisted new institutes that train practicing teachers who are interested in joining actively in attempts to improve urban public school education. The institutes were formed by the University of Massachusetts (Boston) and the City University of New York. They aim to bring teachers, administrators, and parents into the process of initiating and planning changes in curricula, in teaching methods, and in the relations of schools to their surrounding communities, especially in deteriorating urban neighborhoods.

The Foundation gave further support to efforts to adapt to the United States the "open classroom" developed in recent years in British primary schools. Under this approach, children are encouraged to explore and learn by themselves and from one another. The teacher's role is to offer a variety of choices that engage the children's curiosity and interest and give them a chance to develop and practice new skills. This type of classroom makes new and different demands on the teacher. To help teachers who want to test the approach in their classrooms, funds were granted to the Philadelphia public schools and to the City College Research Foundation in New York. The concept is being introduced in New York by a faculty member, Mrs. Lillian Weber, who has studied the British schools closely.

Teachers, Inc., an unusual private group that identifies and trains teachers dedicated to working in urban schools, received additional support. Departing from the general practice in schools of education, Teachers, Inc. assigns groups of prospective teachers to a single school where they work with experienced teachers, community groups, and parents, and live in the neighborhood. They also take courses at selected universities that have agreed to let them bypass some of the conventional teacher-training requirements.

Teachers, Inc. has to date trained and placed some 300 teachers in urban school systems in New York City, North Carolina, and Washington, D.C.

**Research on the Learner.** Among several grants for research on children's learning difficulties was one to Harvard University's "Pathways Project," a long-range study of sixty-one adolescents from a black ghetto. The study will follow the same youths over several years, focusing on their attitudes toward themselves and on the effects of family and community influences and school and work experiences on their sense of what is possible and desirable in social, educational, and occupational pursuits.

Research on the relation between children's language ability and their school performance was supported with a grant to the University of California (Santa Barbara). Dealing especially with children from low-income minority groups, the work also attempts to find better methods than standardized tests to gauge and to capitalize on the native language ability of children. This is in contrast to remedial programs that attempt to bend children to an abstract norm. Such norms are increasingly being criticized and challenged by scholars and educators.

A related grant supported a team of young teachers at Brooklyn College in designing a freshman English course centered on the problems of users of nonstandard English. The team will also develop teaching materials and techniques, based on research on "social dialects," for training teachers for inner-city schools. The Foundation also continued its support of the Center for Applied Linguistics, where a study has been under way to examine the teaching problems and misunderstandings that linguistic varieties often create in the schools.

A program that combines research with attempts to improve the learning performance of children in predominantly black, inner-city schools was aided with a supplementary grant to the New Haven Board of Education. Since 1967 a Yale University team of specialists in psychology, reading, curriculum, social work, and pediatrics has worked with parents and classroom teachers

Center for the Arts of Indian America		5,000	
Education Development Center	86,980	65,235	21,745
National Book Committee		23,500	
National Child Labor Committee		63,030	
New Haven Board of Education	100,000	100,000	
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction			28,952
Smithsonian Institution	400,000	76,500	400,000
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools ("Project Opportunity")	182,265	273,922	
Yale University (Child Study Center)		141,800	310,589
<b>Stanford University</b>			
Analysis of the voucher method of financing public education	40,700		40,700
<b>Syracuse University</b>			
Adult education materials		34,450	65,550
<b>Tilton School</b>			
Water pollution studies by students	10,000	37,500	
<b>Tutorial programs</b>			
Indiana University Foundation	15,000	153,170	15,000
Philadelphia Board of Public Education		193,333	
System Development Corporation	(42)	62,602	
Yeshiva University	4,882	19,682	
<b>Vocational and technical education</b>			
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction		18,000	
New Jersey State Department of Education		97,329	137,231
New York University		270,167	
TEACHING ALTERNATIVES			
<b>Advisory assistance in adapting British primary-school reforms</b>			
City College Research Foundation (New York)	56,900	14,225	42,675
Education Development Center		14,000	40,000
Philadelphia Board of Public Education	15,000		15,000
<b>Education Development Center</b>			
Study of the feasibility of a nongovernmental licensing agency for public school personnel	58,500	18,500	40,000
<b>Elementary, secondary, and junior college teacher-training programs</b>			
Alaska, University of			61,818
Converse College	(9,657)	(9,457)	
Cornell University	(23,962)	(23,962)	
Fairleigh Dickinson University			60,000
Junior College District of St. Louis		79,264	79,685
Mississippi State University			115,386
Puerto Rico Department of Education			75,796
Teachers College (Columbia University)	(4,000)		1,000
Tennessee, University of		26,547	19,750
Syracuse University	(11,381)	(11,381)	
<b>Inner-city teacher-training programs</b>			
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	75,657	75,657	
City University of New York, Research Foundation of	250,000	62,500	187,500
Council for Public Schools (Boston)	5,000	26,919	
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	218,650	32,225	186,425
New York City Board of Education		30,000	
New York University	4,168	4,168	
Shaker Heights (Ohio) Board of Education		13,000	152,547
Teachers, Inc.	150,000	37,500	112,500
<b>National Foundation for the Improvement of Education</b>			
Design of a training program for NEA field personnel by the Center for the Study of Instruction	25,000	25,000	
<b>Research on governance and citizenship in schools</b>			
Indiana University Foundation	39,542	39,542	
Michigan, University of	103,420		103,420
<b>Studies of National Teacher Corps</b>			
National Education Association		26,916	
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education	136,934	85,000	51,934
RESEARCH ON THE LEARNER AND THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT			
<b>Educational Facilities Laboratories</b>			
Research and assistance on school design and educational equipment	6,000,000	2,650,000	6,000,000

<b>Language studies and experiments</b>			
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	24,065	24,065	
Center for Applied Linguistics	20,137	20,137	
City University of New York, Research Foundation of	64,456	16,114	48,342
Harvard University Graduate School of Education		78,913	39,433
Language Research Foundation Trust (Cambridge, Mass.)	49,775		49,775
<b>Research on student attitudes and response to learning</b>			
Geneva, University of		27,690	37,690
Harvard University	150,836		150,836
EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP, FINANCING, AND MANAGEMENT			
<b>Academy for Educational Development</b>			
Research on the political influences underlying educational legislation	34,645	34,645	
<b>Advanced training for educational administrators</b>			
Atlanta University	104,985	32,000	72,985
Chicago, University of	123,694		123,694
Claremont Graduate School and University Center	199,729	99,892	99,837
George Washington University		60,000	105,600
Massachusetts, University of	250,478	52,278	198,200
New York, State University of		305,875	
Ohio State University College of Education		38,500	
Pennsylvania, University of	226,562	58,000	226,562
Philadelphia Board of Public Education		400,000	
Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement	119,814	105,000	14,814
Stanford University	93,020	93,020	
Teachers College (Columbia University)	140,750		140,750
Wisconsin, University of	318,620	34,950	318,620
<b>Arkansas, State of</b>			
Educational resource planning	(4,678)	51,572	33,750
<b>Assessment of educational achievement</b>			
Educational Commission of the States		260,000	
London, University of		37,303	
<b>George Washington University</b>			
Traveling seminars for Congressional and Federal office staffs to observe educational programs		104,000	
<b>Institute for Educational Development</b>			
Study of state retirement plans for superintendents		50,000	
<b>Research on financing of public education</b>			
Colorado State University Research Foundation	1,220	1,220	
National Urban Coalition		125,000	54,850
Syracuse University Research Corporation	249,532	270,812	65,813
INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS			
<b>Alaska, University of</b>			
International conference on cross-cultural education in North America	4,996		4,996
<b>Association for Cultural Development (Paris)</b>			
International symposium on the school as community center	20,000		20,000
<b>Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (London)</b>			
Publishing activities, including a review for secondary school teachers	107,580	45,005	72,575
<b>Institute of International Education</b>			
Assistance to Spanish leaders on the full-scale reform of Spain's educational system	400,000		400,000
<b>International curriculum studies</b>			
International Baccalaureate Office (Geneva)		100,000	100,000
Schools Council for Curriculum and Examinations (London)		15,000	
	<u>13,014,031</u>	<u>12,408,126</u>	<u>13,449,974</u>
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH			
<b>Matching grants for academic development of selected private universities and liberal arts colleges</b>			
Barnard College		341,268	
Birmingham-Southern College		960,267	

to analyze the children's learning disabilities and behavior problems and adapt classroom strategies to them.

**Educational Leadership.** The Foundation supported several efforts to develop school leaders sensitive to the relation of education to social and political problems and skilled in meeting the learning requirements of a highly complex society. Grants were made to eight universities this year to help them launch graduate programs that will better prepare school principals, superintendents, and other educational administrators (see left). The programs aim to recruit men and women from nontraditional sources—the Peace Corps, for example, or community action agencies, VISTA, and various other professions—as well as from education. They are also trying to attract women and members of minorities, groups that now constitute a miniscule proportion of school administrators. Moving away from narrow courses in pedagogy, the programs emphasize the study of cultural, social, and political forces that affect school systems and teaching approaches. Courses draw upon faculty from throughout the university, and internships give the prospective school official firsthand experience with agencies that shape educational policies.

A related program was supported under a grant to the Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement. The council represents twenty of the country's largest city school systems, most of which have large numbers of minority students but a marked shortage of nonwhite administrators. Under the program, minority group educators receive university training preparing them for jobs as school administrators in the central offices of school systems.

The Foundation allocated \$2.5 million to continue for another two years a Leadership Development Program for rural educators. The dearth of opportunities for young teachers in small, isolated school districts to develop into capable leaders is a serious block to educational and social improvement. Since 1967, the Leadership Development Program has awarded 177 fellowships that provide a varied program of internship, travel, and study. This year's allocation will

cover fellowships to approximately 140 men and women from rural schools and youth-serving agencies throughout the United States. Two-thirds of the fellows to date have been black, Mexican-Americans, or American Indians.

### Educational Modernization in Europe.

Pressures for reform of educational institutions have been gaining momentum in Europe in the past few years as well as in the United States. A grant to the Institute of International Education this year will assist the leaders of Spain's recently initiated effort to modernize its entire educational system—the first full-scale reform since 1857. The grant will provide training opportunities for Spanish educators in modern American methods of teacher preparation, curriculum organization, and educational management. In addition, the grant will enable American consultants to give advice and assistance in Spain.

### Higher Education and Research

Issues of the reform of undergraduate and graduate education, more effective financing, and changes in the way colleges and universities are governed grew more acute in 1970. The Foundation therefore has continued to support studies to shed light on these problems and experiments to test possible solutions.

**Undergraduate Studies.** The Foundation established a Venture Fund program that will provide grants of from \$100,000 to \$250,000 to some ten to twelve colleges and universities annually over a period of four years. Beginning this year in the West, the program will cover the major regions of the United States. The recipients may use the funds at their discretion to test new approaches to undergraduate education. The purpose is to give them the flexibility to act quickly in support of new ideas, experiments, or reforms that might otherwise languish under budgetary restraints. Initial grants were made to Colorado College, St. John's College in New Mexico, and Prescott College in Arizona.

The Foundation continued selective sup-

Columbia University		10,634,877	4,996,970
DePauw University		725,011	
Dickinson College		1,059,897	
Duke University	(1,457,284)	3,632,441	
Furman University		246,282	
Hampshire College		714,966	785,034
Hofstra University			46,694
Millsaps College		649,962	
New York University		2,794,691	
Radcliffe College		746,197	587,784
Randolph-Macon Woman's College		295,452	
Redlands, University of		312,288	
Teachers College (Columbia University)		422,941	1,503,326
Vanderbilt University		4,279,625	
Washington University		4,122,863	

#### UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

##### Independent study, honors programs, and other educational experiments

Colorado College	150,000		150,000
Lake Forest College			58,979
National Endowment for the Humanities	25,000		25,000
New College (Sarasota, Fla.)	1,000,000	250,000	750,000
Pomona College		7,500	
Prescott College	150,000		150,000
St. John's College (Santa Fe)	150,000	50,000	100,000
University of Washington (Seattle)	200,000	16,674	183,326

##### Planning for academic development

City University of New York (York College)		1,875	7,500
Inter-American University (Puerto Rico)		37,500	
Puerto Rico, University of			56,920

##### Student participation in educational research and reform

American Council on Education	25,000	25,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	75,000		79,000
Chicago, University of		5,000	5,000
Cornell University	50,000	50,000	
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)		60,000	
Stanford University	7,000	7,000	
United States National Student Association		50,000	180,000

##### Studies of the effects of campus unrest

Antioch College	17,200	16,370	830
Chicago, University of	(292)	14,708	

##### Williams College

Study of college admission criteria		25,000	29,061
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#### GRADUATE EDUCATION

##### California, University of (Berkeley)

Curriculum development in a new graduate school of public affairs	150,000		150,000
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##### Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences

California, University of (Berkeley)	650,000	800,000	1,493,000
Chicago, University of	739,000	999,850	1,178,105
Cornell University	539,000	1,183,886	1,777,797
Denver, University of		25,569	160,390
Emory University		36,393	235,140
Harvard University	444,000	903,008	970,759
Johns Hopkins University		58,685	252,792
Massachusetts Institute of Technology			200,000
Michigan, University of	625,000	382,961	1,533,351
Minnesota, University of		37,209	236,341
New York, State University of (Buffalo)		65,000	155,000
Pennsylvania, University of	620,000	993,126	1,158,914
Princeton University	600,000	807,188	959,926
Rice University		168,723	593,317
Stanford University	425,000	1,207,063	
Washington University		29,375	208,125
Wisconsin, University of	669,000	246,401	1,338,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation	1,000,000	1,206,774	1,593,226
Yale University	665,000		2,014,343

##### Educational Testing Service

Computer matching of graduate student applicants and available fellowships		5,000	18,000
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##### Michigan, University of

To establish a Society of Fellows of senior scholars and outstanding graduate students	2,000,000		2,000,000
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*Colorado College freshmen and Professor Dirk Baay discuss "subjectivity and alienation" in an informal class that is part of a restructured curriculum. The college participates in the Foundation's "Venture Fund" program, inaugurated this year. The fund helps colleges test new ideas and conduct experiments in undergraduate education.*

port for efforts to combine academic studies with student concerns for social and community problems. For example, the Associated Students of Stanford University received funds for the Stanford Workshops on Political and Social Issues, student-initiated, faculty-led workshop-seminars, for credit, on such subjects as privacy in the computer age, the social implications of university research, and natural resource policy in California.

At the University of Vermont an experimental community of selected students and faculty, living and studying together as a self-governing residential college within the larger university community, was assisted with a grant matched by funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities and other sources. And an additional \$1 million was granted to the experimental New College in Sarasota, Florida, first aided by the Foundation in 1968.

**Graduate Studies.** A third round of grants, totaling some \$6 million, continued support of a doctoral reform program in the social sciences and humanities at ten leading universities (see page 36). The primary aim is to cut to four years the time it takes to earn a Ph.D. degree. The Foundation also made a \$1 million supplementary grant to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation to continue for two more years a doctoral dissertation fellowship program at universities other than the ten participating in the doctoral reform program.

The Foundation gave \$2 million to the University of Michigan to establish a Society of Fellows, as a means of extending the range of options for exceptionally able graduate students. Plans call for a community of scholars from several intellectual disciplines to advise and assist a group of outstanding younger associates. The society will comprise about a dozen senior fellows drawn from the Michigan faculty and from

eighteen to thirty junior fellows, predoctoral graduate students recruited nationally. As at Harvard, where a similar program began in 1933, the junior fellows at Michigan will have complete freedom to select patterns of study. Some may attend classes, follow conventional Ph.D. course requirements, and write a dissertation, while others may choose independent study.

**Urban Studies.** The Foundation rounded out a three-year series of grants in support of urban studies in universities with assistance to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago. These raise to \$23 million the total received by nine university centers for programs of research, training, internship, and social service.

**Management, Financing, and Governance.** Managing "multiversities" and other institutions of higher learning is an increasingly complicated art for which there is little systematic knowledge and less training. Since 1967 the Foundation has assisted various efforts to analyze and improve such operations as endowment management, program budgeting, planning for expansion, and the allocation of scarce resources of money, equipment, personnel, time, and space. Among such actions this year was a grant to the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE), in Boulder, Colorado, for a Management Information System to assist colleges and universities in the thirteen Western states. The commission is investigating such subjects as the national manpower needs of higher education and major professions, alternative financing schemes for graduate education, and the effectiveness of vocational programs in community colleges.

The Assembly on University Goals and Governance, organized in 1969 by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences with Foundation support, received additional funds of \$400,000. The Assembly has undertaken a wide-ranging examination of the directions higher education is taking and how colleges and universities may best be governed. Under the chairmanship of Martin Meyerson, president of the Uni-

<b>National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities</b>			
Georgia, University of		67,449	211,188
Michigan, University of	(3,377)		
Nebraska, University of	(34,863)	(34,863)	
New Hampshire, University of			47,227
New York University	(55,176)	(55,176)	
<b>New School for Social Research</b>			
Special master's degree program for adults		41,828	136,172
URBAN STUDIES			
<b>Research and training</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)		125,000	
Chicago, University of	1,850,000	298,500	1,850,000
Columbia University	1,650,060	2,915,491	
Haverford College	180,000	102,000	78,000
Johns Hopkins University		64,444	392,938
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,500,000	252,967	1,920,000
Miami, University of		175,000	125,000
Northwestern University		258,000	367,000
Princeton University		61,100	588,900
Rand Corporation	20,216	20,216	
Southwest Center for Advanced Studies		5,750	
Southwest Center for Urban Research	450,000	141,056	308,944
Urban Institute	(20,216)	(20,216)	
Vanderbilt University		78,125	234,875
Yale University		112,000	196,000
MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION			
<b>Development and testing of systems and management techniques in higher education</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)		150,000	100,000
Carnegie-Mellon University	300,000	32,000	268,000
George Washington University		61,375	64,350
Georgia, University of		41,670	208,330
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		38,476	263,547
Princeton University		75,100	23,053
Stanford University		240,000	123,000
Toronto, University of		216,410	158,590
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	526,329	75,000	451,329
<b>National Association of College and University Business Officers</b>			
Central registry of management consultants and research on university management problems	34,000		34,000
FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION			
<b>Common Fund for Nonprofit Organizations</b>			
Management of an investment pool of endowment funds and research on educational finances			800,000
<b>Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education</b>			
National effort to stimulate business aid to higher education		50,000	137,500
<b>Editorial Projects for Education</b>			
Development support for <i>Chronicle of Higher Education</i>		90,000	120,000
<b>Improvement of fund-raising capacity</b>			
Brandeis University	1,000,000	333,333	666,667
Stony Brook Foundation, Inc.		25,000	10,000
Yale University		750,000	1,125,000
<b>National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws</b>			
Preparation of a Uniform Act on the Administration of Endowment Funds	25,500		25,500
<b>Research on educational costs</b>			
California, University of (Irvine)		86,664	21,670
Chicago, University of	46,350		46,350
London School of Economics and Political Science		38,692	72,738
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	17,000	8,500	8,500
Wooster, College of	11,500	11,500	
Yale University		10,300	
GOALS AND GOVERNANCE			
<b>American Association for Higher Education</b>			
Assistance in establishing the association		100,000	

<b>American Council on Education</b>			
General program as national spokesman for universities and colleges		620,000	1,395,000
Intern program to develop administrators for higher education		116,000	261,013
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>			
Study of the system of higher education in California	<b>61,200</b>		61,200
<b>Intercollegiate cooperation</b>			
Associated Colleges of the Midwest		30,969	34,986
New England Board of Higher Education		75,000	
Vanderbilt University (with Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, George Peabody College for Teachers, and Scarritt College for Christian Workers)	<b>25,000</b>	30,000	25,000
<b>Special studies and programs related to collegiate goals and governance</b>			
American Academy of Arts and Sciences Assembly on Governance	<b>400,000</b>	475,000	
American Association of State Colleges and Universities	<b>50,000</b>		50,000
American Council on Education	<b>200,000</b>	25,000	175,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		42,000	332,000
Stanford University	<b>30,000</b>	30,000	812,500
Syracuse University	<b>10,325</b>		10,325
Yale University		14,700	
STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE UNITED STATES			
<b>Faculty research fellowships in economics, political science, and sociology</b>			
Boston College	<b>16,452</b>	16,452	
Brown University	<b>23,050</b>	23,050	
California, University of (Berkeley)	<b>34,821</b>	34,821	
California, University of (Irvine)	<b>15,567</b>	15,567	
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	<b>21,407</b>	21,407	
Carnegie-Mellon University	<b>17,300</b>	17,300	
Chicago, University of	<b>33,958</b>	33,958	
Columbia University	<b>17,300</b>	17,300	
Connecticut, University of	<b>20,512</b>	20,512	
Duke University	<b>22,150</b>	22,150	
Harvard University	<b>17,973</b>	17,973	
Hawaii, University of	<b>13,607</b>	13,607	
Illinois, University of	<b>12,000</b>	12,000	
Maryland, University of	<b>18,239</b>	18,239	
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)	<b>17,050</b>	17,050	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	<b>23,500</b>	23,500	
Michigan, University of	<b>22,069</b>	22,069	
Michigan State University	<b>14,830</b>	14,830	
Northwestern University	<b>53,386</b>	53,386	
Pennsylvania, University of	<b>23,257</b>	23,257	
Pennsylvania State University	<b>33,976</b>	33,976	
Rochester, University of	<b>11,500</b>	11,500	
Stanford University	<b>36,000</b>	36,000	
Syracuse University	<b>14,400</b>	14,400	
Texas A&M University	<b>24,500</b>	24,500	
Tulane University	<b>17,850</b>	17,850	
Washington, University of	<b>24,100</b>	24,100	
Wesleyan University	<b>13,150</b>	13,150	
Wisconsin, University of	<b>14,700</b>		14,700
Yale University	<b>53,272</b>	62,522	
<b>Individual research projects</b>			
Colorado, University of		7,000	28,000
Harvard University	<b>197,848</b>	58,371	184,477
Pittsburgh, University of		20,000	
Stanford University	<b>62,100</b>	31,050	31,050
Yale University	<b>28,000</b>	9,333	18,667
<b>Research centers and institutes</b>			
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences	<b>70,000</b>		70,000
Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton)		318,068	1,181,933
Kenyon College		12,500	25,000
National Bureau of Economic Research		400,000	1,600,000
<b>Research in business and economics</b>			
California, University of (Los Angeles)	<b>200,000</b>	5,500	200,000
Harvard University	<b>100,000</b>	(7,580)	107,580
Michigan, University of		155,500	48,500
Pittsburgh, University of		20,000	
Purdue Research Foundation		20,000	
Washington, University of		20,000	

versity of Pennsylvania, the assembly has councils covering four areas: learning and teaching; models of governance; access to, scale, and quality of higher education; and research and service.

**Social Sciences in the United States and Europe.** In addition to supporting the application of the social sciences to specific problems—for example, job discrimination or defective learning—the Foundation assists the development of the field as a whole, in the United States and Europe. Thus, to encourage independent research by young social scientists on subjects of their own choosing, the Foundation awards research fellowships annually. They provide faculty members full salary plus a modest research allowance, enabling them to devote a year to their research free of teaching and administrative duties. This year awards totaling \$683,125 were made to social scientists at thirty universities, in economics, political science, and sociology.

Research by West European social scientists and East European economists was also assisted. The Foundation set aside \$500,000 to continue a program of research and training awards to outstanding young West European social scientists for a year of study in the United States. Thirty fellowships were awarded to economists, political scientists, and sociologists, most of whom are under thirty-five years of age. The program was begun in 1967 to improve social research and to extend professional contacts among European social scientists. Fellowships for East European economists—primarily from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia—were provided through a \$250,000 grant to the Austrian Institute for Economic Research.

The Foundation also assisted the establishment of the European University Consortium of Political Research, which will link leading European centers of teaching and research in political science and offer seminars and workshops to strengthen their research capacity. The consortium's headquarters will be at the University of Essex (England), where it will be directed by Professor Jean Blondel.

The Foundation also completed a long

period of support, totaling \$1 million, to the Center of Human Sciences, in Paris. The center functions as a library and documentation headquarters for the social sciences in France and also houses the country's leading research institutes in psychology, sociology, economics, history, international relations, and ethnic studies. Foundation funds will support interdisciplinary research projects, international conferences and meetings, and library purchases.

**Management Education.** Many Europeans have concluded that their traditional management practices are hindering economic growth and putting European business at a competitive disadvantage. As a result several efforts are under way to develop formal training in business and industrial management similar to that available in the United States. European government agencies and business firms are providing the bulk of support for the development of European business schools and research centers. The Foundation helps them enlist and use American resources. This year the Foundation provided \$400,000 for fellowships to enable twenty-five European doctoral candidates in management studies to study in the United States for three years. Funds also were provided for exchanges of management education between the United States and Poland and Hungary (see page 83).

A grant was made to Vanderbilt University for cooperation in creating a management teaching and research center in Paris, sponsored by the French National Foundation for Management Education. The center seeks to develop management curricula for the French university system and to upgrade teachers of management. The funds support a faculty exchange program, joint seminars in Nashville and Paris, and collaborative research on such topics as the most efficient use of information planning and control systems.

