The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national or international importance. The Foundation works mainly by granting funds to institutions and organizations for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that give promise of producing significant advances in various fields. Annual Report 1976
Occasionally, the Foundation itself administers projects. As an additional means of accomplishing program objectives, the Foundation in some instances makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it became a national organization. Including the fiscal year 1976,
the Foundation has made commitments totalling $4.9 billion, including grants to 7,197 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

☐ A board of trustees from a variety of fields determines Foundation policy. A professional staff evaluates grant applications, explores means and opportunities to stimulate advances in fields with which the Foundation is concerned, works with prospective grantees, and recommends proposals for approval by the president and the trustees. ☐ Applications for grants should set forth objectives and details of methods for carrying them out, the qualifications of the persons and institutions involved, and an estimated budget. The Foundation does not use grant-application forms. Domestic applications and inquiries about how nominations or applications for grants to individuals may be made should be sent to the Secretary of the Foundation; applicants in foreign countries where the Foundation has an office should direct their proposals to the resident representative. ☐ Activities supported by the Foundation grants must be charitable, educational, or scientific under the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations. Because its funds are limited in relation to the great number of worthwhile proposals it receives, the Foundation limits its grants to efforts likely to have wide effect. It does not grant funds for purely personal or local needs, the routine operating costs of institutions, programs for which government support is readily available, nor, usually, the construction or maintenance of buildings. ☐ The Foundation is independent of other institutions, commercial and noncommercial.
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October 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976

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Chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

McGeorge Bundy, President

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*Resigned March 24, 1976
**Resigned December 11, 1976
***Resigned March 4, 1977
****Retired December 31, 1976

†Effective January 1, 1977
††Term ended December 31, 1976

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Vice President, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan

Henry Ford II**
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Dorothy N. Marshall
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J. Irwin Miller
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Dr. Soedjatmoko
Jakarta, Indonesia

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

Glenn E. Watts
President, Communications Workers of America, Washington, D.C.

Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.****
Senior District Judge, United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts
While this report tells of much good work in all our fields of action, I want to begin my Review with some comments on the one front where we lost ground during the year. 1976, like 1975, brought unusually large losses in our Board of Trustees, and we have had a further resignation in early 1977. Since 1974 we have lost, through retirement, death, or resignation, eight members of a board then numbering eighteen.

In numbers, and even in personal quality, we believe these losses can be repaired. Already in these years we have elected three distinguished new Trustees, Ralf Dahrendorf, Hedley Donovan, and Glenn Watts. We plan to elect others soon. Yet a time of such change and renewal is also a time for reflection on what this institution owes to those who have served it as Trustees.

One must begin with the sheer size of the debt. The Trustees of this Foundation meet four times a year for sessions that extend through two-and-a-half days. Each of those meetings requires much preparation in the reading of papers and, for many, extended travel. Some committees meet between regular sessions, and in addition Trustees are on call for consultation. Finally, most of our Trustees make working visits to domestic and foreign grantees.

A second notable characteristic of our debt is its variety. Our Board is not monolithic, either in background or in outlook. One Trustee will emphasize new ideas and another the proven excellence of an ancient institution, one will speak for those in need at home and another for the poor abroad, one will argue for art and another for economics, one for concentration and another for variety, one for analysis and another for action. Sometimes the same person will at different times be on different sides of such debates.

All this is as it should be. A board that seeks to govern an institution as broad as this one must itself be broad and various in its skills and concerns. This is what we remember as we think of the service of the late Kermit Gordon and the late Vivian Henderson, each a man of great breadth in his own right. It is what we can see in the listing of the six others who have left us in these two years: Patricia Wald, public interest lawyer, to go to the Department of Justice; John Loudon of Holland and Charles Wyzanski of Cambridge to retirement (but not to inactivity); and Edwin Land, Benson Ford, and Henry Ford II to attend to other concerns after full and generous service. And while all deserve our thanks, we owe a most particular debt to the one who had most to do with making the Board what it is: Henry Ford II.

Both law and tradition leave it to the founding family of any foundation to decide what kind of Board of Trustees it wants. A board responsive to—or even limited to—family members is a choice as permissible as any other. But what Henry Ford II understood, more than twenty-five years ago, was that for a foundation as large as this one was to be, the choice of a
family-centered board would be fateful, raising inevitable questions about undue influence or power, and making still harder what was hard enough already, the task of separating the work of this nonprofit philanthropy from that of the family-controlled business to whose success it owed its very existence.