To enlarge knowledge of world business practices, the Foundation made grants to Harvard and Columbia Universities. They will collaborate in research on the organization and management of foreign multinational businesses based in Europe,

Western Ontario, University of		69,000	
Yale University		70,000	217,500
<b>INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH</b>			
<b>Advanced studies and scholarly exchange</b>			
Association for the History of Civilization-Marc Bloch Association (Paris)		66,000	59,000
Austrian Institute for Economic Research	250,000	50,000	200,000
Cambridge Center for Social Studies		26,500	
European Institute of Business Administration			32,500
Institute of Research and Publications (Madrid)	(54,784)	(94,468)	94,468
Massachusetts Institute of Technology/Technical University of Berlin	250,000	12,500	237,500
Naples, University of		673	72,872
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)			680,000
Queen's College (Oxford)			48,000
Royal Society (London)		38,480	
<b>Business and economics studies</b>			
Columbia University	100,000	111,010	227,637
Harvard University	252,000	219,685	883,315
Rochester, University of		20,094	
<b>European Association of Management Training Centers</b>			
European Fund for Management Development and Education	150,000		150,000
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Athens Center of Planning and Economic Research	(322,219)	(169,640)	
<b>International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement</b>			
Cross-national study of educational achievement			75,000
<b>Management education and research</b>			
University of Cambridge			93,000
Catholic University of Louvain			25,300
Center for Social and Industrial Research (Turin)		46,400	103,600
International Management Development Institute		18,647	15,353
Istituto Superiore per Imprenditori e Dirigenti d'Azienda (Palermo)		12,500	37,500
London Business School Charitable Trust		18,900	278,040
Manchester, University of		51,780	236,360
National Institute of Economic and Social Research (London)		50,000	
Warwick, University of		52,675	155,685
York University (Toronto)			400,000
<b>Social science research and training</b>			
Association for the History of Civilization-Marc Bloch Association (Paris)	90,000	4,500	186,000
Bristol, University of		10,000	60,000
Catholic University of Louvain		98,750	340,250
Center of Human Sciences (Paris)	110,000		110,000
Chicago, University of	36,500	9,125	27,375
Essex, University of	272,500		272,500
International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences (Geneva)		5,150	14,850
International Economic Association (Paris)		53,138	131,862
Japan Committee for Economic Development (Tokyo)		16,000	
London School of Economics and Political Science		26,489	29,101
Social Science Research Council		249,875	435,000
U.S. Educational Foundation in Greece		30,000	40,000
<b>Studies and conferences on common problems in higher education in industrialized countries</b>			
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	55,000	11,500	55,000
European Community Institute for University Studies (Brussels)	6,000	6,000	
Montreal, University of	32,000	32,000	
Princeton University		18,000	
<b>Vanderbilt University</b>			
Cooperative French-American program to develop a management teaching and research center in Paris	150,000		150,000
<b>ENGINEERING EDUCATION AND SCIENCE</b>			
<b>Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy</b>			
Construction of a 150-inch optical telescope in Chile at the Cerro Tololo Observatory		1,790,000	580,000
<b>Churchill College (Cambridge University)</b>			
Overseas fellows program in science and technology		27,900	101,200

<b>Cornell University</b>			
Teaching and research in biological sciences		46,536	402,893
<b>Engineering faculty and curriculum development</b>			
American Society for Engineering Education	8,000	84,000	514,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		27,500	8,250
California, University of (Los Angeles)	(20,000)	12,000	
California Institute of Technology	(31,817)	(31,817)	
Columbia University	(50,609)	(50,609)	
Harvard University	(47,295)	(47,295)	
McMaster University (Ontario)		8,625	
Michigan State University	(12,670)	(12,670)	
Polytechnic Institute (Brooklyn)	(36,000)	(36,000)	
Tennessee, University of (with Oak Ridge National Research Laboratory)			50,000
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Two documentary films on Enrico Fermi		38,500	
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>			
Partial endowment funds		833,332	
<b>Research and training in atmospheric sciences and oceanography</b>			
Harvard University		9,000	
Marine Biological Laboratory		1,521,000	679,000
Medical Research Council (London)		22,000	50,000
<b>JOURNALISM EDUCATION</b>			
<b>Advanced training and seminars</b>			
American Political Science Association		370,804	251,696
Columbia University		40,500	52,000
Northwestern University	874,000	10,000	1,120,000
Southern Newspaper Publishers Association		116,300	203,500
Stanford University		452,268	879,012
Washington Journalism Center		49,250	172,375
	<b>21,191,902</b>	<b>58,481,781</b>	<b>57,011,743</b>
<b>MINORITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION</b>			
<b>INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>Administrative strengthening</b>			
Benedict College	75,000	46,000	29,000
Clark College		40,000	30,000
Fisk University	75,000		75,000
Institute for Educational Management	30,000	15,000	15,000
Paul Quinn College	57,255	9,543	47,712
Southern University and A & M College	25,000	25,000	
Xavier University		39,050	16,350
<b>Atlanta University</b>			
In-service and graduate training for librarians		97,500	98,500
<b>Business management and fund-raising improvement</b>			
Atlanta University	(3,400)		
Benedict College		74,862	18,626
Johnson C. Smith University	22,000	22,000	
Lane College	23,300	23,300	
Piedmont University Center of North Carolina		13,185	19,231
St. Augustine's College	117,500		117,500
St. Paul's College	23,500	23,500	
Texas Southern University		54,708	39,692
Virginia Union University	23,100	23,100	
Voorhees College	23,300	23,300	
Wilberforce University	21,500	21,500	
Xavier University	23,600	23,600	
<b>City University of New York, Research Foundation of</b>			
Bedford-Stuyvesant community college planning		60,051	381,988
<b>Faculty development</b>			
Johnson C. Smith University	316,000		316,000
Southern Education Program		43,400	21,700
Tougaloo College		103,587	22,501
<b>Governance improvement</b>			
American Academy of Arts and Sciences			30,000
American Association of University Professors		42,225	22,784

Canada, and Japan, which together account for one-half of the world's international business activity.

### Minorities in Higher Education

To help expand opportunities for minorities in higher education, the Foundation has supported three types of activity: scholarship and fellowship assistance to individual students and faculty members; the development of social science and ethnic studies programs; and programs in predominantly Negro colleges and other institutions admitting significantly large numbers of minority students.

**Institutional Development.** Most of the 120 predominantly Negro colleges in the United States, public and private, are underfinanced; hence many are striving to make better use of the resources they do have. Fifteen such institutions received Foundation assistance this year. For example, grants provided the presidents of Benedict College, Fisk University, and Paul Quinn College with administrative assistance. With supporting staff to handle routine organizational details and minor decisions, the presidents were freed to devote more time to policy questions and executive leadership. The Foundation also made eighteen awards, totaling \$178,742, to officers of predominantly Negro colleges for advanced training in budgeting and other aspects of university administration.

**Social Sciences and Ethnic Studies.** Having for several years assisted the development of Afro-American studies as a field of scholarly inquiry, the Foundation this year extended support for advanced study of the history and culture of other American ethnic minorities. Grants went to graduate schools for dissertation fellowships to eighty-seven Ph.D. candidates, white and nonwhite, who are writing on topics dealing with blacks, Spanish-speaking Americans, American Indians, and Americans of Asian origin. Selections were made by a multi-ethnic committee of scholars from various academic disciplines. The program will be conducted again in 1971.

Since 1968 the Foundation has made grants to twenty-nine colleges, universities, and such institutions as the Martin Luther King Memorial Center to encourage the development of Afro-American studies. Moving now from an initial emphasis on studies at the undergraduate level, the Foundation is seeking to meet needs in research and the graduate training of teachers and scholars. Thus, grants were made in support of graduate programs in Afro-American studies at Boston University and Atlanta University. At Atlanta, interest in the history and culture of the black man in America, which waned in the first half of the century, is being revived with the inauguration of a multidisciplinary master's degree program in Afro-American studies. Support also was given to several centers for indexing, cataloguing, and making more accessible materials dealing with the black experience.

Since the social sciences are of special importance in illuminating and documenting the black experience, the Foundation has supported programs to strengthen these disciplines at predominantly Negro institutions. This year Howard University, Bishop College, and Talladega College received grants to improve faculty, course offerings, and library holdings in their undergraduate social science divisions.

Another critical need is the preparation of black specialists to work on urban problems. The Foundation made a grant to Morgan State, a predominantly Negro college in Baltimore, to support an undergraduate program in urban affairs, a master's degree program in urban planning, an institute for the study of urban youth behavior, and an Urban Affairs Center to supervise and coordinate these activities. Related programs were supported by the National Affairs Division (see page 23).

**Advanced Training.** Graduate fellowship programs aimed at increasing the number of minority students who intend to make college teaching a career were continued for the second year. One hundred and ten doctoral fellowship awards, totaling \$564,255, went to blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American

Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States		23,625	
Council of Southern Universities	8,500	8,500	
Fisk University	25,000	25,000	
Lincoln University (Pa.)		8,000	
Xavier University	24,400		24,400
<b>Intercollegiate cooperation through regional associations or consortia</b>			
Atlanta University Center Corporation		31,600	31,600
Benedict College	99,775	32,775	67,000
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.		40,035	
Stillman College	40,000	20,000	20,000
Texas Association of Developing Colleges		50,000	75,000
Tougaloo College		25,000	
<b>Lincoln University (Pa.)</b>			
Academic development and remedial training		54,820	40,847
<b>Miles College</b>			
Development office and freshman studies			168,000
<b>Southern Association of Colleges and Schools</b>			
Research and analysis on public and private assistance to Negro colleges		20,000	
<b>Southern Education Foundation</b>			
Self-studies by Negro colleges		102,513	
<b>Total institutional development</b>			
Fisk University		194,871	269,975
Hampton Institute		50,000	245,385
Shaw University		205,964	296,470
Tuskegee Institute			230,850
<b>ETHNIC STUDIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES</b>			
<b>Afro-American studies</b>			
Atlanta University	501,680		501,680
Atlanta University Center Corporation	46,000	23,000	23,000
Boston University	116,350	10,000	106,350
Duke University	100,000	18,700	81,300
Fisk University	62,220	46,665	15,555
Howard University		85,000	58,567
Jackson State College	23,000		23,000
Lincoln University (Pa.)		51,750	25,875
Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Center	100,000	100,000	
Morgan State University		93,750	56,250
New York University	150,000	40,000	110,000
Princeton University		66,300	22,000
Rutgers University			89,800
Stanford University		135,866	
Vanderbilt University	47,100	32,358	14,742
Yale University		103,500	51,750
<b>Association for the Study of Negro Life and History</b>			
Preparation of course materials for Afro-American studies		137,500	192,500
<b>California, University of (San Diego)</b>			
New college focusing on history and experiences of blacks, Mexican-Americans, and American Indians	149,428		149,428
<b>Cataloguing and inventorying of Afro-American materials</b>			
Atlanta University	39,000	16,000	39,000
Fisk University	61,900	12,100	61,900
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	50,000	25,000	25,000
Howard University	90,000	10,878	79,122
Library Company of Philadelphia	60,000	20,000	40,000
Tuskegee Institute	33,900	34,775	25,425
<b>Conferences on Afro-American studies</b>			
Academy for Educational Development	39,100	39,100	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	99,500		99,500
<b>Dissertation fellowships for Ph.D. candidates writing on subjects dealing with minority ethnic groups</b>			
American University	1,504		1,504
Arizona, University of	5,000		5,000
Arizona State University	3,200		3,200
Auburn University	1,200		1,200
California, University of (Berkeley)	14,915		14,915
California, University of (Davis)	500		500
California, University of (Los Angeles)	11,500		11,500
California, University of (San Diego)	2,100		2,100
Case Western Reserve University	1,800		1,800

Chicago, University of	12,065		12,065
Claremont Graduate School	5,000		5,000
Colorado State University	1,720		1,720
Columbia University	6,300		6,300
Denver, University of	4,500		4,500
Duke University	1,000		1,000
Florida, University of	4,547		4,547
Georgetown University	3,000		3,000
Georgia State University	2,900		2,900
Harvard University	23,050		23,050
Hawaii, University of	4,700		4,700
Howard University	750		750
Indiana University	3,330		3,330
Iowa, State University of	2,000		2,000
Johns Hopkins University	15,000		15,000
Kansas, University of	2,265		2,265
Kent State University	5,000		5,000
Lehigh University	3,000		3,000
Loyola University	1,500		1,500
Maryland, University of	3,500		3,500
Michigan, University of	5,170		5,170
Minnesota, University of	5,700		5,700
Missouri, University of	3,500		3,500
Nebraska, University of	2,565		2,565
New Mexico, University of	5,000		5,000
New York, City University of	5,000		5,000
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	4,870		4,870
New York, State University of (Buffalo)	3,000		3,000
New York University	9,800		9,800
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	3,500		3,500
Northwestern University	19,131		19,131
Oklahoma, University of	4,500		4,500
Oregon, University of	7,450		7,450
Princeton University	8,000		8,000
Rochester, University of	7,400		7,400
Rutgers University	3,450		3,450
St. John's University	2,400		2,400
Southern California, University of	9,000		9,000
Syracuse University	8,000		8,000
Tennessee, University of	1,500		1,500
Texas Tech University	4,600		4,600
Tulane University	1,200		1,200
U.S. International University	5,000		5,000
Utah, University of	900		900
Washington State University	5,970		5,970
Yale University	7,600		7,600
<b>Morgan State College</b>			
Undergraduate and graduate programs in urban affairs	565,000		565,000
<b>Social sciences development</b>			
Bishop College	300,000	32,600	267,400
Howard University	300,000		300,000
Talladega College	250,000		250,000
<b>UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION</b>			
<b>Career guidance for Negroes</b>			
College Placement Services		159,800	75,900
Southern Regional Education Board		12,000	
<b>Clark College</b>			
Summer workshops for students at black colleges interested in journalism as a career	30,000	26,445	30,000
<b>College Entrance Examination Board</b>			
Development of new college admissions tests for minorities		244,500	143,000
<b>Improvement of student personnel services</b>			
Association of College Unions-International		37,600	
Howard University		21,768	166,464
Persons Responsive to Educational Problems		19,100	
<b>Increasing Negro enrollment in colleges and private schools</b>			
Independent Schools Talent Search Program		66,666	
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students	500,000	275,000	335,000
Negro Student Fund		45,000	40,000
<b>Summer programs preparatory to graduate school entrance</b>			
Atlanta University	61,046	61,046	
Fisk University	32,790	32,790	
Howard University	34,209	34,209	
Tulane University	(3,672)	32,168	
Tuskegee Institute	32,907	32,907	
Yale University		100,000	

Indians. The awards cover tuition, fees, books, supplies, and a monthly living allowance. They are renewable annually for up to four years to complete requirements for the Ph.D.

The Foundation also awarded advanced study fellowships totaling \$904,433 to minority faculty members from seventy colleges and universities. Eighty fellowships went to blacks, ten to Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans, and four to American Indians. The awards enable faculty members to take a year's leave of absence, supported by stipends equal to three-quarters of their salary, to devote full time to doctoral or postdoctoral studies.

**Undergraduate Education.** Despite gains in college enrollment in recent years, black Americans—especially those with meager financial resources—remain substantially underrepresented. For students from low-income families, there is little encouragement at home or in school to continue their studies beyond high school. The recently reorganized National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (NSSFNS), the oldest and largest nationwide counseling service of its kind, aims to reach a quarter of a million black high school seniors to help overcome these barriers. NSSFNS received funds this year to put to work a computer-based national guidance system it has developed to help colleges and black college-age youths. Among its other services are reviews of financial aid terms, assistance with admissions forms, and help in securing letters of recommendation. The service also helps colleges recruit by giving them, at no cost, computer printouts of data on students who have indicated interest in higher education.

The most dramatic growth in higher education for minorities in the past decade has been at two-year colleges. To help able two-year college graduates transfer to four-year institutions, the Foundation this year inaugurated a pilot scholarship program in two states. One hundred fifty-three recipients were chosen from fifty-four two-year colleges in Illinois and Michigan. The program will be expanded nationally in 1971 under a \$2.1 million appropriation.

Each scholarship recipient is responsible for securing his own admission as a transfer student to a four-year college of his choice. Students who make satisfactory progress are eligible to have their scholarships renewed for a second year.

Many predominantly white, middle-class colleges and universities that recently have begun to increase their enrollment of minority students have found that traditional curricula, teaching methods, and student counseling are not adequately serving the newcomers. To help colleges better provide for students who were poorly prepared in elementary and secondary schools and whose backgrounds differ from the prevailing majority ethos, the Foundation made grants in the San Francisco Bay area, and in Connecticut, Colorado, and Utah.

In the San Francisco area the funds will support programs for minority students in six colleges—two two-year colleges, three four-year colleges, and a university center that prepares students for health careers (nursing, medical technology, physical therapy). These institutions seek to serve large numbers of urban minority youths. Their programs include tutoring and counseling services, special assistance for Mexican-Americans studying English as a second language, the development of minority programs in business administration, and a new curriculum for juniors and seniors interested in preparing for law or public service.

The representation of Mexican-American and American Indian students in higher education is even lower than that of blacks. Only 8 per cent of Mexican-American college-age youth are enrolled, and only one-fourth of them finish college. About 7 per cent of American Indian youths are in college and only about one in six is likely to receive a degree. Grants to Fort Lewis College in Colorado and to the University of Utah supported programs designed to help Mexican-Americans and Indians stay in school by providing intensive freshman orientation, follow-up counseling, and special courses in such fields as contemporary Indian art, music, and crafts, and the history of Mexican-Americans in the United States.

<b>Syracuse University</b>			
Study of black student adjustment to white campuses	<b>30,067</b>	122,404	30,067
<b>Teachers College (Columbia University)</b>			
Evaluation of programs for black students		64,662	
<b>Tutoring and counseling programs for minorities enrolled in predominantly white colleges</b>			
American Association of Junior Colleges		25,000	50,000
Boston Theological Institute		31,400	15,700
California Council for Educational Opportunity		17,500	37,500
Claremont Graduate School and University Center		22,340	11,170
Commission for Higher Education (Connecticut)	<b>97,450</b>	40,000	57,450
Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students		356,000	
Fort Lewis College	<b>40,000</b>	25,940	14,060
Higher Education Coordinating Council of Metropolitan St. Louis		210,840	133,636
Junior College District of St. Louis-St. Louis County		17,500	17,500
Lindenwood College		83,420	67,815
Los Angeles, City College of	<b>(40,000)</b>		
New Mexico, University of	<b>40,256</b>	40,256	
New York, City University of		25,000	74,000
Oberlin College		28,125	
Pacific, University of the		40,000	20,000
Peralta Junior College District (Oakland)	<b>59,438</b>	19,812	39,626
San Francisco Consortium	<b>360,270</b>	108,081	252,189
Utah, University of	<b>40,065</b>	40,065	
Wesleyan University		12,608	
Wofford College			15,680
	<b>5,840,386</b>	5,383,908	7,963,064
Total grants, Education and Research	<b>\$40,046,319</b>	\$76,273,815	\$78,424,781

**PROJECTS** are activities administered directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees. The first column shows projects approved during fiscal 1970. The second column shows total 1970 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1970 or earlier. The third column shows unexpended project balances at the end of fiscal 1970.

	Projects Authorized (Reductions)	Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1970
Adaption of British primary-school reforms		<b>\$14,767</b>	\$70,832
Administration of aid to institutions in Berlin			2,214
Advanced study and internships for Negro college administrators	\$323,000	<b>213,014</b>	171,902
Analysis of experimental school program for urban ghetto communities	64,850	<b>21,212</b>	43,638
Conferences on citizenship education, teacher education, and urban community colleges	(34)	<b>10,340</b>	26,972
Conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of specialists on European management education	700,000	<b>360,241</b>	1,114,618
Consultants for urban, technical, and comprehensive education projects	84,610	<b>97,140</b>	40,868
Development of a model tutorial school		<b>123,023</b>	471,528
Doctoral fellowships for minority students	1,900,000	<b>123,592</b>	1,776,408
Educational programs and fellowships for school leaders	2,540,000	<b>1,116,506</b>	2,376,397
Efficient operation of small colleges		<b>40,427</b>	59,573
Evaluation of business education program			20,989
Evaluation of liberal arts colleges' relationships with students		<b>5,910</b>	31,090
Improvement of instructional television		<b>200</b>	17,032
Negro college improvement efforts	(106)	<b>90,698</b>	155,514
Research on school achievement and decentralization			2,213
Research and training awards for social scientists	500,000	<b>160,256</b>	491,370
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	12,713	<b>35,986</b>	58,149
Specialists on Negro enrollment in higher education		<b>34,220</b>	71,896
Strengthening management of university resources		<b>85,839</b>	30,266
Study grants and fellowships for Negro college faculty	1,100,000	<b>1,377,985</b>	740,703
Survey of the financial condition of higher education	20,000	<b>20,000</b>	
Upper division undergraduate scholarships for minority group graduates of two-year colleges in Michigan and Illinois	300,000	<b>100,481</b>	199,519
Total projects, Education and Research	<b>\$7,545,033</b>	<b>\$4,031,837</b>	\$7,973,711

## Humanities and the Arts

The Foundation began a national program of support to the creative and performing arts in 1957 in the conviction that outlets for imagination and creativity are important to the quality of American life.

The Foundation's objectives, thirteen years and \$266 million later, remain the development of individual talent and support of key artistic groups and institutions that serve as outlets for the expression of talent. Some assistance continues to be devoted to experimental projects and demonstrations. The Foundation also seeks to stimulate coordinating activities in individual fields and to help stabilize institutions with training resources vital to some aspects of the arts; one example this year was support to centers that prepare specialists in the conservation of art objects. Finally, the Foundation-wide commitment to expand opportunities for members of minority groups includes assistance to the professional development of black and other minority artists and to selected cultural ventures of particular significance to social development.

Among the Foundation's means of assisting the humanities are the basic programs of the American Council of Learned Societies, for which a major renewal of support was approved this year.

### Music

Foundation activities in the musical arts have ranged from a ten-year, \$80 million orchestral development program begun in 1966 to the support of individual talent through such means as commissions and subsidies for recording and performance of contemporary works, conservatory scholarships, and awards for professional development of singers, instrumentalists, choral directors, opera and orchestral administrators, and musicologists.

Several actions this year were directed toward strengthening the musical literacy of elementary and secondary school students. For expansion in the United States of a remarkable system of musical teaching

widely used in Hungarian schools, the Kodaly Musical Training Institute received \$298,265. As conceived by the late Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly, the system seeks to develop in schoolchildren—including those who do not evidence particular musical talent—a common musical literacy and proficiency akin to the use of language. The system has been tried in some Massachusetts public schools under earlier support from the Foundation, and the new funds will enable the institute to train music educators and compile and publish curricular materials derived from American cultural patterns.

Advances in more traditional means of introducing music to schoolchildren were sought in two other grants, to the New York Committee of Young Audiences and the Roberson Memorial Center. Some 20,000 "lecture-demonstration" concerts are played annually by professional instrumental and vocal ensembles in elementary and secondary schools. The Roberson Center has played a leading role in supplanting the traditional performer's lecture with "discovery" techniques that elicit and analyze the reactions of student audiences to the music they encounter during the performances. This approach places unusual demands on the musicians, and the Roberson Center, with the aid of classroom teachers and specialists in educational psychology, child behavior, and musical education, will develop these "discovery" techniques further. Experiments will be conducted by the Young Audiences group in New York City schools. Performances will be given more frequently than the customary once or twice a year and in classrooms and other settings more intimate than school auditoriums. The aim is to see if these changes can intensify further the advantages inherent in "discovery" learning.

Illustrative of support of new avenues in the performing arts was a grant for the Center Opera Company in Minneapolis. Devoted almost exclusively to the presentation of little-known contemporary works, the company is noted for its ingenuity in staging, including the use of inexpensive yet dramatically effective scenery. It has been drawing large audiences and plans future

*Opposite: New approach to music education seeks to stimulate school children to hear and think aesthetically. Ensembles of professional musicians perform and interact with pupils in settings more intimate than auditoriums. Experiments in the "discovery method" are being conducted by the Roberson Center, Binghamton, New York, and by Young Audiences in New York City.*

performances in a variety of theaters.

The grant, aimed at raising the company's long-range potential, requires matching funds.

Continuing its support of expanded opportunities for young minority-group musicians, the Foundation granted \$223,752 to the five-year-old Symphony of the New World. This group employs more black and Spanish-speaking players than any other American orchestra and has also been the source of about twenty minority players for other major professional symphonies. The orchestra provides them advanced training through work in such smaller units as string octets and woodwind ensembles.

## Theater

The Foundation's long-term work in theater has ranged from strengthening residential nonprofit ensembles to assisting the development of talented playwrights, directors, theater administrators, and stage managers and technicians.

The Arena Stage, in Washington, D.C., one of the pioneers in the resident theater movement, and the Negro Ensemble Company, one of the youngest, this year received additional support. The Arena, which has opened a second theater, will over a three-year period receive \$600,000, half of which will match additional funds from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Negro Ensemble Company, despite critical acclaim since it was established with the help of the Foundation in 1967, has led a precarious financial existence, owing in part to the cost of maintaining a successful professional apprenticeship training program for black theater artists interested in work onstage and in technical production. The Foundation granted an additional \$447,805

**APPROPRIATIONS:** The Humanities and the Arts appropriation approved in 1970 was \$19,476,356; these are funds earmarked for grants and projects in the present year or subsequently. At the end of the fiscal year, the uncommitted balance of this and earlier years' Humanities and the Arts appropriations was \$22,257,243.

### GRANTS:

The first column shows grants approved in 1970. The second column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1970 fiscal year. The third column shows the unpaid balance at the end of the 1970 fiscal year.

	Grants (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1970
<b>MUSIC</b>			
<b>Affiliate Artists</b>			
Residencies for young performers		\$ 20,000	\$110,000
<b>Advanced musical training</b>			
Goldovsky Opera Institute		80,000	65,000
Manhattan School of Music		810,504	219,496
<b>American Symphony Orchestra League</b>			
Advisory services for member orchestras		40,966	207,884
<b>Development of Kodaly method of music education</b>			
Council for Public Schools (Boston)		184,000	
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Wellesley, Mass.)	<b>\$298,265</b>	120,005	178,260
<b>Experiments in improving in-school concerts and musical exposition by professionals</b>			
New York Committee of Young Audiences	<b>137,790</b>	42,740	95,050
Roberson Memorial Center	<b>200,000</b>	62,200	137,800
<b>Greek Association of Contemporary Music</b>			
Concerts and commissions for experimental music	<b>57,000</b>		57,000
<b>International Institute of Comparative Music (Venice)</b>			
Preservation and dissemination of non-Western music	<b>105,000</b>	35,000	70,000
<b>International Institute for Comparative Music Studies (Berlin)</b>			
International musical research		8,300	
<b>Music Educators National Conference</b>			
Improvement of creative programs in schools and colleges		301,277	648,223
<b>New York Pro Musica Antiqua</b>			
Production of early music and musical dramas		11,000	98,000
<b>Opera development and productions</b>			
Center Opera Company (Minnesota)	<b>89,750</b>	39,000	50,750
Central City Opera House Association (Colorado)		35,000	
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City)			50,000
Seattle Opera Association		20,000	20,000
<b>The Saint Paul Civic Philharmonic Society</b>			
College residency and community programs	<b>96,500</b>	56,000	40,500
<b>San Francisco Conservatory of Music</b>			
Advanced training in contemporary repertoire		20,500	21,000
<b>Settlement Music School of Philadelphia</b>			
Private instruction for low-income school-age pupils	<b>41,980</b>		41,980
<b>Society of Friends of Nikos Skalkottas</b>			
Editing of manuscripts of noted modern composer, and related archival work	<b>15,000</b>		15,000
<b>Symphony of the New World</b>			
Training and performance opportunities for nonwhite musicians	<b>223,752</b>	61,100	193,152
<b>Symphony orchestras*</b>			
American Symphony, New York City (\$1,000,000)		100,000	100,000
Atlanta Symphony (\$1,000,000)			144,650
Baltimore Symphony (\$1,000,000)		150,000	150,000
Birmingham Symphony (\$600,000)		30,000	
Boston Symphony (\$2,000,000)		100,000	100,000
Brooklyn Philharmonia (\$250,000)		30,000	
Buffalo Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)		125,000	250,000
Chicago Symphony (\$2,000,000)		100,000	100,000

\*Figures in parentheses represent endowment funds held in trust by the Bank of New York, to be matched by the orchestras on or before June 30, 1971; principal of the endowments will be distributed in 1976. Figures in the columns are balances and payments on direct grants made in addition to the endowments. These grants, made in 1966, are payable over a five-year period on a non-matching basis.



to help the company while it seeks to diversify its sources of support.