So Mr. Ford chose the other route. He decided that the Board of Trustees of this institution should not be narrow. Between 1948 and 1955 its numbers grew from six to fourteen, and its membership widened far beyond Michigan to include businessmen, editors, educators, and men of law from around the country. In the 1960s and 1970s the process of broadening continued. What had been a Board of white male Americans came to be a Board of men and women, white and non-white, Americans and non-Americans, representing a steadily wider range of concerns for human welfare. (See table opposite.)

Almost from the first there were differences in the Board, and there are today. But there has also been a steady and growing understanding that the Board, as a Board, is the ultimately responsible governing body of this Foundation.

This transformation has been the work of many strong Trustees, but it simply could not have happened if Henry Ford had not been determined that it should. It is an achievement unique in his generation. It has required a foresight and forbearance that should be honored as long as this Foundation lasts.

What this achievement did not require—indeed what it forbade—was that the Foundation, its Board, and its staff should do only things that Henry Ford liked. Sometimes, indeed, he imposed on himself a restraint which he might not have accepted if he had cared less about the authority of the Board as a whole. So it was not surprising to his friends in this place that when he decided to resign last year, he did so with a letter expressing some of his own concerns—free to do so, in effect, precisely because he was resigning and because the Board he was leaving could be trusted to make its own judgment on his comments. The letter was then publicized only incompletely, but the full text is available on request and has been printed in Foundation News for March-April, 1977. The questions he raised are good ones: Are we spread too thin? Do we guard against ingrown judgment? Are we sufficiently innovative? Should we pay more attention to the economic health of our free society?

Like others on our Board and in our staff, I agree with some of his comments, and not with all. But specific agreements or reservations are not the present point. The point is rather that no one has more clearly earned the right to offer such advice, because no one has had more to do with the quality and integrity of those to whom it was offered. As readers of earlier
Henry Ford II 1943-1976
Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan

Benson Ford 1947-1976
Vice President, Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan

Charles E. Wyman, Jr. 1952-1976
Senior District Judge, United States District Court
Boston, Massachusetts

Donald K. David 1948-1966
Dean, Harvard School of Business Administration
Chairman of the Executive Committee, Ford Foundation

John Cowles 1950-1968
President, Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Julius A. Straton 1955-1971
President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Chairman of the Board, Ford Foundation

J. Irwin Miller 1961-
Chairman, Executive and Finance Committee, Cummins Engine Company, Inc.
Columbus, Indiana

Burt J. Craig* 1936-1951
Vice President and Treasurer, Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan

John J. McCloy 1953-1965
Partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy
New York, New York

Mark F. Ehrlich 1954-1966
Chairman of the Board, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times
Louisville, Kentucky

Laurence M. Gould 1954-1966
President, Carleton College
Northfield, Minnesota

Roy E. Larsen 1957-1969
Chairman, Executive Committee, Time Inc.
New York, New York

McGeorge Bundy 1966-
President, Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Stephen De Bechtel 1961-1970
Chairman of the Board, Bechtel Corporation
San Francisco, California

John H. Loudon 1966-1975
Chairman of the Board, Royal Dutch Petroleum Company
The Hague, The Netherlands

Alexander Heard 1967-
Chancellor, Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Henry T. Heald* 1956-1965
President, Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Bethuel M. Webster 1961-1970
Partner, Webster & Sheffield
New York, New York

Robert S. McNamara 1968-
President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

H. Rowan Gaither, Jr.* 1953-1961
President, Chairman of the Board, Ford Foundation
Partner, Draper, Gaither, and Anderson
San Francisco, California

Eugene R. Black 1960-1968
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Washington, D.C.

Kermit Gordon* 1967-1975
President, Brookings Institution
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Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Director of Research, Polaroid Corporation
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Edsel B. Ford* 1936-1943
President, Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan

Clifford B. Longley* 1936-1943
Counsel, Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan

Charles E. Wilson* 1949-1956
Chairman of the Board, W. R. Grace and Company
New York, New York

Frank W. Abrams* 1952-1959
Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company (N.J.)
New York, New York

James F. Brownlee* 1953-1960
Chairman of the Board, Minute Maid Corporation
New York, New York

Vivian W. Henderson* 1969-1976
President, Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

William H. Donaldson 1970-
Dean, School of Organization and Management, Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

James R. Ellis 1971-
Partner, Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher
Seattle, Washington

Walter A. Haas, Jr. 1971-
Chairman of the Board, Levi Strauss & Co.
San Francisco, California

Karl T. Compton* 1946-1951
Chairman of the Board, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
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Vice President, J. L. Hudson Company
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James B. Black* 1955-1960
Chairman of the Board, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
San Francisco, California

Dorothy N. Marshall 1972-
Commonwealth Professor, University of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts

Patricia M. Wald 1972-1977
Attorney
Washington, D.C.

Soedjatmoko 1973-
Jakarta, Indonesia

Frank Campsall* 1943-1946
Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan

Gordon S. Rentschler* 1945-1948
President, Hoover-Owens-Rentschler Company
Hamilton, Ohio

Paul G. Hoffman* 1950-1953
President, Ford Foundation
Pasadena, California

Andrew F. Brimmer 1974-
President, Brimmer & Company, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Hedley Donovan 1975-
Editor-in-Chief, Time Inc.
New York, New York

Frederick Lewis Allen* 1953-1954
Editor-in-Chief, Harper's
New York, New York

Robert B. Anderson 1956-1957
President, Ventures, Ltd.
New York, New York

Ralf Dahrendorf 1976-
Director, London School of Economics and Political Science
London, England

Glenn E. Watts 1976-
President, Communications Workers of America
Washington, D.C.

*Deceased

†In order of length of service. Former Trustees are identified by their principal affiliations during the period of their Foundation service.
Annual Reports will know, a number of these questions have been addressed in the past. As it addresses them again in the future, our Board will have before it not only Mr. Ford’s parting words, but his own extraordinary example of trusteeship.

Let me next commend the body of this Report to all who care about what we are doing. What it records is a year of intense activity in all the fields I have discussed in earlier essays. We have held to the course set two years ago, but there have been new opportunities in every division and office. At the risk of invidious selection, I will call attention to:

- Our ever more varied and yet ever more persistent concern for equal opportunity (passim, but especially at pp. 2-11 and 17-23). This effort remains the centerpiece of our domestic activity, and our commitment to it has been resoundingly reaffirmed in repeated Trustee reviews during the last year. If we were to be judged by a single decision taken over the last decade, I hope it might be the decision to make and hold to this commitment.

- Our sponsorship of an independent study of nuclear energy policy (page 13). The report of this Study Group, led by Spurgeon Keeny, Jr., is called Nuclear Power Issues and Choices, and its publication in early 1977 has proven to be extraordinarily timely.

- Our adventures in bringing reporters, judges, editors, and lawyers together to confront the issues that arise in relating free speech to other constitutional rights and processes. On page 30 is a brief and modest account of an electrically effective educational process.

- Our support for a comprehensive study of the status of Vietnam veterans, dissenters, and draft evaders (page 34). Under the leadership of Father Theodore Hesburgh, Lawrence Baskir and William Strauss have done work that has already made a substantial contribution to understanding and to healing action.

- Our part in the establishment of the new International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington (page 35). This enterprise is significant not only because it may make a critically important contribution that no existing institution or government could make, but also because it is a good example of our capacity for timely and catalytic action in what is clumsily called “institution building.”

- Our persistence in the hard work of helping on the scene in the developing countries, and the ever changing ways and means of that work (pp. 36-51).
• Our sponsorship of a major review of the state of reproductive and contraceptive knowledge (page 51). Under the leadership of Dr. Roy Greep, a group of outstanding specialists has documented the urgent need for aggressive research to improve the safety, variety, and general effectiveness of contraceptives. We believe that the Greep Report has made a definitive contribution to the understanding of one of the most serious shortages in the world today—a shortage of basic scientific research on a crucial topic.

• The gradual emergence of a new effort in the field of human rights which I announced last year (pp. 55-56). A year of work has persuaded us of the particular timeliness and value of private effort in this field, and we expect this work to expand in the next two years.