Further support went to experimental theaters that serve as training grounds for emerging writing and directing talent and as showcases for such new dramatic styles as the "theater of intellect," personified in the work of Joseph Chaikin, director of the Open Theater. His group, together with Theater Genesis and the New Theater Workshop, received a total of \$159,812.

Perhaps the most prolific of the off-off-Broadway theaters is La Mama Experimental Theater Club, which last year mounted fifty-two productions by forty playwrights. La Mama has also become an international center of experimental drama; its touring companies have stimulated the creation of stylistically similar groups from Latin America to Scandinavia. The group was granted an additional \$146,615 this year.

## Dance

Despite continuing fiscal uncertainty, the number of professional companies with substantial regular seasons and chances of permanence has increased from three to nine since the Foundation began working in this field seven years ago. Support has gone to the development of companies and to a national program of recruitment and training of dancers. The Boston Ballet, one of several the Foundation has assisted, this year received \$350,000 as the nucleus of a \$925,000 fund-raising campaign it will conduct over the next four years.

The Dance Theatre of Harlem, founded with Foundation support, received further aid. It fills an important gap in the opportunities of young blacks for professional training in dance, particularly in the ballet form, which demands that instruction begin at an early age. Students concentrate on classic dance techniques but are also exposed to modern, primitive, and jazz dance styles. It has also participated in touring programs scheduled by the New York State Council on the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts.

The preservation of ballet repertoire by written notation of dance movements is a

Cincinnati Symphony (\$2,000,000)		100,000	100,000
Cleveland Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	100,000		100,000
Columbus Symphony (\$500,000)	20,000		20,000
Dallas Symphony (\$2,000,000)	100,000		100,000
Denver Symphony (\$1,000,000)	150,000		150,000
Detroit Symphony (\$1,000,000)	178,905		206,528
Festival Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)†			45,000
Florida Symphony, Orlando (\$500,000)	40,000		
Fort Wayne Philharmonic (\$250,000)	15,000		15,000
Hartford Symphony (\$1,000,000)	65,000		66,500
Honolulu Symphony (\$750,000)	70,000		90,000
Houston Symphony (\$2,000,000)	100,000		100,000
Hudson Valley Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie (\$250,000)	15,000		
Indianapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)			100,000
Jacksonville Symphony (\$250,000)	15,000		15,000
Kalamazoo Symphony (\$500,000)	20,000		20,000
Kansas City (Mo.) Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)			150,000
Little Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)	15,000		15,000
Los Angeles Philharmonic (\$2,000,000)			200,000
Louisville Orchestra (\$500,000)	59,525		40,484
Memphis Symphony (\$400,000)	40,000		
Milwaukee Symphony (\$1,000,000)	50,000		50,000
Minnesota Orchestra, Minneapolis (\$2,000,000)			100,000
Nashville Symphony (\$500,000)	40,000		40,000
New Haven Symphony (\$500,000)	20,000		20,000
New Jersey Symphony, Newark (\$500,000)	48,000		20,000
New Orleans Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	56,884		185,039
New York Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	100,000		100,000
North Carolina Symphony, Chapel Hill (\$750,000)	50,000		50,000
Oakland Symphony (\$1,000,000)	13,624		55,724
Oklahoma City Symphony (\$600,000)	30,000		30,000
Omaha Symphony (\$400,000)	20,000		20,000
Oregon Symphony, Portland (\$1,000,000)	50,000		50,000
Philadelphia Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	100,000		100,000
Phoenix Symphony (\$600,000)	50,000		50,000
Pittsburgh Symphony (\$2,000,000)	100,000		100,000
Puerto Rico Symphony, San Juan (No trust participation)	86,907		31,501
Rhode Island Philharmonic, Providence (\$350,000)	30,000		
Richmond Symphony (\$500,000)	20,000		30,000
Rochester Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	150,000		150,000
Sacramento Symphony (\$500,000)	40,000		39,800
St. Louis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	100,000		100,000
San Antonio Symphony (\$1,000,000)	150,000		150,000
San Diego Symphony (\$500,000)	40,000		
San Francisco Symphony (\$2,000,000)	200,000		
Seattle Symphony (\$1,000,000)	150,000		150,000
Shreveport Symphony (\$350,000)	15,000		15,000
Syracuse Symphony (\$750,000)	50,000		50,000
Toledo Symphony (\$500,000)	30,000		29,825
Tulsa Philharmonic (\$500,000)	20,000		20,000
Utah Symphony, Salt Lake City (\$1,000,000)	100,000		100,000
Washington (D.C.) National Symphony (\$2,000,000)	100,000		
Wichita Symphony (\$500,000)	32,000		58,000
<b>THEATER</b>			
<b>Athens Drama Society—Greek Art Theatre</b>			
Performances of ancient Greek drama and modern European and American works	<b>151,342</b>	52,892	115,200
<b>Development in theatrical materials and design</b>			
Community Funds (New York City)		10,000	
New York University		5,000	
Yale University		13,833	16,102
<b>Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theatre Center</b>			
Workshop by the National Theater of the Deaf	<b>15,290</b>		15,290
<b>International Centre of Theatre Research (Paris)</b>			
Training workshops under Peter Brook	<b>200,000</b>	25,000	175,000
<b>International Theatre Institute of the United States</b>			
United States Center activities		48,950	51,050
<b>Juilliard School</b>			
Research on development of theater and film in the United States	<b>10,000</b>	10,000	
<b>Professional theater</b>			
Alley Theatre (Houston)		235,000	
American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco)		700,000	
Arena Stage (Washington, D.C.)			
General support	<b>300,000</b>		300,000
Matching grant through National Endowment for the Arts	<b>300,000</b>	187,500	112,500
†Orchestra discontinued.			

Center Theater Group/Mark Taper Forum (Los Angeles)		100,000	111,050
Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park		125,000	200,000
Guthrie Theatre Foundation (Minneapolis)		205,976	
Mummers Theatre (Oklahoma City)		1,053,776	31,224
Theatre Communications Group		185,084	147,506
Theatre Incorporated (APA-Phoenix)	(300,000)		
Washington (D.C.) Theater Club		50,000	100,000
<b>Workshops and productions for development of playwrights, actors, and directors</b>			
American Place Theatre		118,000	
Chelsea Theater Center		20,650	
La Mama Experimental Theater Club	146,615	117,100	36,615
Negro Ensemble Company	447,805	430,507	161,100
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop		211,796	112,374
New Theatre Workshop	53,592	75,166	24,068
The Open Theatre	48,250	33,250	15,000
Theatre Genesis	57,970	57,970	
<b>DANCE</b>			
<b>Ballet training and strengthening of ensembles</b>			
Boston Ballet	350,000	111,993	243,224
City Center Joffrey Ballet		321,727	125,150
New York City Ballet		200,000	650,000
Pennsylvania Ballet Company		460,000	75,000
San Francisco Ballet Company		64,400	193,200
School of American Ballet		447,628	1,431,116
<b>Columbia University</b>			
Analysis of cultural components in various dance styles			13,622
<b>Dance Notation Bureau</b>			
Preservation of dance repertoire through notation	40,000	18,000	22,000
<b>Dance Theatre of Harlem</b>			
Professional training and performances	315,000	315,000	
<b>Greek Folk Dances and Songs Society</b>			
Performances of ethnic dances and research on costumes	152,130	62,371	108,334
<b>Modern dance performances</b>			
Brooklyn Academy of Music		103,000	63,000
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City)		126,667	
<b>VISUAL ARTS</b>			
<b>American Federation of Arts</b>			
Films for primary school art curriculum		55,888	
Urban design studies			103,000
<b>American Film Institute</b>			
General support		263,938	
<b>Catalogues of fine arts museum collections</b>			
American Numismatic Society	790		790
Bates College		3,947	
Bowdoin College	11,130		11,130
Cleveland Museum of Art			12,500
Detroit Institute of Arts			25,000
Guggenheim Museum		5,000	7,500
Indianapolis Museum of Art	2,500		2,500
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts	2,723		2,723
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	12,500		37,500
Rhode Island School of Design	4,011		4,011
Wichita Art Museum			12,500
Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum	12,500		12,500
<b>Committee to Rescue Italian Art</b>			
Conservation and restoration		75,000	165,000
<b>International Council of Museums</b>			
Strengthening of central services		50,000	160,000
<b>New York University</b>			
Curatorial training		23,413	377,103
<b>Scholarships for professional art training</b>			
Art Institute of Chicago		32,000	
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture		103,527	146,473
<b>Tamarind Lithography Workshop</b>			
Development of lithographic art	705,000	220,000	555,000
<b>Training in conservation of artistic objects</b>			
Intermuseum Conservation Association	545,250	45,938	499,312
New York State Historical Association		54,162	

laborious, infrequently practiced process. The main American center for development of the system, the Dance Notation Bureau, was granted funds to continue over the next three years its work in recording dances, training notators, assisting schools and universities in introducing notation into the curriculum, and maintaining a library of dance recordings.

## The Visual Arts

Foundation-supported activities in painting, sculpture, and the graphic arts have included traveling and retrospective exhibits, purchases of works for widely dispersed art centers, preparation of catalogues of fine arts collections, residencies for artists in small museums, and training in studios and academies of art.

In addition, internships enabling talented graduate students of art history to prepare for curatorial careers in museums have been assisted. This year the Foundation turned to another aspect of museum work suffering from a shortage of trained personnel: art conservation. Paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture, and other art objects are prey to damage or deterioration from a variety of hazards. The United States has few centers for training men and women in a rare blend of scientific, historical, and esthetic understanding and the painstaking technical skills of restoration. For academic work and laboratory apprenticeships to prepare specialists in this field, the Foundation made grants for the New York State Historical Association and the State University, and to the Intermuseum Conservation Association, an alliance of fifteen museums in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Ten years of support for the experimental Tamarind Lithography Workshop culminated this year in the establishment of a permanent lithographic institute sponsored by Tamarind and the University of New Mexico, where it will be located. Since it was founded in 1959, Tamarind has brought to new technical standards and to wide currency the medium of fine-art lithography, the hand reproduction of works painted directly on stone. The workshop has helped

artists of all styles master the lithographic art, created a pool of master printers, conducted research, and stimulated new markets for lithographic work. Artists and craftsmen assisted by Tamarind produced some 3,000 editions of lithographs with an aggregate value of more than \$20 million. A \$705,000 grant was made for the new institute.

## Arts and Minority Communities

Scores of performing groups and art schools have arisen in low-income urban centers in the last several years, with local, Federal, and private support. The Foundation assists a few ghetto arts centers that train for professional careers in addition to serving community audiences. The basis for such aid includes professional leadership, evidence of sufficient longer-term local support than the period covered by a Foundation grant, and the value to similar centers elsewhere of significant artistic or organizational approaches employed by a group. Such support has gone to groups in Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Illustrative was a grant of \$200,000 this year to an arts center in Newark, New Jersey, where business organizations have organized to provide annual support. Located in the heart of the Newark ghetto, the center enables forty professional artists in music, dance, and drama to teach young people from the city and neighboring communities.

## The Humanities

The Foundation has sought to address the needs of American humanistic scholarship in two ways. One is support of the fellowship and grant-in-aid programs of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), a federation of thirty-three scholarly bodies. ACLS serves as the focal point of the humanities in the United States and as the principal avenue of American representation in the international community of scholarship in the humanities and in humanistic aspects of the social sciences. Second, the Foundation directly assists efforts to fill particular gaps in humanistic disciplines; in 1968, for example, it started a five-year,

<b>Whitney Museum of American Art</b> Survey of contemporary work		33,560	39,135
<b>ARTS AND MINORITY COMMUNITIES</b>			
<b>Brooklyn College</b> Training of professional theater technicians	47,647		47,647
<b>Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences</b> Design of low-cost community center		50,000	
<b>National Endowment for the Humanities</b> Matching grant for the Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History	300,000		300,000
<b>Training programs in the arts</b>			
Art and Architecture Center (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	74,998	75,002
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts (Boston)		120,000	200,000
Henry Street Settlement	70,000	50,000	20,000
Museum of Modern Art/Children's Art Carnival in Harlem		20,000	25,000
Newark Community Center of the Arts	200,000		200,000
Performing Arts Workshop (San Francisco)		6,933	34,667
Studio Watts Workshop (Los Angeles)		17,000	
<b>Whatcom Museum of History and Art (Bellingham, Wash.)</b> Indian crafts preservation and training program	10,000	10,000	
<b>Yale University</b> Scholarships for minority students at Yale's School of Drama		55,000	
<b>OTHER GRANTS IN THE ARTS</b>			
<b>Business Committee for the Arts</b> Programs to increase business support of the arts		75,000	18,750
<b>Grants-in-aid and fellowships</b>			
Administrative interns	(5,939)	23,457	15,193
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation		250,000	250,000
Programs for other talented individuals	(106,710)		
United States Educational Foundation in Greece	35,000	35,000	
<b>International Council of Museums</b> Study of European artists and institutions	109,500	32,500	92,000
<b>HUMANITIES</b>			
<b>Advanced field training in archaeology</b>			
Arizona, University of		6,100	5,655
Brown University			8,379
Bryn Mawr College		8,242	17,393
California, University of (Berkeley)		4,285	39,061
California, University of (Los Angeles)			62,700
Chicago, University of		30,684	30,796
Columbia University		19,454	25,546
Cornell University		8,750	12,250
Harvard University			52,165
Hebrew Union College		10,153	20,462
Illinois, University of		19,347	18,259
Michigan, University of		10,750	70,250
Minnesota, University of		36,028	19,835
Missouri, University of		12,800	30,065
New York University		7,386	47,241
Pennsylvania, University of		64,192	216,573
Texas, University of		12,868	15,391
Toronto, University of			12,500
Tulane University		7,810	8,990
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b> Grants-in-aid, postdoctoral fellowships, and conferences	7,000,000	550,000	8,092,000
International congresses in the United States			250,000
Postdoctoral fellowship program	1,200,000		1,200,000
Strengthening of American studies in foreign universities	3,662,500	325,000	4,137,500
<b>American School of Classical Studies (Athens)</b> Research by Dr. Paul Mylonas on the art and architecture of Mt. Athos	15,000	15,000	20,000
<b>Athens Technological Organization</b> Archaeological and historical research on ancient Greek cities	264,000	52,000	264,000
<b>Center of Interdisciplinary Study of Science and Technology</b>			
National Endowment for the Humanities	50,000		50,000
Northwestern University	56,786	4,700	52,086
<b>Columbia University</b> Research by Professor Lionel Trilling	24,000	6,000	18,000



**Cooperative humanities programs with regional colleges**

Duke University	10,000	10,000
North Carolina, University of	10,000	10,000

**Council of the Humanities (Princeton)**

National Endowment for the Humanities	50,000	
Princeton University		700,000

**Council on Library Resources**

Research and experiments in library problems	1,179,626	2,320,374
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**Faculty development in the humanities**

Allegheny College	11,500	13,500
Amherst College	12,000	7,000
Antioch College	15,000	15,000
Beloit College	5,400	5,400
Bennington College		2,000
Boston College	8,000	4,000
Bowdoin College	9,000	4,000
Bryn Mawr College	15,000	15,000
Bucknell University	25,000	5,000
Chatham College		11,295
Colby College	25,000	5,000
Colgate University	10,000	5,000
Colorado College	15,000	15,000
Connecticut College		15,000
Cornell College		10,000
Dartmouth College	17,000	7,000
Davidson College	35,000	10,000
Denison University	10,000	5,000
De Pauw University		15,000
Dickinson College	8,300	3,450

*Rehearsal at the Dance Theatre of Harlem is scrutinized by co-founder and executive director Arthur Mitchell (left) and Coleridge Taylor Perkinson, composer of "Ode," a ballet in its repertoire. In addition to giving performances, the group conducts a ballet school.*

\$1.5 million program in support of field studies by young archaeological scholars.

This year, as the ACLS began its second half-century, the Foundation earmarked \$8.2 million for its basic program through 1982. The funds will be devoted primarily to postdoctoral fellowships for individual scholars. A 1970 report of the National Academy of Sciences underscored the continuing need for aid to advanced work in the humanities, noting that only 2 per cent of all available postdoctoral fellowships were reserved for these disciplines, compared to

55 per cent in the life sciences. The new funds will enable ACLS to increase both the number and the stipends of its fellowships. The remainder of the funds will be devoted to such other basic ACLS activities as grants-in-aid for research, assistance to American scholars traveling to international congresses, and the work of an extensive system of special ACLS committees, which total some 400 members.

Major Foundation support for ACLS since the late 1950s has coincided with a decade of reorganization. ACLS had been heavily dependent for support on *ad hoc* grants for such activities as Army language training during World War II and the post-war development of foreign-area studies. ACLS subsequently developed a central program and staff that foster humanistic scholarship and research across the board rather than concentrating upon application of the humanities to one current problem or another. Although the Foundation continues as its major source of support, ACLS now covers its overhead costs from other income—endowment, grants from other foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities, substantially increased dues from its constituent societies, and more than \$130,000 in annual donations from some eighty universities and colleges.

Apart from its basic program in the United States, ACLS is a principal agency for advancing American studies abroad, an activity for which the Foundation this year granted an additional \$3.7 million. In European universities and elsewhere, studies of American history, government, literature, and related subjects have been hampered by a shortage of foreign scholars steeped in these fields. In the last decade a Foundation-supported ACLS effort has enabled more than 250 scholars from Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand to increase their knowledge of the United States through study fellowships here. The program also helps foreign universities establish American studies professorships and build up their library collections of American materials. The new program will cover such activities for five more years, including extension of fellowships to include East European scholars.

Earlham College	7,500	5,000	
Florida Presbyterian College	8,000	4,000	
Franklin and Marshall College	20,000	15,000	
Gettysburg College	5,800	2,900	
Goucher College	25,000	19,000	
Grinnell College	17,500	20,000	
Hamilton College	13,750	12,500	
Haverford College	20,000	20,000	
Hollins College	7,500	5,000	
Holy Cross, College of the		15,000	
Kalamazoo College	10,000	5,000	
Kenyon College	15,000	15,000	
Knox College	10,000	5,000	
Lafayette College	15,000	15,000	
Lake Forest College	25,000	5,000	
Lawrence University	12,000	9,880	
Macalester College	30,000	6,000	
Middlebury College	10,500	16,500	
Mount Holyoke College	10,000	5,000	
Muhlenberg College	5,000	2,500	
Oberlin College	15,000	15,000	
Occidental College	25,000	10,000	
Pomona College	10,000	5,000	
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	6,000	3,000	
Redlands, University of	12,000	12,000	
St. Lawrence University	11,000	10,000	
St. Olaf College	14,000	4,000	
Scripps College	9,600	4,800	
Skidmore College		15,000	
Smith College	15,000	15,000	
South, University of the	5,000	2,500	
Swarthmore College	10,000	5,000	
Union College	10,000	5,000	
Vassar College	10,000	5,000	
Washington and Lee University	10,000	5,000	
Wellesley College	4,000	2,000	
Wesleyan University (Conn.)	11,700	14,300	
Wheaton College		15,000	
Williams College		9,000	
Wilson College	20,000	5,000	
Wooster, College of		15,750	
<b>Humanities research projects</b>			
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	105,277	263,810	
American Historical Association		10,000	
California, University of (Davis)	47,503	82,920	
Pennsylvania, University of	19,500		
<b>McGill University</b>			
Production of materials for the teaching of classical Greek through structural and applied linguistics	17,000	21,460	17,000
<b>Mycenaean Foundation (Greece)</b>			
Professional collaboration of Dr. Helen Secularis in archaeological scholarship by Prof. George E. Mylonas	15,000	7,500	7,500
<b>Northwestern University</b>			
Conference of black art historians	30,400	30,400	
<b>Texas, University of</b>			
National Translation Center	(139,895)	18,804	
Total grants, Humanities and the Arts	<b>\$17,853,724</b>	<b>\$17,116,603</b>	<b>\$33,464,783</b>

**PROJECTS** are activities administered directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees. The first column shows projects approved during fiscal 1970. The second column shows total 1970 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1970 or earlier. The third column shows unexpended project balances at the end of fiscal 1970.

	Projects Authorized	Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1970
Commissions for new American operas			\$88,395
Contemporary American music recording program		\$56,044	318,956
Economic and financial survey of nonprofit performing groups	\$50,000		50,000
Evaluation of American studies abroad		3,250	16,501
Grants-in-aid to artists, concert artists, creative writers, and theater directors		6,792	632,829
Resident theater program for playwrights		2,351	266,950
Training of museum curatorial personnel		34,731	352,358
Total projects, Humanities and the Arts	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$103,168</b>	<b>\$1,725,989</b>

## Public Broadcasting

The premise of the Foundation's support of public television is that an effective alternative to the commercial broadcasting system is essential both to the health and strength of American society and the quality of national life—that some part of the most powerful of all media of communication should be devoted exclusively to informing the mind and enriching the spirit. To this end, the Foundation has nurtured the growth of public broadcasting stations and actively supported the formation of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), established under the 1967 Public Broadcasting Act. CPB is becoming the dominant force in the field and may soon prove to be the means by which public television can surmount its chronic financial crises.

The Foundation's current policy, while CPB is in its formative years, is to continue to serve as a substantial source of private support for independent public broadcasting.

The Foundation will also continue to assist research and analysis aimed at securing the maximum public benefit from such significant advances in communications as cable television and satellite technology.

### Program Distribution

The Foundation's support rests on the principle that diversity should be the hallmark of public broadcasting. A variety of national and decentralized program sources is a necessary reflection of the variety of American society itself. The Foundation supports the Carnegie Commission Report of 1967 in its strong thesis that diversity in national programming requires a structure of more than a single public broadcasting organization. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting this year took a major step in this direction by separating the means of national distribution from the means of production. The Corporation, assisted by the Foundation, established a new national networking organization called the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS).

PBS is a membership corporation of public television stations governed by a

board of directors consisting of five station managers, the presidents of the Corporation and National Educational Television (NET), and two members representing the public. PBS does not produce programs itself but is responsible for the scheduling and delivery of programs produced either by national centers or station production centers around the country. This year PBS is distributing to the stations twelve hours weekly of simultaneous, prime-time public television programs.

### Diversified Production

In the pursuit of decentralized and diverse production, the Foundation continued assistance to NET and to station-based production centers. NET received \$6.5 million from the Foundation and \$3.3 million from the Corporation this year. NET's future program capacity also will be strengthened by its consolidation with the public television channel in New York, renamed WNET. This move gives NET its own studios, thereby greatly increasing the flexibility of its production and scheduling. The consolidation is expected to benefit public television nationally as well as the audience in the New York area.

Also emerging as a national programming source is the Foundation-assisted Children's Television Workshop, producer of the widely acclaimed "Sesame Street" series for preschool children (see page 32).

A conference of public television station managers from throughout the country in November, 1969, outlined the following priorities for national programming: environmental issues; programs for children and youth; the performing and graphic arts; the crisis in public education; programs for minority groups; and consumer education. These aims were reflected in a variety of 1970 programming grants from the Foundation. Public television stations in Boston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco received \$1,750,000 to produce national programming of their choice; these funds were matched by CPB. The resulting programs include "San Francisco Mix," a kaleidoscopic view of the arts; a thirteen-week summer series of the Boston Pops

Orchestra; "The Advocates," a weekly experiment in which two sides of major issues are argued in courtroom fashion; the Nader Report, on consumer issues; "The Vanishing Wilderness," an environmental series; "Realities," public affairs and cultural documentaries; and "Flick-Out," a film and interview series.

Also funded was Hollywood Television Theatre, a series of full-length dramas; the first, "The Andersonville Trial" was televised this year, and "Big Fish, Little Fish" and "Poet Game" are scheduled for next year. And support went for a twenty-week third season of "Soul!" the only nationally televised weekly series oriented to the black community and produced by blacks; first telecast in the New York area, "Soul!" is now carried by seventy-two stations.

## Community Programming

The Foundation continued support for the "newspaper of the air" concept. "Newsroom" programs in San Francisco and Pittsburgh had been assisted by earlier Foundation grants, and initial support went this year to adaptation of the concept by public television stations in Dallas and Washington, D.C. At the core of these nightly programs is first-hand analysis of events and trends by experienced newspaper reporters.

In Jacksonville, Florida, station WJCT received assistance for its noted "Feedback" program, which covers important local issues, includes on-the-air audience responses, and provides live coverage of legislative hearings, city council and school board meetings, and other community events.

## Audience Expansion

The progress of public broadcasting depends not only on quality programming but also on conscious efforts to expand the audience through advertising, promotion, and publicity. Hard-pressed for production and day-to-day operational funds, the medium spends almost nothing to call attention to its wares. This year the Foundation granted \$1 million to PBS and several production

**APPROPRIATIONS:** The Public Broadcasting appropriation approved in 1970 was \$16,311,678; these are funds earmarked for grants and projects in the present year or subsequently. At the end of the fiscal year, the uncommitted balance of this and earlier years' Public Broadcasting appropriations was \$4,617,955.

### GRANTS:

The first column shows grants approved in 1970. The second column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1970 fiscal year. The third column shows the unpaid balance at the end of the 1970 fiscal year.