* * *

The Trustees have also been taking a fresh look at the opportunities the Foundation will have in the next ten years or so. In two regular meetings and one extra session this last year, they have been thinking together about our agenda for the long run. This work has been assisted by commentaries drawn from a large number of consultants here and abroad, and also by much staff work inside the Foundation.

While these deliberations have not led to any dramatic reversal of the Board's existing priorities, they have deepened and widened its collective sense of what needs attention and what our own comparative advantages may be. In a number of ways our approach in the next two years will be affected by this special effort. The Board has now placed itself where it can move on to think about the kind of people it will want at the center of the Foundation's management a couple of years from now. As we decided three years ago, it will then be time for a change in this office.

Meanwhile in 1976 we continued to make better-than-predicted progress in the general retrenchment announced two years ago. The main financial results for the year are reported at pp. 62-65. More important still is the progress we have made in reshaping our programs to fit within reduced budgets. As I write, we are completing our basic budget plan for the next biennium, 1978-79, and we hope and believe that in due course the record of those years will deserve to stand with the one presented here. At any budget level our choices are hard, but that is the price of keeping our opportunities open—it is the "endless adventure" of our kind of work.

McGEOERGE BUNDY

APRIL 15, 1977
# Program Reviews

### National Affairs
- Civil Rights and Minority Opportunity
- Status of Women
- The Severely Disadvantaged
- Community Development
- Working-Class Problems and Concerns
- Housing Opportunity
- Public Interest Law
- Administration of Justice
- Improving Governmental Performance

### Resources and the Environment
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### Public Education
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- Arts and Minorities

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### International Division
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  - Development Planning and Management
  - Educational Planning and Language Development
  - Social Science Research
  - Population
  - Asian Studies

- Latin America and the Caribbean
  - Agricultural and Rural Development
  - Economics, Social Sciences, and Public Policy
  - Educational Research and Development
  - Graduate Fellowships
  - Population

- Middle East and Africa
  - Agricultural and Rural Development
  - Educational and Social Science Research
  - Development Planning and Management
  - Population

### Development Studies
- Population
  - Reproductive Sciences and Contraceptive Development
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  - Population Studies and Communications

### European and International Affairs
- International Security and Arms Control
- Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom
- International Economic Order
- Southern Europe
- East-West Studies and Exchanges

### General
- Grants to Individuals
- Michigan and New York Philanthropy
National Affairs

Advancing social equity—for minorities, the poor, women, and others who are deprived or discriminated against—continues to be the principal mandate of the National Affairs Division. This mandate is carried out along two main lines: support of advocacy organizations that represent the interests of these groups, and support of programs concerned with improvements in particular fields, such as housing, criminal justice, and economic development.

The division allocated approximately 40 per cent of its resources this year to problems of the severely disadvantaged, persons whose problems resist solution by conventional rehabilitative or ameliorative programs. About 30 per cent of the budget was devoted to civil rights activities, and the remainder to working-class concerns, public interest law, and the improvement of governmental performance.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY

Many of the important gains made in civil rights during the last decade have been achieved through litigation based on the “equal protection” clause of the Constitution and on rights established by recent federal legislation. Foundation support for legal defense funds began in 1967, with grants to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF) and the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Both deal with expanding opportunities, principally for blacks, in voting, education, and employment. Similar advocacy groups have been formed to represent other minorities and women, or to address a particular legal issue such as discrimination in housing.

The following groups received supplementary grants this year:

— the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund;
— the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund;
— the Native American Rights Fund;
— the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund;
— the Women’s Law Fund (see page 5);
— the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing;
— the Legal Action Center of the City of New York, which assists ex-addicts and ex-offenders;
— the Center for National Policy Review of Catholic University, which concentrates on implementation of civil rights legislation and on policies of federal government agencies.

(The Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under...
Law, the ninth legal defense fund supported by the Foundation, received a three-year grant in 1975.)