	Grants (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1970
<b>PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION</b>			
<b>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</b>			
Station interconnection costs	\$2,028,000		\$2,028,000
Establishment of Public Broadcasting System	550,000	\$955,000	
Study of tape duplication and distribution centers	7,500	7,500	
<b>Promotion and advertising</b>			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	110,000	110,000	
National Educational Television and Radio Center	50,000	50,000	
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	50,000	50,000	
<b>PRODUCTION</b>			
<b>"The Advocates"</b>			
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)	840,000	940,000	
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	840,000	940,000	
<b>American Association for the Advancement of Science</b>			
Telecasts of annual meeting	10,000	10,000	
<b>Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)</b>			
Hollywood Television Theater	356,000	333,200	66,800
<b>Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)</b>			
Forty one-hour "Soul!" programs	475,000	475,000	
<b>Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Memorial Hospital for Children</b>			
National Symposium on Children and Television	5,000		5,000
<b>National Educational Television and Radio Center</b>			
NET Opera Project	2,840	402,840	
<b>National programming</b>			
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED-San Francisco)	500,000	250,000	250,000
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)	500,000	500,000	
National Educational Television and Radio Center	6,685,000	7,248,000	3,500,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	750,000	750,000	
<b>"Newsroom" and other community news programming</b>			
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED-San Francisco)	700,000		700,000
Community Television, Inc. (WJCT-Jacksonville)	175,000	100,000	75,000
Greater Washington Educational Television Association, Inc. (WETA)	1,199,202	1,050,057	149,145
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED)		660,000	
Public Television Foundation for North Texas (KERA-Dallas)	500,000	379,400	120,600
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	250,000		250,000
<b>Project for New Television Programming (1968 and 1969)</b>			
WGBH (Boston), for a series of one-hour television dramas by black writers		20,000	
WTTW (Chicago), "Bird of the Iron Feather," soap opera centered in Chicago's black ghetto		300,000	
WVIZ (Cleveland), "Cleveland Now," documentaries on Cleveland's urban renewal program		95,000	
KDPS (Des Moines), programming for elementary school children		161,210	
WMSB (East Lansing), contemporary music performances by young artists		50,139	
WJCT (Jacksonville), "Feedback," community news programming		153,660	
KUON (Lincoln, Nebraska), "The Black Frontier," series on black pioneers in the United States	5,000	135,000	
KCET (Los Angeles), "Ahora," daily Spanish-English program for members of the Los Angeles Mexican community		349,541	
WHA (Madison), store-front broadcasts for the disadvantaged		130,000	
ETV Network (New Hampshire), "Column Eight," public affairs broadcasting on state and regional affairs		134,722	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting, planning documentary entitled "Inside Russia"	25,000	25,000	



WNET (New York), "New York Television Theater," series of original dramas by young writers		457,100	
KEBS (San Diego), "Under 30," a self-examination of California's younger generation		50,000	
KQED (San Francisco), "Newsroom," daily one-hour news program		682,000	
ETV Network (South Carolina), "Job Man Caravan," employment information for unemployed youth	(145)	115,255	
KUAT (Tucson), "Fiesta," evaluation and production of programming for Mexican-Americans		47,500	9,300

**STATION AND PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)</b>			
Support for an interconnection-delay center	(44,186)	(44,186)	
Program-related investment (see page 30)			
<b>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</b>			
Feasibility study of national program guide	7,000	7,000	
Fellowships for career public broadcasters		38,900	211,100
<b>Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation</b>			
Operational expenses	2,500	2,500	
<b>Public Television of South Central Pennsylvania (WIFT-Hershey, Pennsylvania)</b>			
Acquisition of CINEDEX, visual encyclopedia of 1,700 short films	25,000		25,000
<b>Virgin Islands Public Television System</b>			
Emergency support	(15,000)	(15,000)	
Total grants, Public Broadcasting	<u>\$16,588,711</u>	<u>\$18,106,338</u>	<u>\$7,389,945</u>

**PROJECTS** are activities administered directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees. The first column shows projects approved during fiscal 1970. The second column shows total 1970 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1970 or earlier. The third column shows unexpended project balances at the end of fiscal 1970.

	Projects Authorized	Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1970
Evaluation of Public Broadcast Laboratory	\$50	\$6,840	
Rand Corporation study on CATV	18,000	123,750	\$18,000
Studies of communications issues and developments	182,000	52,898	181,831
Total projects, Public Broadcasting	<u>\$200,050</u>	<u>\$183,488</u>	<u>\$199,831</u>

*Staff of Dallas public television "Newsroom" gathers for broadcast around editor James Lehrer. Contrasting with conventional "news-reader-bulletin" approach to television news, Foundation-assisted programs in several cities feature detailed analyses of stories and cross-questioning of reporters.*

centers for advertising and promotion of national programming. The Foundation also funded a study of the marketing feasibility and costs of a monthly national public-television guide.

**Telecommunications Policy**

The Foundation's concern for the public interest in Federal decisions concerning communications began in the early 1950s with support for citizen efforts to reserve part of the television broadcast spectrum for educational, noncommercial use. One of its present interests is whether a Federally-approved domestic broadcasting satellite system would provide free transmission and revenues for public television. Public broadcasting enjoys a reduced rate over commercial networks for telephonic land-line interconnection for two hours nightly, but interconnection still costs nearly

\$1 million annually. Furthermore, the public television lines may be preempted for special commercial shows, and have been so almost nightly. Negotiations began in the fall of 1970, however, among public broadcasting leaders, the Federal Communications Commission, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to place the public network on a twenty-four hour reduced-rate basis, without preemption.

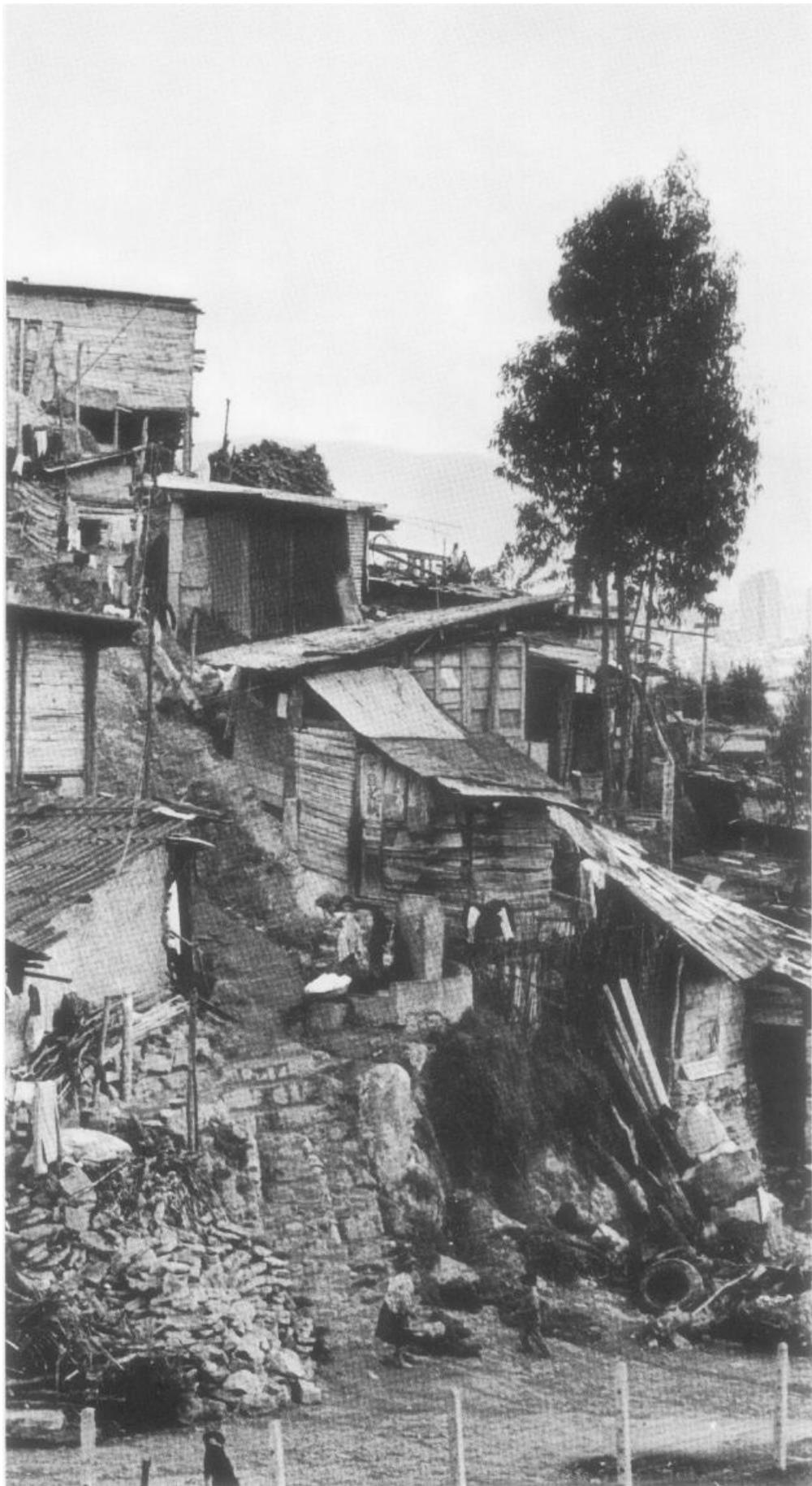
Although the FCC has not resolved the domestic satellite issue, the Corporation, with Foundation assistance, conducted trials this year of coast-to-coast transmission via two National Aeronautics and Space Administration satellites. Moreover, the FCC, in a March order on nine pending commercial applications for satellite systems, requested applicants to address the Foundation's 1966 "people's dividend" proposal for realizing funds for public television from a domestic satellite system. The FCC set December 1, 1970, as the cutoff date for additional applications.

Another major issue is permanent government funding of public television that would safeguard the independence of public broadcasting from political considerations. Alternatives suggested to date include an excise tax on television set sales, a tax on the profits of commercial broadcasters, and the addition to the income tax of a \$2 to \$5 annual license fee on each television set owned.

The Foundation maintains an interest in the potential use of satellite communications in less-developed countries. A grant was made this year by the International Division for a study of means of using a NASA satellite scheduled to achieve orbit over India in 1974 or 1975 for education and community purposes.

Implications of the onrushing development of cable television were covered in reports published this year by the Rand Corporation. The studies were made under a contract with the Foundation, primarily in response to the FCC's request for disinterested analysis.

The Foundation set aside \$100,000 to continue other analyses and activities concerning communications policy in the coming year.



## International Division

The Foundation devotes approximately one-third of its annual budget to the International Division, which is largely concerned with assistance to developing countries and with international studies in Europe and the United States.

The Foundation began work in the developing countries in 1951 in South and Southeast Asia, in the Middle East in 1952, and in Africa and Latin America in 1959. Its interest in the poor, populous, and troubled parts of these regions can be stated in terms of human welfare and international peace.

The human dimension is self-evident in the needs of hundreds of millions of people struggling to live in dignity and security. It should be equally evident that the future well-being of the United States and other economically advanced nations requires economic progress in those areas where two-thirds of the world's people live in poverty.

Only a handful of private American foundations have the resources to engage in significant work abroad, and their resources are very small relative to needs in the developing countries. Yet experience has demonstrated that carefully designed assistance from foundations, sustained over time, can achieve important results. The concept of technical assistance is well expressed by the commonplace phrase: to help people help themselves. This process means establishing competence and complex skills where none exist, or strengthening local institutions that can have an effect on the massive tasks of social and economic development. The process is invariably slow, but there is growing evidence that it is not endless.

Foundation activities in less developed countries fall into four main categories: increasing production of food; strengthening educational systems; increasing the capacity of governmental and private agencies to plan and execute developmental activities; and helping prevent excess population growth.

In 1970, several trends were evident. In agriculture, there was increasing concern

with the economic and social aspects of change in rural societies brought about by the initial successes of the "green revolution" in increasing food production. In population, increased support for research in reproductive biology went to the developing countries. And in education, the Foundation supported major reappraisals of entire educational systems in several countries.

Grants and projects in 1970 totaled \$78,414,972, of which \$17,828,753 was devoted to Asia and the Pacific; \$17,801,332 to the Middle East and Africa; \$16,391,912 to Latin America and the Caribbean; \$11,089,807 to Population; and \$15,466,868 to International Studies.

### Asia and the Pacific

Since the Foundation's work in Asia began with the opening of an office in India in 1951, its support of social, educational, and economic development has spread to several other countries in the region.

The Foundation has taken part in agricultural advances that promise to be among the most significant positive developments in modern Asian history. The Foundation also has supported early efforts in the population and family-planning field and has helped build some of the leading educational institutions in the region. It has worked with Asian public and private agencies on difficult national economic planning problems. Foundation-assisted institutions in Asia have trained thousands of leaders who are contributing in a wide variety of fields to the region's advancement.

**Education and Research.** As in other underdeveloped regions, most Asian educational institutions are still some distance from realizing their potential for contributing to social and economic development. Most are relatively young, understaffed, and underfunded, and many are still rooted in the educational traditions of former colonial rulers.

Recognizing these conditions, seven Southeast Asian countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Republic of Vietnam) have jointly established a Regional Institute of

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*Left: The problems of rural and urban development converge in this shantytown on the outskirts of Bogota, a typical sight in many increasingly urbanized poor countries. The Foundation assists efforts to deal with these problems in developing regions through research and training in such fields as urban and economic planning and rural social sciences.*

Higher Education and Development, located on the campus of the University of Singapore. The institute's mission is to stimulate cooperation among universities and governments and enhance the contributions of higher education to the development of each country and of the region as a whole. It will provide statistical, clearinghouse, and documentation services; conduct studies on ways universities can contribute to development; and provide the services of advisors and specialists. The Foundation granted \$436,000, to be matched equally by the institute's member states.

In Indonesia, many educators and planners believe that the educational system inherited from the Dutch is not relevant to the needs of their largely agricultural, underdeveloped country. The government has therefore inaugurated a wide-ranging assessment of the educational system, drawing on a small number of foreign consultants as well as Indonesian specialists. The project, which received continued Foundation support this year, seeks to provide the basis for a national strategy of education. The largest social research undertaking in modern Indonesian history, the assessment is covering such areas as attitudes toward education and the aspirations of parents, students, educators, and community leaders; staffing needs, and the cost and financing of education.

In the Philippines, which has a large and complex educational establishment composed of federal, provincial, and municipal universities and schools, church institutions, and private colleges, a government review of present facilities and needs is under way. To assist in the survey, the Foundation provided consultants who have had experience in education in developing countries.

Asian development is customarily thought of in economic and political terms, but the process has powerful social and cultural effects. Asia's rich cultures are particularly vulnerable to rapid social and economic changes and the Foundation has recently provided some selective, modest-scale support to help preserve and re-interpret the Asian past. This year, for example, \$140,000 was earmarked for assistance to museums and archives and for such projects as field

**APPROPRIATIONS:** The International appropriation approved in 1970 was \$75,336,045; these are funds earmarked for grants and projects in the present year or subsequently. At the end of the fiscal year, the uncommitted balance of this and earlier years' International appropriations was \$19,191,665.

**GRANTS:**

The first column shows grants approved in 1970. The second column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1970 fiscal year. The third column shows the unpaid balance at the end of the 1970 fiscal year.

	Grants (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1970
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>			
<b>American Association of Junior Colleges</b>			
Asian participation in international conference on junior colleges		\$25,000	
<b>Asian Broadcasting Union</b>			
Training, technical assistance, and exchanges to develop radio and television		55,000	\$38,970
<b>Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning</b>			
Research, documentation, and library programs			175,033
<b>Asian Productivity Organization</b>			
Symposium on food grains		37,097	17,903
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>			
Staff support for School of Education to assist establishment of research and training center for education in Asia	\$150,000	62,500	87,500
<b>Colorado, University of</b>			
Development of modern biology curricula for Asian schools	43,000		43,000
<b>Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East</b>			
Training workshops on computer processing for 1970 Asian census	17,000	17,000	
<b>International Association for Cultural Freedom (Paris)</b>			
Support for Asian affiliates' magazines and journals and for affiliate publishers' seminars	115,000	28,750	86,250
<b>Press Foundation of Asia</b>			
Training of Asian journalists for regional development news service on economic and population issues		112,820	47,530
<b>Thailand, Government of</b>			
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat		48,000	
<b>INDIA</b>			
<b>Administrative Staff College of India</b>			
Research on India's scientific community	32,500		32,500
<b>Agricultural research and education</b>			
Agricultural Sciences, University of		92,943	108,252
Indian Agricultural Research Institute		204,055	236,695
Indian Institute of Technology			
Research and training in rice processing	204,000	81,763	122,237
North Carolina State University (with Indian Institute of Technology)		53,950	20,400
Ohio State University (with Punjab Agricultural University)	361,560	180,780	180,780
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University			
Farm management training and research	146,000	104,775	157,421
Research, resident teaching, and extension in agricultural communications	120,500	59,994	60,506
<b>Baroda, University of</b>			
Postgraduate training and research in home economics	78,000	44,759	85,306
<b>Family-planning training, research, and evaluation</b>			
Gandhigram		318,869	178,165
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)		626,674	512,373
Population Council of India			
Support for staff and administration	67,000		67,000
West Bengal, Government of			
State-level demographic and evaluation unit	181,000		181,000
<b>Gandhi Hill Society</b>			
Equipment for planetarium at Vijayawada Gandhi Memorial	12,000	12,000	

<b>Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council</b>			
Fellowships for training and research in development		10,006	322,349
<b>India, Government of</b>			
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry			
Training in production of science instruments		(3,157)	35,157
Ministry of Education			
English-language teaching and general education		76,827	29,352
Strengthening role of village teachers	(27,004)	(27,004)	
Ministry of Labour and Employment			
Employment service research and staff training		2,020	45,883
Training of government manpower training officials		24,000	106,000
<b>Indian Institute of Public Administration</b>			
Modernization of financial management in government		50,608	175,394
<b>Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies</b>			
Research and training in parliamentary affairs, constitutional questions, and federal-state relations	239,700	33,271	282,936
<b>Islam and the Modern Age Society</b>			
Research, publications, and conferences on Muslim affairs		4,931	34,872
<b>Language and linguistics studies and training</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)	12,000		12,000
Central Institute of Indian Languages	306,000		306,000
<b>Legal education improvement</b>			
Banaras Hindu University	(25,200)	63,000	184,465
Delhi, University of		73,726	162,264
Indian Law Institute			43,753
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>			
Studies on use of satellite television for education in India	65,842	32,921	32,921
<b>National Book Trust</b>			
Commemorative study of Gandhi as a writer		1,000	
<b>National Institute for Industrial Design</b>			
Industrial training and research		82,757	77,013
<b>Public administration training</b>			
Harish Ghandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration		17,800	63,548
Indian Institute of Public Administration		34,390	126,185
<b>Research in reproductive biology</b>			
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences			63,563
Central Drug Research Institute		2,552	220
Delhi, University of	(20,154)	15,000	119,500
Indian Institute of Science			88,515
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)		4,438	4,492
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology	(182,000)		
Kerala, University of		39,500	36,994
Rajasthan, University of			109,699
Topiwala National Medical College			4,903
<b>Research and training in economics and the social sciences</b>			
Centre of Applied Politics		26,498	
Council for Social Development		9,849	14,851
Institute of Applied Manpower Research	272,000	40,165	239,835
<b>Research and training in industrial relations and business management</b>			
Administrative Staff College of India		279,077	(57,261)
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)			
Purchase and maintenance of teaching computer system	221,000	190,000	31,000
Training and research in business management	47,000		237,297
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)			297,670
Institute of International Education			
Establishment of an institute to support management development in India	22,000		22,000
National Institute of Bank Management			
Research on capacity of commercial banks to meet national social goals	110,000		110,000
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations			
Industrial relations research		80,037	23,475
Research in rural labor problems and social policy	84,000		84,000
<b>Research and training in planning and economic development</b>			
India, Government of		91,760	184,198
Indian Statistical Institute	(11,493)	(11,493)	
National Council of Applied Economic Research		10,000	
<b>South India Teachers Union Council of Educational Research</b>			
Curriculum studies		4,500	4,500

recording of classical dance, music, and theater in regions where these arts have special cultural significance and are in danger of dying out. Funds will be provided for training and research, books and equipment for individuals and institutions, and for seminars to encourage scholarly interchange among Southeast Asians.

**Agriculture.** In addition to support of Asian agricultural development through the International Rice Research Institute (see page 76), the Foundation assists efforts to increase food production through the introduction of more productive rice and wheat strains especially adapted to local conditions; it supports training of local specialists in such fields as farm management, agricultural economics, water technology, and animal husbandry, and it helps strengthen schools of agriculture and extension services. Several Foundation actions in 1970 reflected an increasing concern with the economic and social consequences of the “green revolution,” such as marketing, the distribution of rural income, changes in landholding patterns, migration to the cities, the development of small industries related to agriculture, and the capacity of Asians to analyze agricultural policy aspects of the new technology.

Illustrative is a Foundation-assisted project in Pakistan, where recent remarkable increases in food-grain production have severely strained processing and storage enterprises. To help identify the bottlenecks in technology, management, and training, advisors provided by the Foundation will work with Pakistani agricultural agencies. Funds were also given to explore the possibilities of attracting capital from world and Asian banks to expand and modernize the milling and storage industries.

In East Pakistan, there is a critical need for a research capacity and information system in agriculture that would provide a more rational basis for policy decisions. To help the East Pakistan Department of Agriculture meet this need, the Foundation set aside funds for doctoral-level training of young agricultural economists. The Foundation will also provide an advisor to assist the department’s research and evaluation arm.

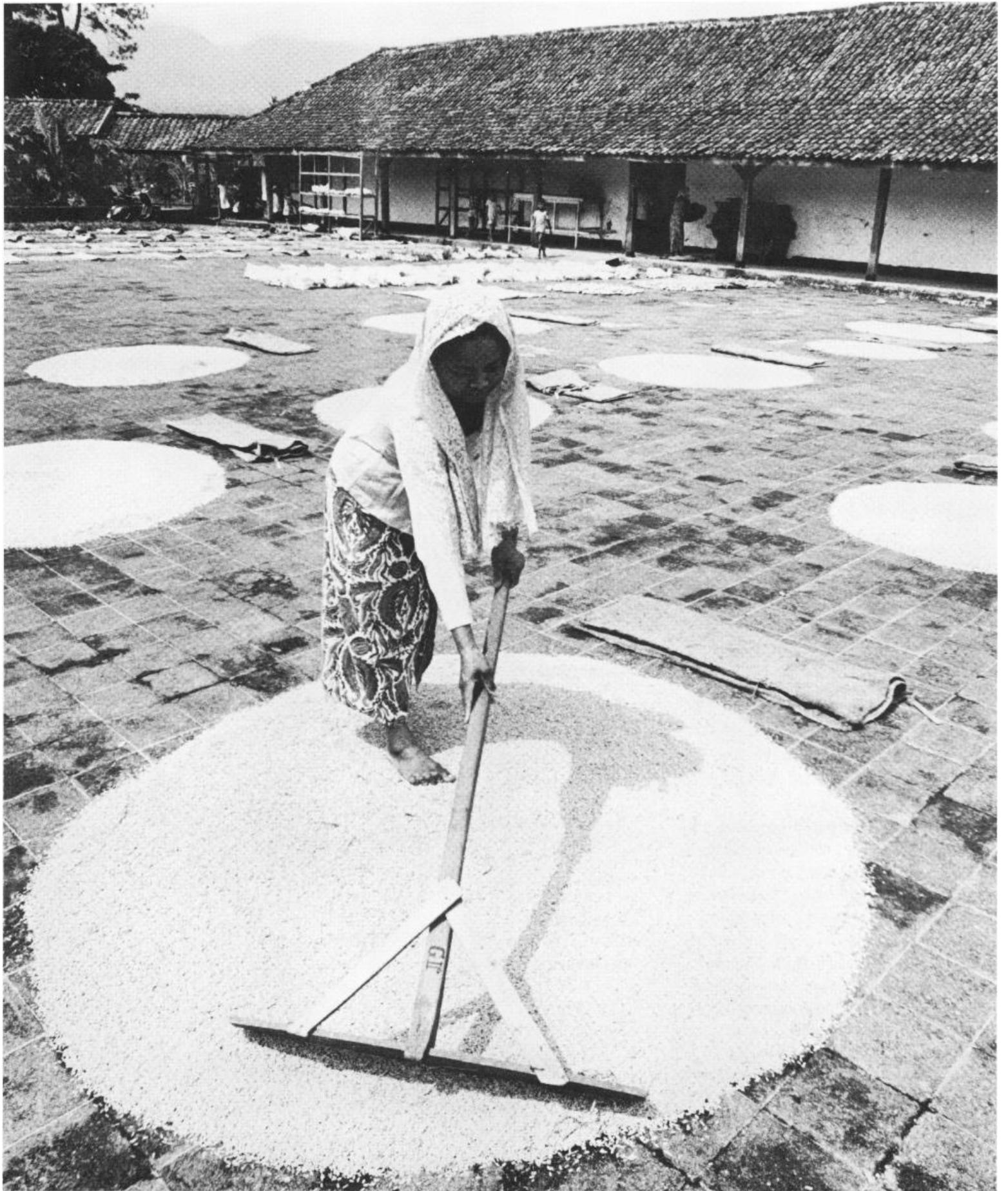
*Opposite: Experimental rice yields are spread out to dry at Indonesia's Central Research Institute for Agriculture, Bogor, West Java. Research personnel are trained here in the production of high-yield, disease-resistant varieties suitable to local soil and weather conditions. Foundation support helps the institute to work with the International Rice Research Institute in advancing Indonesian efforts to increase production of rice, the staple food of the country's 120 million people.*

The College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, which has received large-scale Foundation support over the last eight years, received a terminal grant of \$900,000. The college, now regarded as the best agricultural institution in Southeast Asia, was recently designated by the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education as the regional college of agriculture. Foundation assistance has included visiting professors and consultants from Cornell University, fellowships for Filipino faculty at the Ph.D. and master's levels, and funds for an experimental college extension program and training in rice and corn production. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has financed the construction of new buildings and by 1972 there will be approximately 120 Ph.D.s on the faculty.

In Indonesia, where more than 120 million people depend largely on rice for food, the Foundation participated in support of a new government initiative to reorganize and increase rice production. Although the country has fertile soil and a rice-growing tradition of thousands of years, production is still inadequate to feed the fast-growing population. What is needed is overall planning and rehabilitation of the country's irrigation systems, adequate fertilizer, rural credit, and new rice technology. A \$257,000 grant was made to the International Rice Research Institute for the services of a senior scientist who will work with other consultants assembled by the Indonesian government to advise on the national rice program. Advanced training, research, and equipment are also provided.

**Population.** Since 1959, when the Foundation assisted the Indian government in setting up a family-planning program,

<b>University development</b>			
Birla Institute of Technology and Science		250,734	802,266
Cornell University (for University of Delhi)			15,700
Delhi, University of			
Establishment of computer center	<b>644,000</b>		644,000
Research and training in Chinese studies		133,530	1,639,438
<b>West Bengal, Government of</b>			
Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization			183,340
INDONESIA			
<b>Agro-Economic Survey</b>			
Agricultural Development Council	<b>145,000</b>	32,500	145,000
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)	(148)		
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>			
Collaboration with Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia		2,126	41,365
Training of Indonesian officials and scholars in international investment law	<b>151,600</b>	91,000	60,600
<b>Cornell University</b>			
Compilation of English-Indonesian dictionary	<b>18,482</b>		18,482
<b>Family planning</b>			
Indonesia, Government of			
Training of demographers at University of Indonesia	<b>37,000</b>	11,215	25,786
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association		74,624	73,338
Special District of Djakarta		45,846	25,959
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Assistance to National Development Planning Agency	<b>600,000</b>		733,000
Assistance to National Institute of Economic and Social Research			55,000
<b>Indiana University Research Foundation</b>			
Training for statistics teachers at two Indonesian educational institutions		25,535	250,465
<b>Indonesia, Government of</b>			
Assessment of educational system	<b>200,000</b>	113,702	229,757
English-language teaching materials			1,262
Training, research, and assistance for National Institute of Archeology	<b>50,000</b>		50,000
<b>Indonesian Institute of Science</b>			
National Institute of Economic and Social Research			100,000
<b>International Rice Research Institute</b>			
Rice research and training in Indonesia	<b>257,000</b>	41,500	215,500
<b>New York, Research Foundation of the State University of</b>			
Curriculum work at Indonesian teacher colleges		145,954	149,046
Graduate and secondary school English-language teaching	<b>160,200</b>	197,869	54,206
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>			
Strengthening Indonesian faculties of economics	<b>270,000</b>	99,875	270,000
MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE			
<b>Educational Testing Service</b>			
Examination reform and educational research		30,000	67,000
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Development planning assistance in Malaysia			998,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>			
Foreign training for Malaysian agricultural officers	<b>45,100</b>	70,000	45,100
<b>Louisiana State University</b>			
Development of College of Agriculture at Serdang	<b>242,500</b>	194,500	311,500
<b>Malaya, University of</b>			
Development of Faculty of Education		40,000	256,500
<b>Michigan, University of</b>			
Advisory assistance and training for Malaysian family planning	<b>98,000</b>	22,500	102,250
<b>Pittsburgh, University of</b>			
Public administration training and research in Malaysia		287,676	201,242
<b>Singapore Family Planning and Population Board</b>			
Research, training, education activities, and evaluative studies			20,000



several other Asian countries have adopted official family-planning policies. But despite strenuous efforts to slow down the population increase through education and the introduction of contraceptive devices, the problem of overpopulation remains grave.

India (population 540 million, doubling in twenty-eight years at the present rate of growth) has created an extensive network of rural and urban clinics that offer contraceptive services and family-planning information. A variety of government institutions provide leadership and research, but until recently private voluntary Indian organizations played only a minimal role. This year, a substantial private effort was launched, with Foundation assistance, through the establishment of the Population Council of India. The council will seek to strengthen the role of voluntary organizations in addressing India's population problem by promoting research, serving as an information clearinghouse, advising the central and state governments, and generally increasing citizen awareness and support of family planning.

In Pakistan (population 131 million, doubling in twenty-one years at the present rate of growth), the Foundation aided two key family-planning research, training, and evaluation units in East and West Pakistan through grants to the University of California and the Population Council. Among projects carried out by the units are studies of intrauterine device retention and male sterilization rates.

A shortage of demographers in Asia poses problems not only for planners of population programs but also for development administrators who need population data in making decisions on a range of fields from education to investments. The shortage is particularly acute in Indonesia, where the few trained specialists are involved in priority government assignments and consequently unavailable for research. The Foundation made a grant for training economists, sociologists, and other scholars from twenty-two Indonesian universities at the University of Indonesia's Demographic Institute. They will take a concentrated four-month course in demography and social research methods.

<b>Singapore, Government of</b>			
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development	436,000		436,000
<b>Singapore Institute of Management</b>			
Management training and research in Malaysia and Singapore		62,628	
<b>Singapore, University of</b>			
Center for Economic Research		152,421	168,444
Demographic studies		8,000	43,000
Staff training and research in Department of Law		36,000	123,055
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>			
Advisory assistance and fellowships for Singapore Polytechnic	370,000	225,700	485,857
PAKISTAN			
<b>Agricultural development</b>			
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center			
Strengthening Pakistani wheat research	175,000	189,348	175,000
International Marketing Institute		34,248	67,752
International Rice Research Institute			
Rice research in East and West Pakistan	400,000	53,394	497,035
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>			
Assistance to Pakistan's National Planning Commission for educational planning		130,800	
<b>Chicago, University of</b>			
Educational extension and student-teacher centers at Pakistani universities	(64,783)	(20,783)	121,000
<b>Columbia University</b>			
Pakistan studies, visiting scholars, and seminars at Southern Asia Institute	110,000		110,000
<b>East Pakistan, Government of</b>			
Educational Equipment Development Bureau		26,431	31,539
Educational testing unit		363	17,470
<b>Family-planning research and training in Pakistan</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)	61,000	61,000	
Johns Hopkins University		110,000	
Population Council	38,000		305,000
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Strengthening of Pakistan Central Planning Commission			7,392
<b>Indiana University Foundation</b>			
Development of Islamabad University and Institute of Business Administration, University of Dacca	854,600	562,697	735,903
<b>Institute of International Education</b>			
Overseas training for Pakistani agricultural planners	65,000	107,000	33,000
Survey of Pakistani students and professionals abroad			25,000
<b>Michigan State University</b>			
Collaboration with academies for rural development		81,000	
<b>Oklahoma State University</b>			
Advisory service and training for technical education and home economics teaching in Pakistan			172,734
<b>Stanford Research Institute</b>			
Small industry development		106,750	
<b>Syracuse University</b>			
Strengthening Administrative Staff College of Pakistan			50,600
<b>West Pakistan, Government of</b>			
Agricultural extension service training		60,763	243,176
Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center		9	38,045
<b>Yale University</b>			
Advisory assistance and staff training for Pakistan Institute of Development Economics		198,713	151,287
PHILIPPINES			
<b>Cornell University</b>			
Collaboration with University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture		305,943	
<b>De La Salle College</b>			
Development of undergraduate program through staff training and exchanges, textbook, and library development	124,750	63,600	61,150

<b>Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration</b>			
Seminar on administrative reform	(1,476)	1,476	
<b>Educational Projects, Inc.</b>			
Graduate engineering program at University of the Philippines	<b>359,000</b>	201,773	258,600
<b>Graduate training in business administration</b>			
Asian Institute of Management	158,101	71,733	
Ateneo de Manila University	35,000	5,000	
De La Salle College	40,000		
Harvard University		40,253	
Philippines, University of the		147,200	
<b>International Rice Research Institute</b>			
Research and training in rice culture	<b>140,000</b>	720,000	778,250
<b>Notre Dame Educational Association</b>			
Experimental master's degree program in economics teaching	<b>53,300</b>	51,687	1,613
Teacher training at three Mindanao colleges		90,739	
<b>Philippine Normal College</b>			
Research and training in languages and linguistics		78,417	22,430
<b>Philippines, University of the</b>			
College of Agriculture	<b>900,000</b>	365,300	975,990
College of Public Administration		57,332	32,736
Development of Population Institute	<b>131,200</b>	69,054	157,860
Graduate work in the arts and sciences		198,856	163,687
Research, training, and curriculum development in science education	<b>69,125</b>	118,595	26,459
University computer center			4,287
<b>Santo Tomas of Manila, Royal and Pontifical University of</b>			
Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction		(460)	49,955
<b>Science and engineering faculty development</b>			
Carnegie-Mellon University (with Mindanao State University)		16,905	
Mindanao State University		158,652	86,716
<b>Silliman University</b>			
Development of undergraduate program through overseas staff training, internships, and institutional study	<b>120,000</b>	59,500	60,500
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>			
Advisory assistance to School of Economics, University of the Philippines		153,847	9,099
<b>Xavier University</b>			
Library development		17,500	17,500
CEYLON			
<b>International Rice Research Institute</b>			
Rice research for Government of Ceylon		120,225	67,240
<b>Population Council</b>			
Family-planning program in Ceylon			106,150
HONG KONG			
<b>Chinese University of Hong Kong</b>			
Research and graduate training in natural and social sciences		147,000	363,000
NEPAL			
<b>Nepal, Government of</b>			
Center for Economic Development and Administration	<b>42,500</b>	241,657	1,033
THAILAND			
<b>Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities</b>			
Strengthening of the National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand		386,820	434,104
ASIAN STUDIES			
<b>Japanese-American exchanges, conferences, and language programs</b>			
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		29,000	
Columbia University		65,000	65,000
Council on Language Teaching Development			
English-language teaching in Japan	<b>15,000</b>	20,000	15,000
International House of Japan		10,000	20,000
Japan Economic Research Center		20,000	20,000
Yale University		15,000	135,000

**Regional Studies.** Despite the enormous American commitment of men and materiel in Vietnam, academic competence in the United States concerning Indochina is extremely thin.

To help meet the growing demand for persons trained in Indochinese studies, the Foundation made a \$300,000 grant to Cornell University for its program on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Cornell offers Vietnamese language instruction and courses in Vietnamese history, anthropology, literature and linguistics, and sociology. Part of the grant will provide fellowships, library materials, faculty travel, and research for a seminar on Laos. A \$300,000 matching grant also went to Harvard to establish a professorship in Vietnamese studies.

Asian studies in general received continued Foundation support through a \$1,067,000 grant to the Social Science Research Council for its Foreign Area Fellowship Program. The grant will fund approximately forty awards annually to predoctoral students for research on South, Southeast, and East Asia. Although the awards will continue to concentrate on the social sciences, several are now being made in such previously neglected fields as agricultural economics, tropical agriculture, agronomy, and comparative education.

**Development Planning.** Most Asian countries are charting their long-range economic development through planning that encompasses such components as manpower, available resources, capital investments, goal priorities, and population growth. But there is a shortage of economists, statisticians, demographers, and other specialists needed for this task. The Foundation, where feasible, provides some of the expertise required by those countries. Activities in Indonesia and India in 1970 illustrate the point.

Indonesia's efforts to restore its economy after a long period of stagnation are being assisted, under a grant from the Ford Foundation, by the Harvard Development Advisory Service. Consultants and advisors provided by the Harvard agency are members of an international group working for the National Planning Agency. They

have participated with Indonesian colleagues in analysis of such urgent economic questions as import and export policy, the banking system, the role of public enterprises, and measures to encourage private investments. The Foundation granted additional funds this year to enable the Harvard group to help Indonesia implement its Five Year Development Plan and other long-term programs. The costs of advanced training of Indonesian planning agency staff in the United States and other countries were also provided.

In India, where nearly four-fifths of the country's population live in 560,000 villages, the Foundation assisted a program in rural development that could have far-reaching implications for largely agricultural nations. These villages are served by the most primitive apparatus for marketing farm products, distributing consumer goods and services, and providing social services, health care, and education. The Indian government has approved a comprehensive program to modernize the countryside. The aim is to establish "growth centers" that would provide people in surrounding villages with marketing and other necessary services as well as employment in agriculture-related industries. It is estimated that at least 10,000 such centers are required to serve the steadily growing agriculture sector alone.

As a first step, the government has established a pilot program in about twenty rural districts to gather data that will furnish a basis for future action. The Foundation provided funds for a central research group composed of Indian professionals from various disciplines who will coordinate the work and support field operations.

## Middle East and Africa

The Foundation's early assistance to a number of newly independent African countries focused on efforts to strengthen economic planning and educational institutions and to train Africans for a broad spectrum of public service positions. Typical were grants for the development of the Institute of Administration in Nigeria, which trains high-level civil servants, and for a cooperative program between African and

### Research and training on Asia

#### CHINA:

Academia Sinica		48,000	48,231
American Council of Learned Societies			100,000
Association for Asian Studies	66,000	28,013	88,487
Association of Research Libraries		70,823	223,667
California, University of (Berkeley)		156,500	371,000
Canadian Institute of International Affairs			37,000
Columbia University		331,865	684,789
Cornell University		95,167	208,976
Education and World Affairs		49,514	14,186
Free University of Berlin		6,000	
German Association for East Asian Studies		36,250	72,500
Harvard University	485,000	317,781	948,761
Institute of Asian Studies (Hamburg)		25,000	12,500
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation		72,810	10,350
Leeds, University of		10,000	20,000
London School of Economics and Political Science			152,648
London, University of		158,612	134,785
Michigan, University of		70,033	315,248
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations	250,000	80,001	175,000
Ruhr University (Bochum)		20,000	7,500
Social Science Research Council	(316,119)	(119,593)	372,974

#### INDOCHINA:

Cornell University	300,000		300,000
Harvard University	300,000	100,000	200,000

#### JAPAN:

Columbia University		46,862	251,241
Harvard University		93,099	362,950
Social Science Research Council		40,000	120,000

#### KOREA:

Columbia University		75,000	
Harvard University		34,806	
Princeton University			36,446
Stanford University	192,000	19,200	172,800
Washington, University of		37,475	

#### REGIONAL:

American Council of Learned Societies		100,000	140,000
American Historical Association		47,332	94,668
Association for Asian Studies		84,997	71,864
Australian Institute of International Affairs			34,940
Australian National University	25,000	25,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)	250,000		250,000
Canadian Institute of International Affairs		30,000	55,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies		35,300	39,700
Kansai Economic Research Center	100,000	28,000	72,000
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation	200,000		200,000
Kyoto University	(280,588)	(45,227)	
Munich, University of	3,000		26,300
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs		25,000	25,000
Rochester, University of	11,000	11,000	
Social Science Research Council	1,067,000		1,517,000
Stanford University	240,000		240,000
Washington, University of	450,000	195,698	480,678
	<b>13,301,970</b>	<b>13,976,759</b>	<b>30,809,965</b>

### MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

#### SUB-SAHARA AFRICA

<b>American Council on Education</b>			
Study of African secondary schools		50,000	
<b>Education and World Affairs</b>			
Placement of American professors at African universities	200,000	121,650	140,000
<b>Education Development Center</b>			
Advisory assistance to an African institute for educational development			74,000
<b>International Institute of Tropical Agriculture</b>			
Construction of laboratories and other facilities	5,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
General operating support	220,000	220,000	
<b>International Legal Center</b>			
Strengthening of African legal education	375,000	235,000	631,000
<b>Overseas Development Institute (London)</b>			
Technical assistance in economic planning in Botswana	25,800	25,800	
<b>Research, training, and conferences on Africa</b>			
African-American Institute	77,000	93,182	263,500
African Studies Association	165,000	40,877	199,438
California, University of (Los Angeles)	360,000		360,000

Center for Applied Linguistics	(898)		
Columbia University	310,000		310,000
International African Institute	120,000	4,500	115,500
International Library of African Music		60,000	
Johns Hopkins University	19,425	19,425	
Michigan, University of		104,640	99,360
Northwestern University		130,137	44,300
Oxford University		4,000	10,400
Social Science Research Council		239,667	372,333
Toronto, University of		154,500	103,000
<b>South African Institute of Race Relations</b>			
Education and publication activities		30,000	140,000
<b>Trust for Development of Education Overseas (London)</b>			
Advisory assistance to developing African universities		15,000	15,000
<b>United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program</b>			
Support for faculty and leader interchange		64,000	61,000
<b>Waterford School (Swaziland)</b>			
Construction of classrooms, dormitories, and staff housing		50,000	75,000
<b>West African Examinations Council</b>			
Staff training in educational testing		118,366	52,459
<b>West African Linguistic Society</b>			
Expansion of language research		25,000	
CONGO			
<b>National School of Law and Administration</b>			
Civil service and magistrate training	300,000	272,974	299,402
EAST AFRICA			
<b>Alliance High School (Kenya)</b>			
Expansion of science facilities		66,429	
<b>East Africa, University of</b>			
Postgraduate economics research and training		58,353	105,414
University-wide development		8,149	11,851
Staff exchange within the university		(3,963)	3,963
<b>East African Academy</b>			
Social science research information center		22,763	56,414
<b>Ecological research and conferences on wildlife</b>			
East Africa, University of		47,350	
Tanzania National Parks	110,000	110,000	
<b>Family Planning Association of Kenya</b>			
Attitude studies of selected groups	28,000		28,000
<b>Sociolinguistic survey in East Africa</b>			
California, University of (Los Angeles)	(17,400)	81,595	7,600
East Africa, University of	(39,142)	57,858	
<b>Tanzania, United Republic of</b>			
Development of civil service training center			49,303
<b>Uganda Development Corporation</b>			
Advisory and training services in industrial project appraisal and investment management		94,690	
<b>Uganda, Republic of</b>			
School language research and training unit		29,900	
<b>University College (Nairobi)</b>			
Capital construction for the Social Science Division	14,000	14,000	
Master's degree program in the biology of conservation	76,000	28,500	47,500
ETHIOPIA			
<b>American Library Association</b>			
Library development at Haile Selassie I University		60,000	33,000
<b>Haile Selassie I University</b>			
Academic and administrative development		240,820	110,347
Development of law faculty		108,000	77,000
GHANA			
<b>Ghana, Government of</b>			
Consultants on government reform, civil service training, and assistance to new staff college	204,000	129,690	195,899

American law schools to advance African legal education. The Foundation also provided consultants on manpower, finance, economic planning, and other development-related fields. As many African nations acquired competence in basic government management, the Foundation began to give increased assistance in new fields such as family planning and agriculture.

In the Arab Middle East, the Foundation has supported educational institutions, and training and research in economic planning. It has provided consultants in a variety of fields including linguistics, management, and the training of business leaders. In Israel, the Foundation has supported research related to educational and economic development and research in reproductive physiology.

The Foundation has also encouraged and aided the establishment of regional resources such as the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan, Nigeria, (see page 75) and the Arid Lands Agricultural Program based in Lebanon. The centers are designed to meet the needs of many countries with similar development problems and, at the same time, serve as training institutions for local technicians and scientists.

**Education and Research.** Illustrative of the shortage of manpower training facilities in most African countries was the urgent need in Ethiopia ten years ago for teachers, scientists, administrators, and doctors. Yet the total enrollment in seven colleges and faculties was less than 1,000 students in a country of 20 million people.

To meet the need for an institution of higher education that could provide the skilled manpower the country required, the government created a national university, Haile Selassie I University, in 1961.

Since then, the government has spent substantial sums to construct a modern campus with libraries, classrooms, laboratories, and dormitories. Four new colleges and faculties were added, including law, business administration, and medicine. An increasing number of Ethiopians—almost half the 522 staff total—teach a full-time student body of 4,600. And the government is providing a growing annual budget for the university, now approximately \$5 million.

The Foundation has assisted the university, particularly in strengthening the law faculty and in university planning and administration. This year, the Foundation continued advisory assistance, including an American academic vice president who will serve until his Ethiopian successor returns from training in the United States in early 1971. Project specialists were also provided to the university library, and Foundation consultants worked with Ethiopian architects in preparing a plan for further physical development of the university.

In Nigeria, Africa's most populous country (estimated at approximately 62 million), the Foundation has assisted the University of Nigeria and the Universities of Lagos, Ibadan, and Ahmadu Bello. In addition, it has helped establish and upgrade specialized institutions for training public administrators and technicians and improve curriculum and teacher training in secondary schools.

One of the country's principal training complexes is the Kaduna Polytechnic, which serve the six northern states. Its eight schools train civil servants in social welfare and community and cooperative development and technicians in textile production, electronics, and irrigation methods. To help train additional faculty for the school, a Foundation grant this year provided study abroad for teaching interns and for senior faculty.

In the United Arab Republic, the Foundation granted funds for a national computer center for scientific research and training at Cairo University. Established with previous Foundation support, the center serves the country's five national universities and private and government research agencies. It is also used for graduate training and research in statistics. Manned by a highly trained staff, the center already operates fourteen to sixteen hours daily. It has trained more than 1,000 students in subjects ranging from the four basic computer languages to systems analysis and linear programming. Specialists from five other Arab countries have attended courses at the center.

Equipment purchased with the new grant will help to double the central processing

Economic advisory services	45,000	
Establishment of a productivity center	78,600	(20,199)
<b>Ghana, University of</b>		
Institute of Statistical, Social, and Economic Research	100,000	75,000
Staff development and senior faculty housing	61,390	53,690
<b>Harvard University</b>		
Technical and training assistance for economic development planning	<b>654,200</b>	654,200
GUINEA		
<b>Guinea, Government of</b>		
National Institute of Research and Documentation	3,810	3,950
IVORY COAST		
<b>Ivory Coast, Republic of the</b>		
Training of agricultural agents		30,000
LIBERIA		
<b>Associated Colleges of the Midwest</b>		
Strengthening of Cuttington College	30,000	59,000
<b>Cuttington College</b>		
Scholarship loan-work plan	30,000	60,000
NIGERIA		
<b>Ahmadu Bello University</b>		
Center for Islamic Studies		129,900
Expansion of Nigerian staff	84,092	72,608
<b>Council on Legal Education</b>		
Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers	7,178	84,322
<b>Ibadan, University of</b>		
Behavioral science research and training	147,000	
General university and faculty development	12,000	323,598
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research	70,000	30,000
<b>Ife, Provisional Council of the University of</b>		
Seminar on National Unity	14,000	
Staff development	42,680	207,320
Research and training in teaching of Yoruba and English	<b>120,000</b>	23,372
		96,628
<b>Institute of International Education</b>		
Fellowships for Nigerian economic planners	10,000	
<b>Kaduna Polytechnic</b>		
Teaching internships and training fellowships	<b>67,000</b>	67,000
<b>Lagos, University of</b>		
Comparative Education Center	192,670	183,526
Maternal and child health program related to family planning	135,000	
Research on repatriation	720	
Staff development	80,432	89,332
<b>National Universities Commission</b>		
Coordination of Nigerian university development	20,000	16,044
<b>Nigeria, Government of</b>		
Advisory and research assistance to manpower program	58,521	77,388
Consultants to planning unit	72,266	298,207
Development of Institute of Administration		95,076
International conference on government marketing boards	<b>16,000</b>	16,000
Pilot project in rural development		346,764
Replacement of textbooks and teaching equipment for war-damaged University of Nigeria	<b>280,000</b>	95,004
Technical education	22,717	16,882
<b>Nigeria, University of</b>		
Development of Faculty of Education		110,000
Economic Development Institute		82,500
<b>Nigerian Institute of Management</b>		
Seminars and publications on management	90,996	4,004
<b>Northern Nigeria, Government of</b>		
Establishment of a credit institution	74,785	34,439
Expansion of Staff Development Centre	5,107	57,865
Vocational improvement centers	40,800	15,200



*Students at Ghana's Government Institute for Management and Public Administration play a game to learn techniques of solving problems through group cooperation. Students separated from each other by panels are allowed to communicate by memo only and must exchange wooden pieces of differing shapes to form a square. Assisted by the Foundation, the institute is the major Ghanaian agency for advanced training of public officials.*

unit capacity. The grant also covers the purchase of library equipment and training abroad for staff.

**Development Planning and Management.** The Foundation has responded to several requests for assistance in strengthening centers for advanced training of professional managers and administrators, who are urgently needed to make effective use of African and Middle Eastern natural and human resources and to manage increasingly complex economies.

In Morocco, for example, the Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen received support for its Institute of Executive Management Training, which offers seminars and conferences on modern business practices. It also conducts research and prepares case studies and related teaching materials on Moroccan commercial and industrial growth. The institute has more requests for participation in the seminars than it can handle, and the Foundation grant will facilitate expansion of the program to include such subjects as computer use, marketing, and cost controls.

One of the earliest Foundation programs of assistance to management education and development began in Turkey in 1954 with a grant to the University of Istanbul for the establishment of a business administration institute. Since then, support has gone to various nonprofit organizations sponsored by the business community, culminating this year in a \$200,000 grant to the newly created Management Education Foundation. This organization coordinates the efforts of various centers of advanced training for business teachers. It also supplements teachers' salaries to make schools more competitive with private industry for the services of the best instructors, and under-

takes research on new teaching materials, curriculum, and other management education needs. To encourage support from business and industry for the project, the grant requires matching contributions.

Development management and planning have a different thrust in Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland, which became fully independent only in the last five years. These countries are among the smallest in Africa (the populations, respectively, are 1,000,000, 629,000, and 375,000), and need more trained personnel in administration and planning to develop their mineral, tourist, and industrial potential. The Foundation made available experts to assist the three countries in improving public services, especially in Botswana, where recent discoveries of copper, nickel, and diamonds enhance prospects of economic progress.

Continuing to support economic and administrative cooperation among African countries, the Foundation this year provided assistance to a major regional organization, the East African Community, composed of Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya. Established in 1968, the community pools such services as posts and telegraphs, harbors, railroads, and collection of income taxes and external customs duties. The Foundation provided specialists and advisors to the community's East African Development Bank, East African Staff College, and East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization in transportation, budget and fiscal matters, and manpower training.

**Population.** Foundation support for family-planning programs, training and research in reproductive biology, and demography reflected the increasing concern of many Middle East and African governments with rapid population growth.

A \$355,500 grant went to the Population Council for continued support of a North African regional program in family planning. Under the grant, the council will provide advisors in public health, demography, and family planning to government agencies in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. For example, in Tunisia, whose population of nearly five million will double in twenty-five years at the present rate of growth, a public health

<b>Southern Illinois University</b>			
English-language training in Nigeria		40,000	100,000
<b>Training, research, and publication on Nigerian affairs</b>			
Eastern Nigeria Library Board			16,660
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs			118,000
<b>Western Nigeria, Government of</b>			
Institute of Administration at University of Ife		71,437	14,314
Vocational curricula at Aiyeloro High School		65,681	129,894
SENEGAL			
<b>Dakar, University of</b>			
Faculty exchange and research on African law		19,574	
Preparation of West African atlas		9,450	60,179
SUDAN			
<b>Khartoum, University of</b>			
Economic, social, and agricultural development research		17,000	61,500
ZAMBIA			
<b>Zambia, Republic of</b>			
Local government training at the National Institute of Public Administration	(5,198)	4,548	
<b>Zambia, University of</b>			
Teaching materials and American staff assistance			221,190
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>			
<b>Population Council</b>			
Advisory assistance, research, and training in family planning	355,500	220,000	355,500
ALGERIA			
<b>Algeria, Republic of</b>			
English-language program at University of Algiers		100,000	100,000
Secretarial and accountancy training			3,175
MOROCCO			
<b>Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen</b>			
Seminars and conferences on modern business practices	70,000	30,000	40,000
<b>Morocco, Kingdom of</b>			
Agricultural training		11,000	
Consultant and specialist assistance for development of family-planning program	41,000	41,000	
Moroccan School of Administration		24,000	132,000
TUNISIA			
<b>National School of Administration</b>			
Training and research in public administration		64,890	103,056
<b>Tunis, University of</b>			
Center of Economic and Social Research		48,500	77,000
<b>Tunisia, Republic of</b>			
Agricultural training		258,013	156,343
English-language textbook development		10,410	24,590
Manpower personnel training		34,077	63,923
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>			
<b>American Friends of the Middle East</b>			
Educational counseling and student placement	160,000	120,000	160,000
<b>Ariel Foundation (London)</b>			
Conference on Arab-Western relations	31,000	31,000	
<b>International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center</b>			
Consultants and technical assistance in the United Arab Republic and North Africa		73,990	33,054
<b>Middle East Studies Association</b>			
General support		18,000	4,000
<b>North Carolina, University of</b>			
Teheran seminar in family-planning communications	74,050	74,050	

<b>Rand Corporation</b>			
Study of economic development in the Middle East	63,000	63,000	
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>			
Training of science educators in Arab countries			72,198
Training in university management for students and administrators from the Middle East and other developing regions	163,000	43,500	163,000
IRAQ			
<b>Baghdad, University of</b>			
Training and research in public administration and economics		(38,262)	305,962
Training of library staff		(37,071)	37,071
<b>Iraq-American Educational Association</b>			
English-language training seminars at Baghdad College			21,750
<b>Iraq, Republic of (Ministry of Education)</b>			
English-language teaching in public schools			46,820
ISRAEL			
<b>Israel Foundations Trustees</b>			
Research related to Israeli development, including agriculture, social sciences, and medicine	750,000	525,000	225,000
JORDAN			
<b>Arab Development Society</b>			
Development of agricultural resources of the Jordan Valley	150,000	100,000	50,000
<b>Bir Zeit College</b>			
Instructional materials and science teacher training		46,000	102,000
<b>Jordan, Government of</b>			
Civil service classification and pay plan			52,000
Compilation of data on labor force	70,000	35,000	35,000
Establishment of junior business college			99
Institute of Public Administration	60,000	88,150	27,850
Jordan Development Board		34,000	28,000
<b>Jordan, University of</b>			
Development of library facilities		27,000	22,500
Faculty of Economics and Commerce		99,000	90,000
LEBANON			
<b>American University of Beirut</b>			
Introduction of new management techniques		52,500	
Master's degree program in development administration	200,000	116,100	218,550
Science education center			91,000
<b>Association for Social Action</b>			
Strengthening of Amiliyah Vocational Institute		28,000	17,000
<b>Beirut College for Women</b>			
Strengthening academic program and college administration	36,400	36,400	
<b>Industry Institute</b>			
Training of professional staff	(182,428)		
<b>Lebanese University</b>			
Law and political science programs		29,000	215,000
<b>Lebanon, Republic of</b>			
Construction of facilities at Arid Lands Agricultural Development project headquarters		58,188	46,307
Regional training center in foreign affairs		(22,055)	93,055
Science and mathematics programs		59,000	
Training of professional civil service staff		62,000	71,000
Vocational and technical education		(2,163)	2,163
SYRIA			
<b>Aleppo, University of</b>			
Development of agriculture and science faculties		30,000	357,126
<b>Syria, Government of</b>			
Agricultural programs and rural teacher training			20,133
TURKEY			
<b>Development of management in business and industry</b>			
Economic Development Foundation of Turkey		13,000	65,858
Management Education Foundation	200,000	24,300	175,700
Turkish Management Association		131,000	174,000

doctor will work directly with the government's family-planning agency and a demographer will help develop a statistical service.