Major cases brought by these legal defense funds have concerned such issues as fair representation of minority voting strength through legislative reapportionment, enforcement of federal desegregation guidelines in public schools, removal of discriminatory barriers to employment and social services, provision of "fair share" low- and moderate-income housing in the suburbs, equitable allocation of municipal services, enforcement of U.S. treaty obligations to Indian tribes, and the right to bilingual and bicultural programs in public schools.*

Two of the nation's oldest and most respected civil-rights organizations—the NAACP and the National Urban League—received continued support, bringing the Foundation's total assistance to both groups to $23 million. Among other national centers receiving supplementary grants were the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta and the Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC) in New York. The council has been a major influence in the South for more than twenty years, identifying social injustices and working to improve the quality of life for minorities and the poor. Its current program aims at improvement of health and legal services, welfare, the criminal justice system, corrections, and the organization of local government. MARC was formed in 1966 under the leadership of Kenneth B. Clark, a noted psychologist and civil rights advocate, to promote the collaboration of civil rights activists and university scholars in research and informational activities on urban minorities. With Dr. Clark's retirement, MARC has begun phasing out its activities. Its current research on issues of social welfare will be continued at Columbia University by Charles V. Hamilton, a political scientist, who has been serving as MARC's president during its final stage.

Minority voter registration and the number of minority elected officials have increased dramatically since 1961. But participation by minorities in the political system is still not nearly comparable to participation by other Americans. For example, the number of black elected officials increased by 17 per cent in 1975, but blacks still hold less than 1 per cent of the nation's elective offices. Supplementary grants went to two organizations concerned with this aspect of the political process:

—the Voter Education Project (VEP), a nonpartisan organization operating in eleven states, has helped to double black voter registration in the South since 1961.

* Nine for Equality Under Law, a review of the Foundation's activity in the civil rights litigation field, by Robert B. McKay, former dean of the New York University Law School, was published this year and is available without charge.
VEP will continue to provide technical assistance to local groups and will collect and publish information on population trends, voting statistics, and minorities in public office.

—the Joint Center for Political Studies at Howard University is a major resource for research and dissemination of information on public policy questions that affect minorities. The center also aims to improve the performance of minorities in government service, and its facilities are available to all minority elected officials on a nonpartisan basis.

To counteract racial discrimination in broadcasting, renewed support went to the Office of Communications of the United Church of Christ, which has played an important role in reducing racial bias in employment and programming. The office monitors radio and television stations’ performance, provides technical assistance to local community groups, and works for improvement through both litigation and voluntary agreements with stations.

To finance minority ownership and development of broadcasting stations, with particular emphasis on VHF television, the Foundation made a commitment for a program-related investment of $1 million of preferred stock in Syndicated Communications, Inc. of Washington, D.C.*

**STATUS OF WOMEN**

In seeking redress of their unequal status, women have been taking their case to the courts, as well as to legislative bodies, businesses, and other private and public institutions. Some of their concerns apply to women generally and others to minority, older, or poor women in particular.

Five organizations working for women’s rights under law received new or supplementary grants this year:**

—the Women’s Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union challenges laws and policies that discriminate because of sex. Among the project’s targets are gender classifications in social security laws and pension plans; discrimination by the armed forces, government, and vocational education programs, and employment bias against older women.

—the Minority Women’s Employment Program of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund will expand its program of training lawyers to assist blacks and other minorities in the Western states.

—the Chicana Rights Project of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund is

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*Program-related investments are portions of the Foundation’s capital assets that are invested for social purposes (see list, page 9).
**The League of Women Voters Education Fund also litigates for women’s rights (see page 11).
concentrating on employment, health care delivery, and prison reform.

—the Women’s Law Fund will continue its program of challenging sex discrimination in employment and education through legal action.

—the Women’s Rights Project of the Center for Law and Social Policy (see page 11) will continue to monitor federal health and education agencies with respect to enforcement of equal opportunity regulations and will continue its litigation activities against discriminatory practices.

Funds also went to the Women’s Action Alliance to help form a national coalition of diverse women’s organizations—ranging from Future Homemakers of America, to the Women’s Committee of the United Automobile Workers International Union, to the National Organization for Women—and to draw up a national agenda of broad goals in the attainment of equal rights.

Of particular interest to working women, especially those with low incomes, are high-quality, low-cost child care services that offer parents a choice of where they can place their children. A model information and referral service, the Child Care Resource Center of Cambridge, Massachusetts, received support this year. The center enables low-income families to find

Over the past ten years the Voter Education Project has assisted more than 1,200 nonpartisan registration drives in communities throughout the South. More than two and a half million new black voters have been added to the rolls, and the number of black elected officials has risen from seventy-two in 1963 to more than 1,500.
appropriate services—ranging from licensed centers to babysitters—at moderate cost.