A grant for research in reproductive physiology and family planning went to Al Azhar University in Cairo. This is the latest in a series made by the Foundation to population research and training centers in the United Arab Republic since 1965, when the government assigned high priority to reducing the national birth rate.

Scientists at Al Azhar are studying the effect of hormonal antifertility agents on humans and animals afflicted with bilharziasis, one of Egypt's most prevalent diseases. The grant covers biochemical and histological equipment, postdoctoral training, fellowships, and library materials.

In Turkey, the Hacettepe Science Center received a supplementary grant for its Institute of Population Studies. The institute was established with Foundation assistance in 1967 and has since developed into Turkey's principal research and training resource in social science and demography. The first class of two-year master's degree students was graduated in 1969. Besides course work, the institute sponsors conferences, maintains an information and documentation center, and has published monographs on Turkish demographic matters. The grant provides advanced study fellowships for staff members, partial support of research, seminars, and publication expenses.

**Regional Understanding.** The need for improved relations between U.S. and Middle Eastern leaders has intensified under the growing political tensions in the region. To promote closer cooperation on issues of common interest, a grant went to the Ariel Foundation for a conference in London on Arab-Western relations, which brought together a group of interested and concerned Americans, Britons, and Arabs.

The Foundation also assisted one of a series of meetings on Africa sponsored by the Johns Hopkins University. The participants were journalists, businessmen, area specialists, and members of the British Parliament and the Congress.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

When the Foundation began working in Latin America some ten years ago, it concentrated on assisting university modernization and expansion of academic resources for training and research, and on relating them to national social and economic development. At that time, the universities were beginning to break away from the traditional emphasis on classical aspects of law, philosophy, medicine, and literature and to introduce contemporary disciplines and technological studies. In response to requests from both Latin American government agencies and educational institutions, grants were made for the creation of general studies programs cutting across faculty barriers and for the creation of science and mathematics departments at several Latin American universities. At the same time, the Foundation provided advisory and consultant assistance, advanced training for faculty, and salary supplements to strengthen the practice of full-time service by faculty.

Latin universities have begun to achieve sustained growth with support from both local agencies and international sources like the Inter-American Development Bank; for example, public expenditures for education now are generally exceeded only by military budgets. Accordingly, the Foundation has widened its efforts to address the region's needs in agriculture, education and social science research, population, and development planning and management.

Increasingly, the Foundation's activities are directed to selected institutions whose work affects several countries that share the same developmental problems as well as common cultural, social, and linguistic characteristics.

**Education and Research.** Latin American educational institutions are under increasing pressure at every level—from grade school to the universities—for more places in the classroom, for more and better-trained teachers, for improved textbooks and modern equipment, and for preparation of a growing number of highly skilled professionals in engineering, the natural and social sciences, and administration. Through support of research, training of specialists, and develop-

<b>Economic and Social Studies Conference Board</b>			
Conferences of Turkish leaders on economic and social questions	1,960	16,740	39,820
<b>Hacettepe Science Center Foundation</b>			
English-language program			12,205
Training and research in population and demography	307,000	99,948	343,952
Undergraduate science program			40,000
<b>Istanbul University</b>			
Social science training and research		13,550	
<b>Middle East Technical University</b>			
Biology teaching and research			167,000
Computing center			177,537
Graduate mathematics and science programs		128,640	257,242
Strengthening Department of Social Sciences			71,000
Training in restoration of historic monuments		76,000	138,000
<b>Robert College</b>			
Curriculum studies		30,000	
Economic research and teaching in collaboration with Hacettepe University	211,300	62,100	149,200
Preparation of English-language teaching materials	3,750	17,000	3,750
<b>Scientific and Technical Research Council</b>			
Ankara University physics curriculum		20,000	10,000
Graduate training in basic sciences		88,314	142,469
<b>Turkish Education Foundation</b>			
Educational research and scholarship administration		6,000	7,000
<b>Turkish Social Science Association</b>			
Study of urban social change		1,946	3,464
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC			
<b>American Research Center in Egypt</b>			
Fellowships for Americans specializing in Egyptian and Middle Eastern studies	30,000	30,000	
<b>American University in Cairo</b>			
English-language teaching program	258,000		258,000
Population training at Social Research Center			186,000
Training in administration and business management		103,200	89,800
Visiting professors from Egyptian universities			165,000
Workshop on Middle East resettlement projects	40,000	20,000	20,000
<b>United Arab Republic, Government of</b>			
Central Agency for Organization and Administration		29,000	
General Organization for Aquatic Resources		36,000	32,000
Institute of Statistical Studies and Research			80,000
Scientific Computation Center	100,000	32,674	104,257
Supreme Council for Family Planning			48,000
Training and research in reproductive biology	149,000	46,000	209,928
	<b>12,021,319</b>	<b>12,225,511</b>	<b>16,703,367</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>			
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>			
Internships for Latin American university administrators		67,605	7,329
<b>Center for Inter-American Relations</b>			
Seminars, exhibits, and other programs to stimulate North American interest in Latin American affairs and culture	500,000	243,750	456,250
<b>Colorado, University of</b>			
Preparation of biology texts for Latin American high schools		48,750	
<b>Fund for Overseas Research Grants and Education</b>			
Research awards to young scientists and engineers		55,000	
<b>IAPA Technical Center</b>			
Technical assistance for newspapers affiliated with the Inter-American Press Association	150,000	60,000	90,000
<b>Interamerican Planning Society</b>			
Quarterly <i>Review</i> and other publications	80,000	20,000	60,000
<b>Research and training in demography and reproductive biology</b>			
Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction	40,000	27,000	13,000

Latin American Demographic Center		73,052	4,571
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools		75,000	25,000
Pan American Health Organization		59,650	400,350
<b>Resources for the Future</b>			
Advisory assistance, research, and teaching on natural resource economics in Latin American institutions		25,000	134,788
<b>Stanford University</b>			
Development of industrial engineering studies and research in Latin American institutions	100,000		100,000
Graduate training in education for Latin Americans		132,500	185,500
Research on law and development in Latin America	19,000		19,000
<b>ARGENTINA</b>			
<b>Advisory services and training in agriculture and education</b>			
Institute of International Education		254,817	108,214
National University of the South		32,297	97,052
<b>Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences</b>			
Master's degree program in agricultural economics	46,000		46,000
<b>Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials</b>			
Science curriculum development and research			11,000
<b>Bariloche Foundation</b>			
Development of model institution of higher learning		40,000	
<b>Buenos Aires, University of</b>			
Science library and closed circuit television			40,500
<b>El Salvador, University of</b>			
Research and training in reproductive biology		134,900	17,850
<b>International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center</b>			
Cooperative project for corn and wheat production	200,000	56,716	207,563
<b>National Atomic Energy Commission</b>			
Department of Metallurgy		25,000	15,000
<b>National Council for Scientific and Technical Research</b>			
Science teacher training and curriculum development in secondary schools		33,750	151,250
<b>Research in economics, business, and public administration</b>			
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research		28,114	56,501
Institute for Development of Executives		26,012	
<b>Torcuato Di Tella Institute</b>			
General support for social science center	2,100,000	2,275,000	100,000
Latin American Council of Social Sciences		15,000	30,000
Research on education		27,500	22,500
Research on marginal populations		6,300	414
<b>BRAZIL</b>			
<b>Bahia, Federal University of</b>			
Training and studies in reproductive biology	410,000	87,178	426,958
Training for secondary school language teachers	39,000	4,750	39,000
<b>Brazilian Foundation for the Development of Science Teaching</b>			
Development of science teaching materials	194,000	98,000	96,000
<b>Carlos Chagas Foundation</b>			
Testing for university admission		10,000	
<b>Federal Technical School Celso Suckow da Fonseca</b>			
Center for vocational-technical education	182,000	112,250	103,996
<b>Getulio Vargas Foundation</b>			
Educational testing center for secondary schools		108,304	120,162
Research and staff development at Brazilian Institute of Economics		81,600	26,300
São Paulo School of Business Administration		103,222	86,319
Teaching materials in business and public administration		20,600	
<b>National Bank for Economic Development</b>			
Management training and research	119,000	132,383	617
<b>Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul</b>			
Training for secondary school teachers	114,000	143,500	114,000
<b>Research and training in agriculture and economics</b>			
Brazil, Government of		105,049	344,487

ment of new approaches and programs, the Foundation this year sought to assist Latin American educators and institutions in their work toward change.

For example, the University of the Valley, in Cali, Colombia, received \$180,000 to help launch the first attack in Latin America on the universal problem of preparing children from poor and illiterate homes to cope with the demands of a formal education system geared to the middle and upper classes. This pilot program takes groups of three-year-old children through four years of preschool learning and development of social competence under improved conditions of nutrition and health care. The progress of these children will be followed in the regular school system by university pediatricians, child psychologists, and educators. A visiting committee of Latin and North American specialists in preschool education will provide continuing advisory assistance and help disseminate the results of the project in other countries.

The University of the Valley also received a grant for an instructional resources center to develop new methodology and curricula for training science teachers and to extend their use to other divisions of the university. Increased student participation in the learning process and the elimination of rote learning are the principal goals of the project.

Colombia's national campaign for social integration received funds for research and evaluation of a literacy and citizenship training program for slum dwellers. Televised instruction is given at some 100 reception centers in Bogotá, each of which enrolls from twenty-five to thirty men and women. Plans are under way to expand to 1,200 centers, enrolling 30,000 adults, in cities throughout Colombia by 1972. The program is part of a national effort to open access to education and social and economic opportunity for the disadvantaged.

Further support went to the prime source of innovation in science education in Brazil, the Foundation for the Development of Science Teaching (FUNBEC). Since it began in 1952, this center has achieved an international reputation for its work in preparing and disseminating science teaching

materials. It has translated and published physics, biology, chemistry, and mathematics textbooks and manufactured an array of laboratory equipment for experiments in the classroom and at home. FUNBEC will use its new grant to develop texts and kits for primary schools, using conservation as a central theme and illustrating principles of personal hygiene, public health, and agriculture. For junior high schools, FUNBEC will prepare a combined chemistry and physics curriculum.

**Agriculture.** The Foundation assists Latin American agricultural efforts ranging from the introduction of modern technology and high-yield crops to the training of agricultural managers and policy-makers.

Research to raise yields and increase livestock production is carried out by international agricultural institutes supported by the Foundation (see page 75). In addition, the Foundation is assisting research and training in the production of sorghum in Brazil's Northeast, where 30 million people with an average annual income of \$150 live in the largest concentration of poverty in the Western Hemisphere. Although 65 per cent of the region's population works in agriculture, it still depends on shipments of food from other parts of Brazil. Sorghum is a versatile cereal, with some strains high in protein, suitable for humans or livestock consumption. Only small quantities of sorghum have been produced in Brazil, but research may help it perform as well there as it has in other parts of the world with similar climatic conditions.

The Federal University of Ceará received a \$149,000 grant to introduce strains from world sorghum collections. University scientists will screen the strains for local adaptability and conduct research on local agricultural practices. At the same time, staff members will undergo advanced training abroad in plant genetics and animal nutrition.

Among many Foundation-assisted institutions specializing in training of agricultural economists and rural sociologists is the National Agrarian University of Peru. The university is making substantial progress in building up a graduate program that meets international standards of quality and a

Brazilian Academy of Sciences		(6,760)	6,760
Ceará, Federal University of Minas Gerais, State of	270,000	71,000	270,000
Paraná, Federal University of Purdue University		22,500	60,000
São Paulo, State of	260,000	(62,478)	62,478
São Paulo, University of		48,404	260,000
Vicosa, Federal University of	106,000		65,702
	406,000	85,568	106,000
			452,927
<b>Research and training in the social sciences</b>			
Brazilian Society for Instruction	348,000	219,500	433,500
Ceará, Federal University of Guanabara, University of the State of Minas Gerais, Federal University of Pernambuco, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of São Paulo, University of		65,017	93,393
		251	335,416
		260,166	195,787
	87,000	27,327	59,673
	108,000	58,000	50,000
		139,340	204,860
<b>Research on government</b>			
Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration		39,113	94,727
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of		55,817	113,770
<b>Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of</b>			
Graduate training center in linguistics		81,561	229,439
Graduate training in the sciences		74,712	65,288
Research in reproductive biology	54,000	92,780	
Teaching and research in social anthropology	305,000	99,603	307,289
<b>São Paulo, University of</b>			
Chemistry laboratory equipment	24,000	30,816	(596)
Establishment of closed-circuit television	(20,000)		
Marine and fisheries research and training	(45,000)	46,203	54,483
Training and research in the social sciences		72,000	141,000
<b>Society for Family Welfare</b>			
Experiments and research in family planning	310,000	116,206	216,064
CARIBBEAN			
<b>Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican agriculture</b>			
Association for Development		61,872	2,046
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"		995	(7,553)
<b>Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes</b>			
Research and information exchange on higher education		25,000	10,000
<b>Puerto Rico, University of</b>			
Research in economics and government	(163)	3,577	
<b>West Indies, University of the</b>			
Eastern Caribbean planning and public administration			113,978
Institute of Social and Economic Research		177,084	103,625
Linguistics and language teaching	12,000	63,102	73,898
Management education	(22,858)	46,853	26,980
School of Agriculture		55,000	
CENTRAL AMERICA			
<b>Costa Rica, University of</b>			
Teacher education program		141,815	
Family-planning training		50,000	
<b>Pan American School of Agriculture</b>			
Guarantee fund for student loans			100,000
<b>Valley, University of the (Guatemala)</b>			
Training and extension work in educational testing	60,000		60,000
CHILE			
<b>Chile, Republic of</b>			
Center for Educational Improvement		(554)	21,386
<b>Chile, University of</b>			
Center of Biology of Reproduction		58,000	100,000
Development of regional college system			108,975
Graduate training in economics and administration		1,794	20,586
<b>Institute of International Education</b>			
Comprehensive development of University of Chile	900,000	600,000	300,000
Improvement of teacher-training schools		149,126	106,575
Research in agricultural economics	50,000	50,000	

<b>International Legal Center</b>			
Modernization of Chilean university law curricula	<b>430,000</b>	232,950	320,000
<b>Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences</b>			
Graduate training in the social sciences		40,000	
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>			
Research and training for Chile's national planning program	<b>140,000</b>	148,950	55,450
<b>Minnesota, University of</b>			
Advisory assistance for development of University of Concepción		10,950	10,350
Training of agricultural production specialists	<b>113,000</b>		290,200
<b>Pontifical Catholic University of Chile</b>			
Center for educational research and economics teaching		25,220	
Office of Planning and Development		3,151	3,820
Research and training in agricultural economics	<b>200,000</b>		200,000
Research and training in urban development	<b>260,000</b>	51,112	239,970
<b>Valparaiso, Catholic University of</b>			
Business school development		58,012	28,973
COLOMBIA			
<b>Andes, University of the</b>			
Academic development, planning, and fund raising		28,500	
Graduate economics program		23,500	60,200
Undergraduate program at School of Engineering		25,000	98,700
<b>Antioquia, University of</b>			
Faculty study abroad		60,000	40,000
<b>Association for the Reform of Legal Education</b>			
Modernization of legal education		198,350	108,650
<b>Colombia, National University of</b>			
Central library development		29,035	17,367
Economics teaching and research		78,423	123,871
Graduate program in mathematics	<b>6,000</b>	82,048	103,053
<b>Colombia, Republic of</b>			
Development and evaluation of educational television	<b>123,000</b>	27,845	95,155
<b>Colombian Agricultural Institute</b>			
Advisory assistance, training, research, and extension	<b>256,000</b>	336,563	264,185
<b>Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine</b>			
Fellowships in population studies	<b>127,000</b>		127,000
<b>Colombian Pedagogical Institute</b>			
Research on education	<b>186,000</b>		186,000
<b>International Center of Tropical Agriculture</b>			
Research and training in production of tropical crops and animal husbandry	<b>500,000</b>		500,000
<b>Valley, University of the</b>			
Division of Sciences and Faculty of Engineering	<b>306</b>	30,155	6,636
Modernization of science and education instruction	<b>110,000</b>		110,000
Office of Planning and Development		3,550	4,984
Research and training in preschool education of urban children	<b>180,000</b>		180,000
ECUADOR			
<b>Association of Ecuadorean Faculties of Medicine</b>			
Research and training in population	<b>34,000</b>	17,000	17,000
MEXICO			
<b>Academy of Scientific Research</b>			
Development of science		16,500	16,000
<b>Agricultural education, extension, and research</b>			
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	<b>733,982</b>	743,819	
Iowa State University		126,536	44,650
National School of Agriculture		248,329	172,462
United Mexican States		52,420	85,583
<b>Center for Educational Studies</b>			
Research and training in educational policy			50,000

research program that contributes to solving Peru's rural development problems. Undergraduate enrollment in economics and sociology has increased by 40 per cent; a graduate program in agricultural economics has been established; research has been expanded, and thirty-three staff members, some of whom are now in key government economic policy positions, have received high-level training. Building on previous Foundation support, a \$200,000 grant went to the university to enable staff members to complete master's and Ph.D. requirements, to strengthen the graduate program, and to assist economic research.

**Population.** At the present rate of growth, Latin America's population will double in about twenty-four years, a prospect that is arousing growing concern and requests for Foundation assistance in coping with the problem. This assistance concentrates largely on research in reproductive biology, where considerable Latin American competence already exists, and on training in demographic and social aspects of population growth.

The Federal University of Bahia (Brazil), where a team of specialists has developed important clinical research techniques, received \$410,000 to continue studies of the reproductive process. The team pioneered a technique to record motility in the fallopian tube and made the first recording of ovarian contractility. These have resulted in significant observations of the effects of hormones and drugs on tubal and uterine activity. Other studies have led to a better understanding of new and traditional contraceptive devices and compounds such as the silastic implant, the weekly pill, the copper-coated intrauterine device, and progesterone injections. The grant provides for seminars, internships, and advanced-study fellowships as well as for research and the development of new contraceptive compounds and antifertility drugs.

Assistance also went to the Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction, the principal agency for communication among Latin American scientists in reproductive biology. The grant provides for continuation of biennial

conferences, a series of short seminars, and fellowships for seminar participants.

### Development Planning and Management.

The Foundation's aim in assisting training and research in the social sciences is to help provide centers and individual leadership in analysis and decisions that will stimulate economic and social progress in Latin America.

A typical outgrowth of this concern is the Foundation's long-term support for strengthening the economics profession in Brazil. Grants have assisted the development of graduate teaching and research and the advanced training of promising young economists. Since 1960, Brazil has greatly expanded its capacity for economic analysis and training from bachelor's-level programs in economics to five master's-degree programs. In the mid-seventies, the first Ph.D. program in Brazil is scheduled to be established at the University of São Paulo.

As the number of economists and economics teaching centers grew, so did the need for a body to coordinate the activities of individual institutions and help increase the productivity of the profession. To carry out these aims, six institutions, partially assisted by the Foundation, established the Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics. This year, a \$106,000 grant was made, to be administered by the University of São Paulo and used by the association, to help young scholars complete their doctoral dissertations, to assist research by new Ph.D.s, and to cover honoraria of senior visiting professors.

Another long-range Foundation program has been support of the Torcuato di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires, one of the strongest concentrations in the social science disciplines and professions in Latin America. The institute this year received \$2.1 million for an endowment fund to provide a base of long-term financial stability. Since its founding in 1958 by heirs of an Argentine industrial pioneer, the institute has established centers of economics, social research, urban and regional planning, and public administration as well as three arts centers. The social studies centers, which are

<b>Foundation for Population Studies</b> Training, evaluation, and informational services for family-planning programs	100,000		100,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b> Agribusiness research in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean	100,000		100,000
Training for administrators of the National Autonomous University of Mexico	18,000	18,000	
<b>Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching</b> Training institutes, symposia, research, and publications in theoretical and applied linguistics	100,000	13,000	87,000
<b>Mexico, College of</b> Seminar in demography		13,500	
Teaching and research in social sciences and humanities	300,000	112,500	187,500
<b>Mexico, National Autonomous University of</b> Teaching and research in sciences and engineering		218,760	131,250
<b>Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies</b> Graduate science and engineering fellowships		147,109	
Training and research in agribusiness		94,090	
<b>National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering</b> Faculty training in engineering schools	75,000		75,000
<b>Research and training in reproductive biology and demography</b> Hospital of Nutritional Diseases		55,000	
Mexican Institute of Social Security	500,000	545,000	25,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	100,000	58,000	42,000
Woman's Hospital		7,960	75,392
<b>Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books</b> Dissemination of information on academic books		25,000	15,000
PERU			
<b>Agrarian University</b> Agricultural economics and rural sociology	200,000	56,384	158,621
Strengthening of Faculty of Sciences		32,167	115,600
<b>Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University</b> Improvement of teaching and research in basic sciences	50,000	35,325	14,675
<b>Center of Studies in Population and Development</b> Advanced training abroad and research		28,704	8,393
<b>Central Reserve Bank of Peru</b> Extension program in economics for universities	53,200	45,080	61,034
<b>Geophysical Institute of Peru</b> Doctoral fellowships		20,000	24,000
<b>National Engineering University</b> Curricular and administrative improvement		13,000	46,400
<b>Pontifical Catholic University of Peru</b> Campus planning and language equipment	(1,882)	59,678	67,191
General development		60,474	41,748
Modernization of law faculty			
<b>San Marcos, National University of</b> Establishment of language teaching service		28,000	1,862
Modernization of university administration			178,000
VENEZUELA			
<b>Central University of Venezuela</b> Research and training in science and engineering		34,917	
<b>Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital</b> Training in family planning for medical and paramedical personnel		23,000	28,000
<b>Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration</b> Business and public administration program	320,000	340,584	277,284
<b>National Fund for Agricultural and Livestock Research</b> Agricultural study and training		63,396	

<b>Venezuela, Republic of</b> Educational research and development		257,000	281,000
<b>LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES</b>			
<b>British efforts in Latin American development</b>			
Royal Institute of International Affairs		14,000	42,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	160,000	37,912	224,900
<b>Brookings Institution</b>			
Research on Latin American economic and political development	470,000	222,400	247,600
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>			
Research on Latin American political development			32,500
<b>Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</b>			
Conferences among Western Hemisphere leaders on mutual problems		16,000	56,800
<b>Cuban and Caribbean studies</b>			
Illinois, University of		67,000	43,000
Miami, University of		50,000	
Yale University			150,000
<b>Florida, University of</b>			
Research and training in tropical animal production		58,750	39,167
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Research and training in Latin American educational development	220,000	166,700	386,600
<b>Institute of International Education</b>			
Council on Higher Education in the American Republics		15,000	
Latin American Studies Association		15,000	35,000
Graduate fellowships for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,175,000	500,000	675,000
<b>International Association for Cultural Freedom</b>			
Monthly journal, <i>Mundo Nuevo</i>		42,500	13,750
<b>League of Women Voters</b>			
Civic development activities in Latin America		35,000	26,250
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>			
Symposia on biological research in Latin America			64,000
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>			
Fellowships, research, and internship awards	550,000	210,000	550,000
<b>Studies of Latin America</b>			
Harvard University	(31,949)	(31,949)	
Kansas, University of		76,822	52,478
Michigan, University of		150,000	150,000
Vanderbilt University		68,249	164,247
Wisconsin, University of		75,000	175,000
	<u>15,361,636</u>	<u>14,861,759</u>	<u>17,604,428</u>
<b>POPULATION</b>			
<b>International Planned Parenthood Federation</b>			
Development of Western Hemisphere staff			150,000
<b>Population Council</b>			
General support	2,000,000	2,500,000	
Information service for family-planning administrators	500,000	25,000	500,000
Primate facility in Bio-Medical Division			970,000
Research program of Weizmann Institute (Israel)		150,000	93,500
<b>POPULATION STUDIES</b>			
<b>Mid-career fellowships in population</b>			
California, University of (Berkeley)	1,540		1,540
Princeton University	400	400	
<b>Population Reference Bureau</b>			
Dissemination of information on population		196,000	16,000
<b>Student Medical Association</b>			
Conference on population explosion	20,000	20,000	
<b>Training and research in population</b>			
Brown University	110,603	29,057	107,485
California, University of (Berkeley)	17,600	58,749	533,592
Chicago, University of		350,264	289,758

comparable to those of the Brookings Institution in the United States, collaborate with universities and research institutions.

### International Institutes of Agriculture

A world network of international agricultural research and training institutes continued to receive Foundation support. The aim is to help the developing countries increase the quality, availability, and reliability of food production. Funded jointly with the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Kellogg Foundation, and others, these institutions conduct research to improve the productivity of wheat, rice, maize, and other staples. They help train agricultural scientists and production specialists, and make available seed and technical assistance. In 1970, Ford Foundation grants to the institutes for capital construction and operating expenses totaled \$6,593,982.

**Maize and Wheat Improvement.** The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), located at Chapingo, Mexico, concentrates on research, training, and outreach programs in wheat, maize, and triticales (a cross between wheat and rye). Use of CIMMYT wheat strains contributed significantly this year to increased production in India, Pakistan, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, and Argentina.

**Tropical Agriculture.** An International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), whose physical plant is being completed on a 2,300-acre site near Ibadan, Nigeria, was formally dedicated this year. Its primary mission is to work on agricultural problems of the humid tropics. It will seek to develop more efficient management and use of tropical soils and to increase the yields and quality of important food crops. Twenty scientists of a projected thirty-two are already at work.

Another International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), in Cali, Colombia, concentrates on improving the quality of crops and livestock in the tropical lowlands

of South America. Construction is still under way, but the staff is already developing forage, rice, and high lysine corn programs. In conjunction with the Colombian Agricultural Institute, it has developed new rice strains with characteristics appropriate for the Latin American market. This year, some fifty specialists participated in training programs in tropical livestock management and corn and rice production.

**Rice Research.** The success of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in producing high yield, disease-resistant varieties of rice—so-called “miracle rice”—has been an essential ingredient in a “green revolution” that is bringing the prospect of self-sufficiency in food to many parts of Asia. Located at Los Baños, the Philippines, IRRI offers training, technical advice, and seeds to rice-dependent countries.

This year, IRRI announced two new varieties, IR 20 and IR 22, with increased grain quality and resistance to disease and insects. The Government of East Pakistan imported 1,800 metric tons of IR 20 for immediate planting and both varieties have been approved by the Philippine Seed Board.

The institute also developed a simple seeder that enables a man to sow one hectare (2.471 acres) in five hours, a rate twenty to twenty-five times faster than transplanting by hand.

## Population

Since government and international agencies are now enlarging their role in the population field—mainly by funding action programs—the Foundation’s commitments no longer exceed those from all other private and public funding sources, as they did for nearly two decades. This year, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare spent about \$15 million, the U.S. Agency for International Development some \$75 million, the United Nations, \$15 million, and the Swedish International Development Agency, \$8.4 million. Still, the world total for 1970, an estimated \$150 million, was inadequate for the problems posed by a burgeoning world population, and the

Cornell University	225,000	58,147	204,353
Council on Social Work Education	40,000	30,000	10,000
Georgetown University		124,594	38,664
Institute for the Study of Health and Society	36,000	36,000	
Johns Hopkins University		326,250	648,750
London School of Economics and Political Science		35,316	250,136
Michigan, University of		627,839	2,690,616
National Bureau of Economic Research			
Research on economics of population growth	250,000		250,000
New York, Research Foundation of the State University of			
Family-planning demonstration clinic and training for midwives from developing countries	110,000	82,500	27,500
North Carolina, University of			1,010,000
Pennsylvania, University of		28,946	106,710
Princeton University			
Research, teaching, and consultation in economic demography	345,400	9,125	336,275
Yale University			
Endowment of professorship in economic demography	400,000		400,000

## REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

### Karolinska Institute (Stockholm)

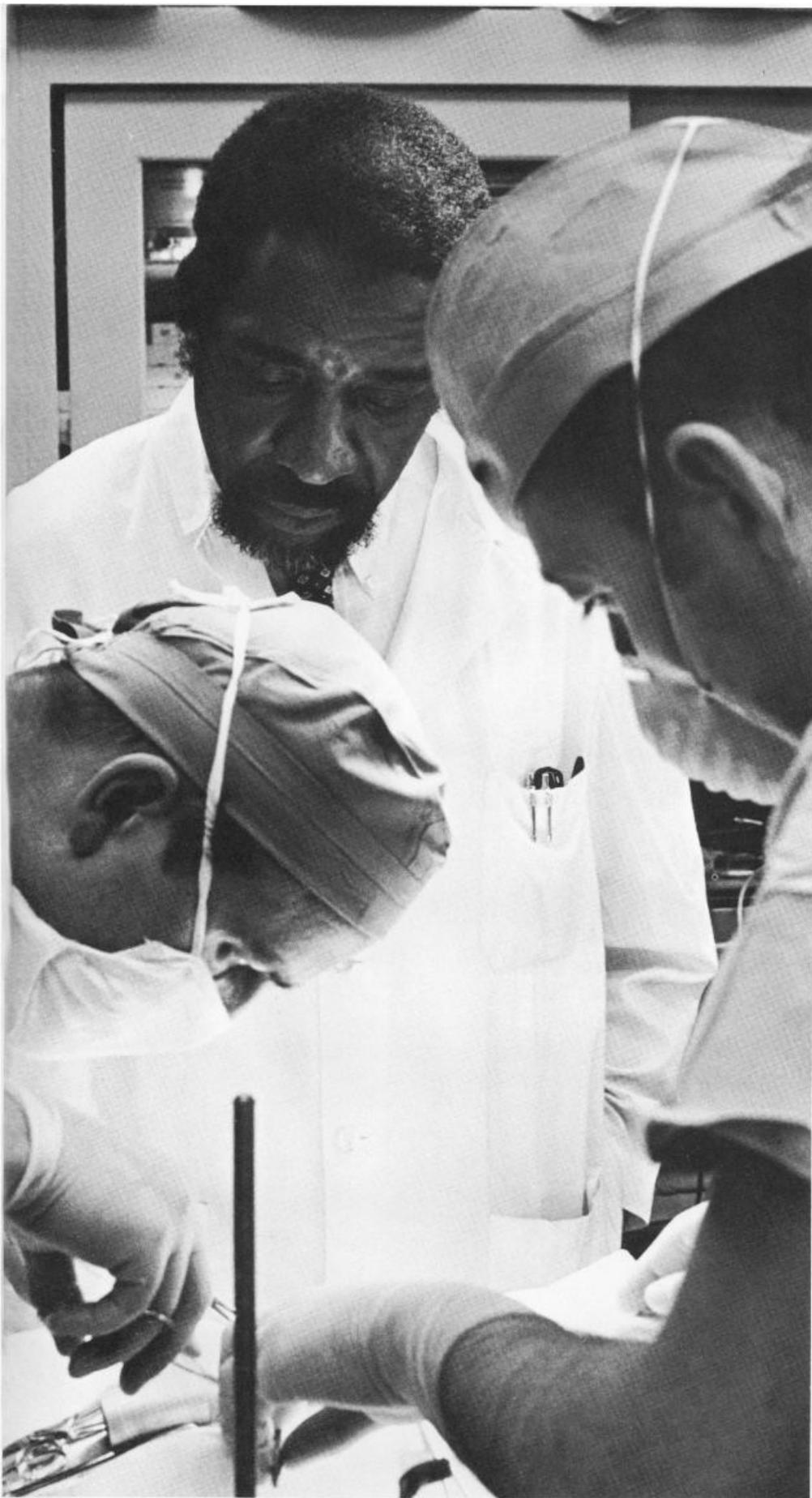
International symposia on research methods	200,000	50,000	215,000
Research and training		110,000	145,000

### Medical student research in reproductive biology

Colorado, University of			12,000
Columbia University			18,800
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia			4,897
Michigan, University of			9,000

### Research and training

Albany Medical College		21,417	182,182
Albert Einstein Medical Center (Philadelphia)		92,574	154,356
Attending Staff Association of the Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital		211,526	
Birmingham, University of		28,000	145,570
California, University of (Los Angeles)		50,380	98,227
California, University of (Los Angeles), School of Medicine		77,000	276,000
Cambridge, University of	245,000		279,791
Catholic University of Louvain	200,000		278,562
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan)		99,000	209,000
Chicago, University of		396,021	849,521
Colorado, University of		17,000	47,000
Columbia University, Institute of Human Reproduction		1,006,697	6,784,884
Cornell University Medical College			580,352
Edinburgh, University of		34,811	61,135
Emory University		152,878	206,122
Florida, University of, College of Medicine	(2,294)		17,707
Free University of Brussels			108,900
Geneva, University of	82,015	46,000	36,015
Georgia, University of			101,257
Harvard University, School of Medicine		162,000	2,912,009
Hawaii, University of		106,878	
Illinois, University of	600,000	50,000	550,000
Institute of International Education		63,532	48,968
Johns Hopkins University		80,722	204,068
Kansas University Endowment Association		110,000	412,500
Liverpool, University of		11,355	79,082
Lund, University of		90,000	250,489
Manchester, University of	179,895	27,616	179,895
Medical Research Council (London)		35,000	47,000
Miami, University of	831,750	105,362	726,388
Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center		36,285	24,773
Michigan, University of	596,500		596,500
Milan, University of		82,500	64,700
Mount Sinai School of Medicine		48,885	498,834
Pacific Northwest Research Foundation		48,985	166,110
Paris, University of, Faculty of Medicine		109,050	51,950
Pennsylvania, University of	1,650,000	20,565	1,696,378
Philipps University (Marburg/Lahn, Germany)		50,000	
Pittsburgh, University of		39,000	232,947
Planned Parenthood of New York City	300,000	97,500	202,500
Population Council, Bio-Medical Laboratories		500,000	4,250,000
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center		492,695	1,881,018
Puerto Rico, University of	180,000	175,000	180,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies		450,000	550,000
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen)		44,333	105,700
Sydney, University of		61,781	146,377
Tel-Hashomer Hospital, Endocrinology Institute (Israel)		45,330	112,301
Texas, University of		84,200	8,800
Toronto, University of	126,000		126,000
United Birmingham Hospital (England)	145,000	18,800	140,000



*Research aimed at controlling male fertility is supported in several laboratories in the United States and abroad. Dr. Glover W. Barnes (center) of the University of Washington Medical School is studying ways to induce infertility through immunological suppression of sperm-producing cells.*

Foundation continued support for a wide range of population efforts, from development of new contraceptive technology to the training of demographers and family-planning administrators.

The aim is to help bring the world's population growth under more rational control as a necessary condition for improving economic and social conditions and enhancing the quality of life. Worldwide in scope, assistance is given to government agencies and private groups in their efforts to understand the effects of population growth and to take action on family planning. Some aspects of the Foundation's assistance are described under each regional summary; other aspects are treated in this section.

**Reproductive Biology.** The Foundation continued to support fundamental research and training in reproductive biology in order to broaden knowledge upon which to build improved contraceptive technology. This work is carried on principally in university-based laboratories and clinics. Scientists in eighty-eight American and foreign laboratories are working under Foundation grants on projects ranging from research on the fertilization process and the development of sperm and ova, to the mode of action of intrauterine devices and the biochemistry of "releasing factors"—compounds that trigger a variety of hormonal responses. Many of these research programs have training components designed to provide postdoctoral fellows with new technical skills—for example, surgical sterilization and experience in such specialized fields as ovum transport and the metabolism of tissues influenced by the reproductive process. The Foundation also seeks to attract senior investigators in other fields to work in reproductive biology.

In addition to support for research aimed at controlling female fertility, assistance was

given this year for two research programs aimed at controlling fertility in the male. At the University of Manchester (England), investigators are working on chemical compounds that temporarily induce infertility in the male without interfering with hormone production. Research at the University of Washington concerns immunological suppression of sperm-producing cells and the induction of infertility. Definition of this process might lead to its use as a method of contraception for men.

**Contraceptive Safety.** Since the next generation of contraceptive methods is still some years off, present methods—especially the intrauterine device and the “pill”—will probably be used by millions of women for the indefinite future. Consequently, the Foundation supported two long-range studies on the safety of oral contraceptives.

A \$300,000 grant went to Planned Parenthood of New York City for a study of the relation between hormonal contraception and cervical cancer. Fifty-five thousand women are already under clinical surveillance and are expected to continue for five to ten years. In the course of the study, the incidence of cervical cancer will be compared among women using the intrauterine device, the “pill,” and the diaphragm.

The Foundation continued support of another long-term study of the safety and side effects of oral contraception. Involving some 14,000 women, and based at the University of Puerto Rico, the study—initiated by the late Dr. Gregory Pincus—concentrates on the relation between the use of oral contraceptives and cervical cancer, diabetes, blood pressure, and other pathological conditions. Among several reports being prepared by Puerto Rican scientists is a comparison between oral contraceptive users and a control group.

**Social Sciences.** This year, the Foundation’s support of social science research and training related to population problems sought particularly to encourage exploration of the relations between population variables—growth, distribution, composition—and economic development. This area is expected

Uppsala, University of (Sweden)		80,000	135,000
Vanderbilt University	505,340		505,340
Vienna, University of		37,000	60,890
Washington, University of	228,638	311,193	318,947
Western Reserve University			219,145
Wisconsin, University of		142,490	1,193,001
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology		233,012	722,575
Yale University School of Medicine		73,480	652,520
<b>FAMILY PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES</b>			
<b>American Public Health Association</b>			
Professional training in population		74,633	51,149
<b>Family Planning Association of Puerto Rico</b>			
Preparation of island-wide family-planning program	50,000	50,000	
<b>Local and state family-planning services</b>			
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland		25,000	75,000
Planned Parenthood of New York City		50,000	
Tulane University	600,000	152,875	475,000
<b>National Urban League</b>			
Family-planning education for low-income families		188,203	
<b>Planned Parenthood Federation of America</b>			
Assistance to family-planning agencies; publications		112,500	187,500
<b>Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S.</b>			
Research, educational, and service activities relative to human sexuality	200,000	75,000	125,000
<b>Wake Forest College</b>			
Research to improve clinic programs		56,000	81,820
	<b>10,974,387</b>	<b>11,990,251</b>	<b>40,704,331</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL STUDIES</b>			
<b>American Academy of Arts and Sciences</b>			
Meetings between American and Soviet specialists on arms control and disarmament	114,500	78,134	76,366
<b>American Council of Young Political Leaders</b>			
Information and education on international affairs	25,000	12,500	12,500
<b>American studies abroad</b>			
Free University of Berlin		97,000	
Salzburg Seminars in American Studies	325,000	80,000	245,000
<b>Arms control and foreign policy seminars and publications</b>			
California Institute of Technology	285,000		285,000
Chicago, University of	264,000		264,000
Princeton University	16,000		16,000
<b>California, University of (San Diego)</b>			
Research and training in marine affairs at Scripps Institution of Oceanography	226,000	10,000	216,000
<b>Center for Policy Research</b>			
Research on foreign students in the United States	43,226	21,600	21,626
<b>Chicago, University of</b>			
Research and training in education for Latin American and Asian graduate students	200,000		200,000
<b>Columbia University</b>			
Research on students from developing countries studying abroad	107,119	66,950	40,169
<b>Community Funds</b>			
Host Fund for the United Nations			70,000
<b>Conferences and publications</b>			
Fund for International Conference of Agricultural Economists	15,000	15,000	
Georgetown University	7,000	7,000	
Princeton University	18,563	18,563	17,500
Rhode Island, University of	139,000	11,583	127,417
Virginia, University of	16,500	16,500	
<b>Education and World Affairs</b>			
Studies and conferences on education and training in international affairs		942,668	480,332

**Foreign affairs centers and international studies programs**

Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs (Chicago)			350,000
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies	138,000	10,000	128,000
American Institute of Indian Studies	74,000	22,000	52,000
Australian National University			41,056
Chicago, University of		750,000	187,506
Columbia University	795,000	1,543,571	680,000
Cornell University		876,061	1,005,982
Duke University	150,000		150,000
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University)		72,553	357,996
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)		40,000	40,004
Harvard University	1,220,000	86,250	3,633,750
Hawaii, University of		26,250	
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)		20,835	145,825
Institute for Strategic Studies (London)		91,000	
McGill University		511,247	302,122
Michigan, University of		1,009,449	670,159
Michigan State University		80,000	120,000
Minnesota, University of		54,000	146,000
New York University	200,000	336,032	409,742
Northwestern University	200,000		200,000
Oregon, University of	3,000	7,307	556
Pennsylvania, University of	210,000		210,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)			959,503
Stanford University	96,000	743,351	1,548,544
Sussex, University of		30,873	129,127
Syracuse University	200,000	153,500	178,500
Wisconsin, University of		244,395	399,739
Yale University		555,200	947,615
<b>Franklin Book Program</b>			
Book production for developing countries		80,000	
<b>Indiana University</b>			
Statewide improvement of foreign language teaching			190,173
<b>Institute for Defense Analyses</b>			
Study of technical judgment and analysis in policy making	35,000		35,000
<b>Institute of Community Studies (London)</b>			
Studies of individual and institutional responses to social change			11,750
<b>Institute of International Education</b>			
Support of educational exchange and student counseling programs	200,000	200,000	150,000
<b>International Atomic Energy Agency</b>			
Fellowships for physicists from developing countries	150,000	25,000	150,000
<b>International legal programs</b>			
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists	150,000	175,000	
American Society of International Law	376,500	59,934	376,500
British Institute of International and Comparative Law	125,000		125,000
The Hague Academy of International Law	132,000	35,000	97,000
International Legal Center		603,460	1,296,540
Leyden, University of		12,500	37,500
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws		(7,270)	7,270
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute	22,561	22,561	
Syracuse University	(22,561)	(22,561)	
<b>International Studies Association</b>			
Research, publications, and interdisciplinary cooperation		44,000	88,000
<b>International studies fellowships and publications</b>			
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	60,000	20,000	40,000
Council on Foreign Relations	187,500	107,000	314,000
London, University of	33,000	11,000	22,000
National Academy of Sciences	52,500		52,500
<b>International urban studies</b>			
Athens Technological Organization	975,000	325,000	650,000
Centre for Environmental Studies (London)		168,200	383,000
Columbia University		33,333	78,602
Japan Center for Area Development Research		98,898	101,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		176,020	31,730
<b>Leeds, University of</b>			
Comparative study of publicly managed business	79,000		79,000

to become increasingly important as population pressures rise throughout the world.

Yale University's Economic Growth Center, one of the world's outstanding institutions devoted to the study of economic problems of developing countries, received \$400,000 in partial support for establishment of a chair in economic demography. Typical of the center's work on the relations between economic development and population policy is a study of migration to cities. It seeks to determine whether the main thrust of a country's development policy should be to improve rural living conditions so that people will remain or to encourage them to move to cities as rapidly as possible.

Princeton University, whose Office of Population Research has trained many of the leading demographers in the United States, received funds for the appointment of two economist-demographers. One, in addition to his own research, will work with planning boards in developing countries to encourage more attention to population variables in development planning.

A \$250,000 grant was made to the National Bureau of Economic Research for research in economics and population growth. The bureau conducts a workshop in economics and demography and plans a major conference in 1972.

**Family Planning.** Family planning in the developing countries is described on pages 60, 68, and 73. In the United States, \$600,000 was granted to Tulane University for research and evaluation of Louisiana's pioneering statewide family-planning program. Established with Foundation assistance in 1967, the program now offers family-planning services to thousands of women throughout the state. It is credited with reducing the incidence of unwanted pregnancies, infant deaths, stillbirths, premature abortions and illegitimate births.

## International Studies

The Foundation's support of international studies programs applies mainly in the United States, Europe, and other economically advanced areas. It includes assistance to foreign affairs institutes, international

legal programs, student and academic exchange programs, and research on Atlantic cooperation.

**Academic Research and Training.** For fifteen years, the Foundation, amplifying patterns established earlier by the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations, conducted a major program to support the development of international studies in American universities. It was expected that the International Education Act, passed in 1966, would put these programs on a firm funding basis. This hope has not yet been realized. Appropriations under the Act have been minimal and, indeed, United States academic leaders waged an unsuccessful struggle this year to prevent cuts in existing programs such as the Fulbright exchanges.

To help avert a precipitous decline of university centers that have become important national resources for international training and research, the Foundation is continuing a sharply limited program of assistance while other sources of funding are developed.

Typical was a grant of \$200,000 this year to Syracuse University for its work on South Asia and East Africa. Syracuse has developed a program of service in South Asia, including assistance in creating key public administration centers in India and Pakistan and a master's degree program in international public administration. Faculty with South Asian specialization represent a number of disciplines and include sociology, history, and Indic languages and literature.

In East African studies, Syracuse has a full-time faculty of fourteen. In addition to its regular M.A. and Ph.D. students, the East African program has trained Peace Corps volunteers going to the region.

Interim Foundation support also went to two major centers of Soviet and Russian studies: the Russian Institute at Columbia University and the Russian Research Center at Harvard. Together, these centers have trained the majority of Soviet specialists now teaching in American universities and have conducted extensive research on the Soviet Union.

For many years after World War II, European studies were largely neglected while American social scientists directed

<b>Linguistic research and teaching and foreign language study</b>			
Center for Applied Linguistics	300,000		300,000
Georgetown University		31,509	197,209
Laval University		57,827	
Linguistic Society of America		67,798	185,515
Princeton University	50,000	61,440	83,436
Stanford University		132,780	185,980
Purdue Research Foundation		12,000	
York, University of (England)		15,659	84,341
<b>Niels Bohr Institute</b>			
Exchange of students, scholars, and leaders		25,000	15,000
<b>Orientation for foreign graduate students</b>			
American Economic Association		37,000	77,000
Association of American Law Schools		100,000	
<b>Overseas professional service fellowships</b>			
Cornell University			21,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	(54,293)	7,669	
Purdue University			152,515
<b>Race relations studies</b>			
Denver, University of		64,800	47,700
Institute of Race Relations (London)		75,000	200,000
Minority Rights Group (London)		24,000	36,000
<b>Research, training, and information on development problems</b>			
American Society for Public Administration		18,881	
German Development Institute	(25,681)	(25,681)	
Harvard University		22,000	
Institute of Development Studies			30,000
Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway)			250,000
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	50,000	250,000
Overseas Development Institute (London)	125,000	125,000	62,500
Pennsylvania, University of	282,400	25,000	257,400
Princeton University		148,403	131,597
Wisconsin, University of		97,177	37,123
			458,299
<b>Research on foreign policy and foreign trade</b>			
Brookings Institution			
Studies of political and military aspects of U.S. foreign policy	400,000	200,000	200,000
Committee for Economic Development		86,760	173,240
Johns Hopkins University		55,983	168,199
National Planning Association	12,500	12,500	
Trade Policy Research Centre (London)	18,000		18,000
<b>United Nations Association</b>			
Parallel policy studies with United Nations Association of the Soviet Union	85,000	85,000	
Study panels on international issues		107,500	
<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</b>			
Research in educational planning	120,000	40,000	80,000
<b>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</b>			
Staff expansion		10,000	
<b>Volunteers for International Technical Assistance</b>			
Technical assistance to developing countries			50,000
<b>World Council of Churches (Geneva)</b>			
Support for Joint Exploratory Committee on Society, Development and Peace with the Roman Catholic Church	140,250	119,299	20,951
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.			
<b>American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies</b>			
Staff expansion, publications, and conferences		30,000	52,500
<b>American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences</b>			
Collaborative research with East European institutions in public health	57,500	57,500	
<b>Bibliographic and documentation services</b>			
Association of Research Libraries		101,645	175,143
Central Asian Research Centre (London)			45,000
Glasgow, University of		50,000	90,000

<b>Center for Applied Linguistics</b>			
Contrastive analyses of Romanian and English languages	94,000	11,010	82,990
Contrastive analyses of Serbo-Croatian and English languages		20,000	20,000
<b>Columbia University</b>			
Research on non-Russian nationalities in the U.S.S.R.	50,000		50,000
Training and research at Institute on East Central Europe	150,000		150,000
Training and research at Russian Institute	300,000		300,000
<b>Conferences and meetings on East-West relations</b>			
Carnegie-Mellon University	21,000	21,000	
Institute of International Education	2,569	2,569	
Johns Hopkins University	86,070	47,670	38,400
Young Men's Christian Association	10,000		10,000
<b>Fellowships and scholarly exchanges</b>			
American Council of Learned Societies			
International Research and Exchanges Board	2,780,000	575,000	2,780,000
Professional placement service	(24,210)	(24,210)	
Slavic and East European studies		362,000	112,000
Council on International Educational Exchange	150,000		150,000
Indiana University Foundation	(80,000)	(80,000)	
Institute of International Education		542,743	157,257
Social Science Research Council			137,000
<b>Harvard University</b>			
Research and training at Russian Research Center	300,000	31,250	268,750
<b>Michigan, University of</b>			
Comparative Eastern Europe and U.S. social studies		63,155	36,845
<b>Wayne State University</b>			
Collaborative research and training with Yugoslav regional and urban planners		40,000	27,500
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS			
<b>Columbia University</b>			
Fellowships for foreign journalists			153,549
<b>International Association for Cultural Freedom (Paris)</b>			
Seminars, publications, and conferences to increase international cultural understanding	900,000	900,000	
<b>International Press Institute</b>			
Improvement of flow of news between countries			75,000
<b>Radio and television development</b>			
Broadcast Institute of North America		100,000	75,000
Centre for Educational Development Overseas		37,500	37,500
EUROPE AND THE ATLANTIC			
<b>American Council on Germany</b>			
Conference on German-American relations	11,600	11,600	
<b>French-American meetings</b>			
Columbia University	18,000	18,000	
Council on Foreign Relations	14,755	19,699	(4,945)
<b>Governmental Affairs Institute</b>			
Eastern Mediterranean Development Institute	50,000	50,000	
<b>Research, conferences, and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration</b>			
Atlantic Institute		182,500	522,500
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		26,000	
College of Europe (Bruges, Belgium)	23,000	15,000	8,000
Ditchley Foundation		13,333	13,333
European Community Institute for University Studies		94,000	
Federal Educational and Research Trust		15,000	15,000
New York, Research Foundation of the City University of	6,000	6,000	
Royal Institute of International Affairs		50,000	87,500
Sussex, University of		33,000	34,000
<b>West European studies</b>			
Cornell University	100,000		100,000
Harvard University		72,000	160,000
Johns Hopkins University	180,000	15,000	165,000
Pittsburgh, University of	385,000	22,750	362,250
Social Science Research Council		84,500	110,600
	<b>14,981,868</b>	<b>16,315,965</b>	<b>29,502,878</b>
Total grants, International	<b>\$66,641,180</b>	<b>\$69,370,245</b>	<b>\$135,324,969</b>

their attention to more exotic regions. Recently, however, there has been a renewal of scholarly interest in Europe, which the Foundation has supported. This year, for example, a grant went to Cornell University, where an interdepartmental committee serves as a focus for new courses and research on Europe. Its projects include an analysis of multinational corporations and economic relations and a study of the relation between European social and economic change and political behavior.

To help improve collaboration in training and research among eight universities heavily engaged in this field, funds were granted for the Council on European Studies. The grant, made through the University of Pittsburgh, will enable the council to improve graduate training and to facilitate research in the social sciences and on European affairs.

As noted in the sections on technical assistance, specialists from many poor countries still depend on centers abroad for advanced training. The Foundation seeks to advance the capacity of specialized centers as well as universities in the developed world to assist the less-developed countries.

This year, the Foundation made a grant to the International Atomic Energy Agency for the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, at which leading physicists from the developing countries spend a year doing their own research and giving guidance to younger scientists. Another program enables physicists from less-developed countries to spend shorter periods there over three successive years. The aim is to enable them to catch up with the activities of their colleagues elsewhere, to move ahead with their own work, and to reduce the "brain drain" toward the developed countries.

**Policy Issues.** Public understanding of critical world issues and improvement in the quality of foreign policy analysis are continuing concerns of the Foundation. Grants have been made to several universities and such research centers as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, and the Committee for Economic Development for studies that

have been useful to policy-makers and public alike.

This year, further support went to the Brookings Institution's foreign policy studies, particularly for analyses of the military and political aspects of U.S. diplomacy. Among the subjects being examined are basic forces at work in world politics; alternate ways of meeting problems which generate the need for U.S. military readiness; and possible ways to achieve national security objectives and world peace without the use of military power.

Brookings staff will discuss their studies with panels composed of a wide range of representatives from private and public life. A series of books based on some of the studies is scheduled for publication in 1971.

With the long-awaited Strategic Arms Limitation Talks under way between the United States and the Soviet Union, scientists and analysts of foreign policy are seeking to widen public understanding of the complex issues involved. The Foundation supported such efforts through grants to the University of Chicago and the California Institute of Technology for establishment of arms control and foreign policy seminars. The California seminar, to include scholars, scientists, and former government officials, will be co-sponsored by the Rand Corporation. The Chicago seminar will include businessmen, labor leaders, and journalists, in addition to scholars and scientists.

The seminars will deal with such subjects as the scientist's role in arms control policy, budget allocations and the arms race, and deterrence, defense, and U.S. foreign policy. Seminar reports will be widely disseminated.

Similarly, international policy issues dealing with the sea are drawing the attention of scientists and other scholars. The issues concern man's rapidly growing scientific ability to utilize the ocean, economic and political competition in oceanic development, and the problems of depletion and pollution of ocean resources.

Funds were given to help establish a new Center for Marine Affairs that will help specialists from law, government, and the nontechnical academic disciplines in developing competence and understanding of the ocean sciences. At the same time,

**PROJECTS** are activities administered directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees. The first column shows projects approved during fiscal 1970. The second column shows total 1970 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1970 or earlier. The third column shows unexpended project balances at the end of fiscal 1970.

	Projects Authorized (Reductions)	Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1970
Consultants on international activities of American universities		<b>\$78,387</b>	\$ 21,613
Exchange between American, Polish, and Hungarian management education institutions	\$300,000	<b>1,958</b>	298,042
Regional consultants			10,032
Survey of urbanization in developing countries	185,000	<b>6,113</b>	178,887
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC</b>			
Asian arts and archeology	140,000		140,000
Clerical skills center in Indonesia		<b>20,699</b>	14,650
Commission for a Southeast Asia Institute of Higher Education		<b>2,788</b>	22,332
Computer training in Indonesia	155,000	<b>23,627</b>	162,844
Conferences on Asian development		<b>12,613</b>	107,387
Consultants for India on education, food production, water technology, economics, administration, urban planning, cultural projects, manpower, and family planning	937,964	<b>1,792,626</b>	2,316,508
Consultants for Indonesia on agriculture, education, and trade		<b>71,029</b>	152,349
Consultants for Lower Mekong Basin Coordinating Committee		<b>37,178</b>	126,546
Consultants for Malaysia on educational and family planning	102,000	<b>31,803</b>	212,040
Consultants for Pakistan on agriculture, education, management, and planning	439,269	<b>131,255</b>	388,884
Consultants for the Philippines on agriculture, natural resources, and higher education	202,500	<b>239,580</b>	196,312
Consultants for Thailand on family planning, education, and agriculture	508,000	<b>218,829</b>	746,351
Consultants for Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat		<b>39,590</b>	9,214
English-language teaching in Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand	296,000	<b>247,860</b>	503,231
Fellowships and research assistance for Southeast Asian scholars		<b>27,736</b>	372,008
Field office operations	1,595,720	<b>1,513,200</b>	171,888
Indian fellowships in economics, politics, and administration	(8,490)	<b>(3,215)</b>	75,000
Japanese-American roundtable discussions	(16,180)		
University of Delhi library system and housing project	20,000		130,885
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA</b>			
Advisory and training assistance for educational planning and development of Haile Selassie I University	139,000	<b>104,746</b>	34,254
Consultants for East Africa and the Congo on vocational education, public service training, economic planning, and business and industrial development	1,064,000	<b>1,260,636</b>	169,899
Consultants for West Africa on economic planning, public service training, urban development, language teaching, agriculture, and population	1,144,715	<b>810,746</b>	1,120,182
Consultants in the Middle East on agriculture, education, public administration, and economic planning	1,683,773	<b>999,718</b>	662,460
Consultants for Turkey on social and natural sciences and business development		<b>10,339</b>	97,866
Consultants for United Arab Republic on resource development, business management, and family planning	3,178	<b>23,721</b>	316,014
East African sociolinguistic survey		<b>184,698</b>	(110,597)
Exchanges in agriculture and scientific research in West Africa		<b>69,659</b>	1,090
Fellowships for Afro-American scholars		<b>60,537</b>	89,463
Field office operations	1,233,347	<b>1,267,834</b>	123,232
National Library in Nigeria		<b>61,299</b>	70,750
Regional conferences and workshops		<b>31,831</b>	115,743
Research and training in population in East and Central Africa	68,000	<b>20,821</b>	47,179
Specialists and consultants in economic planning and public administration, travel and study grants, and conferences for Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland	444,000	<b>50,202</b>	393,798
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>			
Assistance to Argentine university professors	(18,732)		
Consultants for American School of Rio de Janeiro		<b>5,000</b>	4,660
Consultant in agricultural economics and extension for Mexico	40,822	<b>3,629</b>	32,112
Consultant in taxation for Peru	25,000	<b>6,476</b>	18,524
Fellowships for Mexican university staff	(1,673)	<b>(1,203)</b>	
Field office operations	527,556	<b>493,112</b>	62,888
Housing and community planning in Chile	101,500	<b>88,520</b>	31,710
International Center of Tropical Agriculture in Colombia		<b>(690)</b>	
Normal school and vocational education development in Chile		<b>36,921</b>	(1,161)
Research and training in population studies in Brazil	300,000	<b>53,519</b>	246,481
Specialists in manpower development for Trinidad and Tobago	47,500	<b>33,951</b>	13,549

Studies of Cuba		25,000	74,912
Support for Latin American Committee of Deans of Schools of Administration	(1,697)		
Teaching and research fellowships in Latin America		598,387	508,640
Visiting professors at National University of Colombia		47,018	379
<b>POPULATION</b>			
Consultants on population research and communications	63,720	124,101	4,132
French-language family planning seminar	28,000	28,000	
Staff conferences and information services	25,000	20,621	13,377
Total projects, International	\$11,773,792	\$11,012,805	\$10,498,539

## General

**APPROPRIATIONS:** The General appropriation approved in 1970 was \$2,500,000; these are funds earmarked for grants and projects in the present year or subsequently. At the end of the fiscal year, the uncommitted balance of this and earlier years' General appropriations was \$4,810,480.

## GRANTS:

The first column shows grants approved in 1970. The second column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1970 fiscal year. The third column shows the unpaid balance at the end of the 1970 fiscal year.

	Grants (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1970
<b>Reductions and refunds</b>			
Miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each from grants made under various programs in past years	\$ (265,722)	\$ (265,722)	
<b>Council on Foundations</b>			
General support		25,000	\$36,250
<b>Dunsmuir House Educational and Research Center</b>			
Study of feasibility of expanding facilities	(12,500)	(12,500)	
<b>Edison Institute</b>			
General support		3,999,985	11,999,985
<b>Institute of International Education</b>			
Travel and study grants		24,200	24,200
<b>United Foundation</b>			
Detroit-area charitable activities	400,000	300,000	550,000
Total grants, General	\$121,778	\$4,070,963	\$12,610,435
<b>TOTAL GRANTS</b>	<b>\$192,307,414*</b>	<b>\$239,448,608</b>	<b>\$332,979,931</b>

\*This amount consists of \$3,513,613 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$188,793,801 for grants authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

**PROJECTS** are activities administered directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees. The first column shows projects approved during fiscal 1970. The second column shows total 1970 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1970 or earlier. The third column shows unexpended project balances at the end of fiscal 1970.

	Projects Authorized (Reductions)	Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sept. 30, 1970
Planning and evaluation studies	\$(92,981)		
Travel and study grants	1,587,779	1,883,318	1,383,526
Total projects, General	\$1,494,798	\$1,883,318	\$1,383,526
<b>TOTAL PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$21,217,723**</b>	<b>\$17,600,578</b>	<b>\$22,136,000</b>

\*\*Of this amount, \$156,097 was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$21,061,626 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

ocean scientists will study the social and political implications of their discipline. The center will be attached to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California (San Diego).

The University of Rhode Island's Law of the Sea Institute received support for annual conferences of academic experts from various countries and such organizations as the Food and Agriculture Organization and the UN Development Program. Past meetings discussed "The Future of the Sea's Resources" and "International Rules and Organization for the Seas." Conference papers and floor discussions are published verbatim in the institute's *Proceedings*.

**Scholarly Exchanges.** The Foundation has for many years supported academic exchanges between the United States and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union through various university and scholarly bodies. These exchanges aim at increasing American competence in Soviet and East European affairs and at helping citizens from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to better understand the United States. The principal agency for these exchanges now is the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), established by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council.

A \$2.7 million grant was made this year for IREX to provide fellowships and travel expenses for American graduate students and scholars to study in the Soviet Union and East Europe for periods of from two months to one year. At the same time, scholars and students from these areas will come to the United States. Part of the expenses are shared by the host countries. About 100 scholars from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union will study in the United States during the 1970-71 academic year, while seventy Americans will go abroad.

A new program of exchanges between management education institutions in the United States and Hungary and Poland was assisted by the Foundation. It is designed to strengthen management education in those countries and to enable American management specialists to conduct research and teach there.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1969 and 1970 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications, resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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# Introduction to Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Ford Foundation, a Michigan nonprofit corporation, follow the accrual method of accounting, under which income is recorded when earned, even if not collected, and grants approved and expenses are recorded when incurred, even if not paid.

The financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1970, begin on page 88. Highlights are summarized below.

**Investments.** The investment portfolio at September 30, 1970 (see Summary of Investments, page 92) reflects the continued reduction of the Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock and the reinvestment of the proceeds into other securities. The Foundation held 23,695,705 shares of this class of stock at September 30, 1970, which represented 22.0 per cent of the total capital stock of the Ford Motor Company, as compared to 24.7 per cent in 1969 and 88 per cent in 1956 when the Foundation began a program of portfolio diversification. Dispositions of Ford stock during fiscal 1970 totaled 3,353,054 shares.

The market valuations for securities purchased through direct negotiation (referred to in the summary as "securities with limited marketability") have been determined in accordance with methods described in Note 1 to the financial statements. In prior years these securities were valued at cost.

A detailed statement on the management of the Foundation's portfolio, including a complete list of investments, is given in the report on Finances, published separately and available on request.

**Program Related Investments.** In addition to making grants, the Foundation has for two years conducted a program using various investment alternatives—loans, stock purchases, and guarantees—for financing socially important ventures. Such investments, while primarily of a high-risk,

low-yield nature, provide the Foundation with greater flexibility to respond to important needs as well as opportunities to collaborate with banks and other major sources of commercial credit, and with government funding agencies, in achieving philanthropic goals. The trustees have authorized \$36 million for these investments of which \$23.2 million had been committed as of September 30, 1970. A list of commitments begins on page 28.

**Income and Expenses.** Gross income from dividends and interest in 1970 amounted to \$142.3 million as compared to \$149.8 million in 1969. The decrease resulted principally from a reduction in Ford Motor Company dividend income of \$7.7 million due to dispositions of Ford stock during fiscal 1970.

Grants approved, project expenditures, and program management and general management expenses totaled \$235.0 million in 1970 as compared to \$236.9 million in 1969. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$3.8 billion, a cumulative excess of \$1.4 billion over income (see page 87).

On a cash basis, the net disposition of securities to meet the excess of expenditures over income in 1970 and 1969 was \$145.0 million and \$134.5 million, respectively.

**New Commitments.** The Foundation's new program activity is most significantly expressed in terms of new commitments made during the year. These consist of:

- appropriations approved by the trustees for stated purposes from which grants to outside organizations and Foundation administered projects (program actions managed by Foundation staff) are funded, and
- grants and projects approved directly by the trustees.

New program commitments in 1970 amounted to \$205.1 million as compared to \$219.3 million in 1969. Grants and projects funded from appropriations approved in prior years are not included in new commitments.

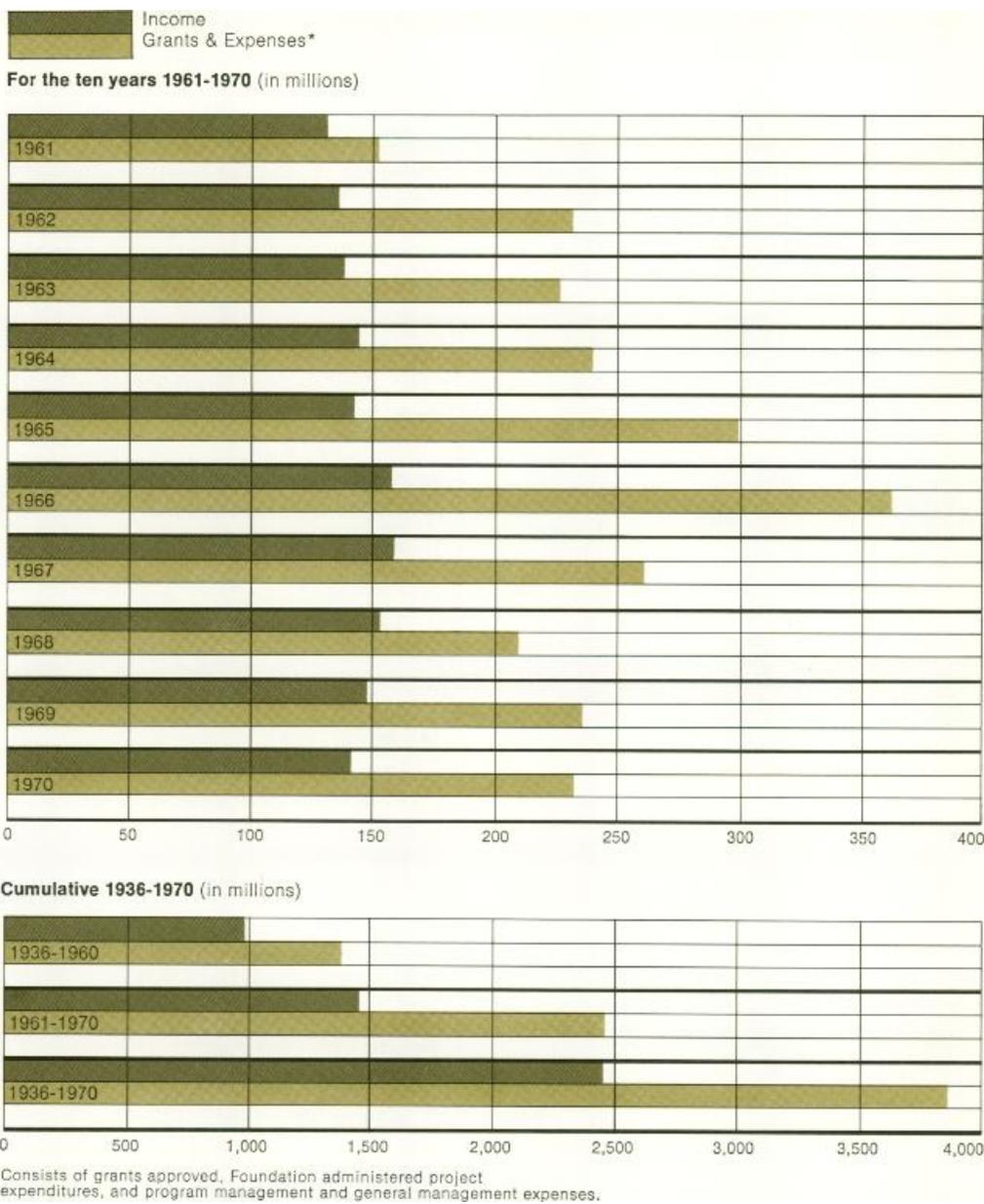
**Unpaid Grants and Appropriations.** Total unpaid grants and uncommitted appropriations at September 30, 1970 were \$431.0 million, compared with \$483.0 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. The reduction of \$52.0 million resulted from grant and project payments exceeding net new program commitments. Until appropriations are converted to grants or projects, they are not charged against income and thus are not shown in the Income Fund Statement. However, they are planned commitments charged against the fund balances.

**Net Worth.** The net worth of the Foundation at the close of the fiscal year was \$2.390 billion at book value compared with \$2.475 billion the previous year.

If the assets of the Foundation were carried at approximate market values instead of book values, their net worth would be approximately \$2.458 billion as of the end of the 1970 fiscal year compared with \$2.468 billion at the end of the previous year. These amounts include the Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock, for which there is no quoted market value. However, this stock is convertible or exchangeable under certain conditions into common stock, whose closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on September 30, 1970 was \$51 $\frac{3}{4}$  per share. Based on this price, the Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock represented 43.3 per cent of the total market valuation of the Foundation's investment portfolio, as compared with 40.0 per cent at September 30, 1969.

**Tax Reform Act of 1969.** The Foundation is subject to the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 as it relates to private foundations. The impact of the act on the Foundation, including the 4 per cent excise tax on net investment income, will be reflected in the financial statements for fiscal years subsequent to September 30, 1970.

**Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936-1970**



**Opinion of Independent Accountants**

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION:

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and related income and principal fund statements present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1970 and its income, expenses and changes in fund balances for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at September 30, 1970 by correspondence with the depositories.

**Price Waterhouse & Co.**

NEW YORK, N.Y.  
DECEMBER 4, 1970



**Liabilities, appropriations  
and fund balances**

	1970	1969 (as restated)
<b>Accounts payable</b>		
Securities purchased but not received	\$ 7,996,458	\$ 15,278,954
Other	4,548,030	4,294,376
	<b>12,544,488</b>	<b>19,573,330</b>
<b>Unpaid grants and appropriations</b>		
Unpaid grants	332,979,931	380,121,125
Appropriations for future grants and projects	75,878,387	84,314,075
Unexpended balances of projects	22,136,000	18,518,855
	<b>430,994,318</b>	<b>482,954,055</b>
<b>Commitments</b> (Note 4)		
<b>Fund balances</b>	<b>2,389,678,904</b>	<b>2,475,085,373</b>
	 <u><b>\$2,833,217,710</b></u>	 <u><b>\$2,977,612,758</b></u>

# Income Fund Statement

FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1970 AND 1969

	1970	1969 (as restated)
<b>Income</b>		
Dividends, including \$60,557,165 in fiscal 1970 and \$68,269,015 in fiscal 1969 on Ford Motor Company Class A stock	\$ 89,251,478	\$ 94,573,105
Interest	52,999,089	55,246,985
	<u>142,250,567</u>	<u>149,820,090</u>
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	1,475,212	1,212,784
	<b><u>140,775,355</u></b>	<b><u>148,607,306</u></b>
<b>Grants, projects and expenses</b>		
Grants approved	192,307,414	198,968,415
Foundation administered project expenditures	17,600,578	16,025,242
Program management expenses (Note 3)	17,650,146	14,838,633
	<u>227,558,138</u>	<u>229,832,290</u>
General management expenses (Note 3)	7,443,643	7,050,220
	<b><u>235,001,781</u></b>	<b><u>236,882,510</u></b>
<b>Excess of grants, projects and expenses over income</b>		
Current year	<b>(94,226,426)</b>	<b>(88,275,204)</b>
Prior years	<u>(1,300,767,215)</u>	<u>(1,212,492,011)</u>
<b>Cumulative excess of grants, projects and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year</b>	<b><u>(\$1,394,993,641)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$1,300,767,215)</u></b>

# Principal Fund Statement

FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1970 AND 1969

<b>Principal fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>\$3,878,685,518</b>	<b>\$3,735,863,515</b>
(Deficiency) excess of net proceeds from sale of 2,746,977 shares in fiscal 1970 and 2,576,979 shares in fiscal 1969 of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1969 and 1968, less related expenses	(6,414,792)	22,466,480
(Deficiency) excess of market value over carrying value of 606,077 shares in fiscal 1970 and 407,040 shares in fiscal 1969 of Ford Motor Company stock transferred to grantees in payment of grants, less related expenses	(273,382)	4,073,535
Increase arising from adjustment in the carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A stock (Note 2)	47,391,410	108,195,036
Net (loss) gain on dispositions of other securities	(34,935,322)	8,651,952
Provision for possible losses on program related investments	(1,766,500)	(565,000)
	<b><u>4,001,414</u></b>	<b><u>142,822,003</u></b>
<b>Principal fund balance at end of year</b>	<b><u>\$3,882,686,932</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,878,685,518</u></b>

# Summary of Fund Balances

SEPTEMBER 30, 1970 AND 1969

<b>Principal fund balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$3,882,686,932</b>	<b>\$3,878,685,518</b>
Cumulative excess of grants, projects and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year	<u>(1,394,993,641)</u>	<u>(1,300,767,215)</u>
	2,487,693,291	2,577,918,303
Appropriations for future grants and projects and unexpended balances of projects	<u>(98,014,387)</u>	<u>(102,832,930)</u>
<b>Fund balances at end of year</b>	<b><u>\$2,389,678,904</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,475,085,373</u></b>

For notes to financial statements, see page 91.

# Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1970

**Note 1:** Investments of the Foundation are stated at cost, except for the Ford Motor Company stock more fully discussed in Note 2.

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

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

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

All other securities for which quotations are not available, including certain equity securities purchased through direct negotiation, are valued at cost, which, in the aggregate, does not exceed estimated realizable value. Such securities amounted to \$70,112,831 at September 30, 1970 and \$45,460,000 at September 30, 1969.

Aggregate cost and estimated market value for all securities purchased through direct negotiation are \$349,040,619 and \$336,531,746 at September 30, 1970 and \$350,824,169 and \$343,916,023 at September 30, 1969, respectively.

**Note 2:** The Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock held by the Foundation amounted to 23,695,705 shares at September 30, 1970 and 27,048,759 shares at September 30, 1969. The carrying value of this stock is adjusted on September 30 of each year to an amount equivalent to the approximate equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31 of the preceding year. Accordingly, the carrying value of the Class A stock was adjusted from \$45 to \$47 per share at September 30, 1970 and from \$41 to \$45 per share at September 30, 1969. Class A stock is convertible or exchangeable, under limited conditions, into Ford Motor Company common stock. Market value per share of Ford Motor Company common stock, based on closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange, was \$51 $\frac{3}{4}$  at September 30, 1970 and \$43 $\frac{3}{8}$  at September 30, 1969.

**Note 3:** Land owned by the Foundation is carried at cost. Buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Balances for land and buildings are as follows:

	<u>SEPT. 30, 1970</u>	<u>SEPT. 30, 1969</u>
New York:		
Land	\$ 3,735,674	\$ 3,735,674
Office building (less accumulated depreciation of \$1,187,456 in 1970 and \$763,919 in 1969)	19,767,652	20,070,237
New Delhi office building (less accumulated depreciation of \$104,000 in 1970 and \$26,000 in 1969)	1,411,330	1,627,926
Housing facilities in Kenya and Colombia (less accumulated depreciation of \$13,870 in 1970 and \$9,761 in 1969)	113,087	117,196
	<u>\$25,027,743</u>	<u>\$25,551,033</u>

Depreciation on buildings is recorded using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is included in program management expenses and general management expenses and aggregated \$505,646 in 1970 and \$452,361 in 1969.

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

**Note 4:** At September 30, 1970, the Foundation had made loan commitments totaling \$37,708,000. Of these commitments, \$7,149,000 was for the purchase of fixed income securities and \$30,559,000 for the purchase of fixed income securities with equity participation. In addition, the Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans totaling \$6,550,000, of which \$1,908,000 is currently outstanding in connection with program related investments.

**Note 5:** The Tax Reform Act of 1969 has extensive provisions affecting the operations and tax liabilities of private foundations. In general, the law is effective for years beginning after December 31, 1969 and thus the principal impact of the act on the Foundation (including the 4% excise tax on net investment income) will be for fiscal years subsequent to September 30, 1970.

# Summary of Investments

SEPTEMBER 30, 1970 AND 1969

	1970				1969			
	Face Amount	Cost	Estimated Market (1)	Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market	Face Amount	Cost	Estimated Market (1)	Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market
<b>Investments</b>								
Fixed income securities								
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies	\$155,500	\$ 155,873	\$ 155,097	5.48	\$212,000	\$ 212,137	\$ 199,046	6.83
Money market instruments	58,100	58,014	57,884	2.04	80,400	80,167	80,167	2.75
Other marketable bonds	124,335	122,260	113,957	4.02	59,889	58,353	47,966	1.65
Securities with limited marketability	230,511	229,120	216,545	7.64	275,524	273,597	262,837	9.01
		<u>565,267</u>	<u>543,483</u>	<u>19.18</u>		<u>624,254</u>	<u>590,016</u>	<u>20.24</u>
Fixed income securities with equity participation having limited marketability	83,997	83,997	87,477	3.09	58,185	58,185	65,451	2.24
Equity securities								
Convertible debentures and notes	169,592	171,739	125,812	4.44	179,583	182,428	155,258	5.32
Common and convertible preferred stocks		794,540	817,960	28.87		821,536	923,079	31.66
Securities with limited marketability		35,924	32,510	1.14		19,042	15,628	.54
		<u>1,002,203</u>	<u>976,282</u>	<u>34.45</u>		<u>1,023,006</u>	<u>1,093,965</u>	<u>37.52</u>
Total diversified portfolio		<u>1,651,467</u>	<u>1,607,242</u>	<u>56.72</u>		<u>1,705,445</u>	<u>1,749,432</u>	<u>60.00</u>
<b>Ford Motor Company Class A stock</b> (nonvoting) (23,695,705 shares in 1970 and 27,048,759 shares in 1969)		<u>1,113,698</u> (2)	<u>1,226,253</u> (3)	<u>43.28</u>		<u>1,217,194</u> (2)	<u>1,166,478</u> (3)	<u>40.00</u>
		<u>\$2,765,165</u>	<u>\$2,833,495</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>\$2,922,639</u>	<u>\$2,915,910</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(1) See Note 1 to financial statements.

(2) See Note 2 to financial statements.

(3) Based on the September 30 market price of Ford Motor Company common stock but does not necessarily represent realizable value—see Note 2 to financial statements.

# Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1970 and 1969

	1970	1969 (as restated)
<b>Sources of cash</b>		
Investment income, less investment expenses	\$139,471,678	\$149,361,292
Decrease in cash balances	2,671,256	2,880,453
Decrease in other receivables		5,350
	<u>142,142,934</u>	<u>152,247,095</u>
<b>Uses of cash</b>		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments	239,448,608*	245,648,085*
Foundation administered project expenditures	17,247,623	16,341,269
Program management expenses	17,626,338	13,470,214
General management expenses	6,877,903	6,700,708
Program related investments	3,710,580	4,575,625
Increase in other receivables and other real estate	2,229,325	
	<u>287,140,377</u>	<u>286,735,901</u>
<b>Net disposition of securities to meet cash deficiency</b>	<u>\$144,997,443*</u>	<u>\$134,488,806*</u>

\*Includes \$27.0 million market value of 606,077 shares in 1970 and \$20.8 million market value of 407,040 shares in 1969 of Ford Motor Company stock delivered in lieu of cash to grantees in payment of grant obligations.

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Asterisk [\*] indicates agencies directly associated with, or otherwise cooperating in, grant activities; [†] indicates program-related investments. All other organizations and institutions are recipients of grants. Italicized page numbers refer to the financial columns of the report.

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