Renewed support also went to three organizations engaged in analysis of public policies, monitoring of programs, and public education for users and providers of child care: the Day Care and Child Development Council of America, the Black Child Development Institute, and the Bank Street College of Education. All are concerned with citizen participation in the formulation of state child-care plans submitted for federal approval, with preventing reductions in the level and distribution of funding, and with guidelines for eligibility for publicly funded day care.

THE SEVERELY DISADVANTAGED

With the economic pinch of the last several years, increasing criticism has been leveled against the welfare system. Most of the regulations and procedures for the administration of public assistance were devised for an apparently temporary need in the 1930s, and the system has proved inadequate to deal with the chronically unemployed, among them ex-offenders, former drug addicts or mental patients, out-of-school youths, and dependent mothers with very young children.

In 1975 a national experiment to help dependent persons enter the workplace was begun with assistance from the Foundation, the U.S. Department of Labor, and a consortium of other federal, state, and local funding agencies. Called "supported work" and based on a project developed by the Vera Institute of Justice, the experiment gives ex-offenders and ex-addicts a chance to develop skills and good work habits in jobs that offer peer-group reinforcement and tolerable stress levels. Initially, most participants were given jobs performing municipal services that would otherwise be neglected. Workers were paid from a salary pool composed of welfare payments, charges for the work performed, and governmental training funds.

Supported-work projects are now operating in fifteen sites across the country. In addition to former addicts and ex-offenders, the projects include alcoholics, former mental patients, welfare mothers, and out-of-school youth. The Foundation this year granted an additional $2 million to the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, which administers the program and has established a comprehensive evaluation procedure to determine whether supported work can be applied on a broader scale.

Assistance was also given to the Dispensario San Antonio, a community center in Ponce, Puerto Rico, to provide young men and women in its delinquency prevention program with a supported-work program in environmental improvement, health, and home care.
Poor health and poor nutrition are characteristic of children of severely disadvantaged families, as are higher rates of delinquency and failure in school. Work in developing countries on nutrition and child development suggests correlations between these phenomena. There is evidence, for example, that some deviant behavior can be attributed to organic causes—psychomotor epilepsy, “minimal brain dysfunction” syndromes, and schizophrenia. But little careful research has been done to determine how poor health, poor diet, and birth trauma may be related to social pathology. The Foundation has set aside $480,000 to continue support for further research in this field, with emphasis on systematic data collection and on comparative study of contrasting populations. These efforts will be conducted with the assistance of schools, juvenile courts, and medical and mental health clinics. Grants were given this year to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale University, the South East Alabama Self-Help Association, and The Growing Mind in Berkeley, California.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Support for community development corporations (CDCs) and the national and regional organizations that serve them is the principal expression of the Foundation’s commitment to minority social and economic development. CDC programs aim to strengthen social services and the self-help capacity of poor communities, encourage their economic development through more jobs and community-owned businesses, improve housing, and secure better governmental services. Governments supply most of the support for CDCs. Foundation assistance covers administrative costs and specialized services for large-scale economic development programs.

CDCs receiving supplementary assistance this year through grants and program-related investments are:

—Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn, Watts Labor Community Action Committee in Los Angeles, The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, and Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust in Philadelphia, all of which serve predominantly black inner-city neighborhoods;

—Chicanos Por La Causa in Phoenix, the Mexican American Unity Council in San Antonio, and the Spanish Speaking Unity Council in Oakland, which are urban-based and serve Mexican American communities;

—the South East Community Organization, which provides services to predominantly white ethnic working-class neighborhoods in Baltimore;

—Mississippi Action for Community Education, the Home Education Livelihood Program in New Mexico, and the South East Alabama Self-Help Association, which work with predominantly rural populations.
Two community development organizations formed in the early 1970s to assist Puerto Rican and Filipino groups also received Foundation support. In Massachusetts the Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation works to facilitate access to public services by the state’s Spanish-speaking (mostly Puerto Rican) population and to make governmental agencies more responsive to their needs. Pilipino Bayanihan, serving the Filipino immigrant community in California’s San Joaquin Valley, provides youth counseling, education in nutrition, job training for migrant farm workers, and assistance in obtaining social security and unemployment insurance benefits.

Because CDCs and other community development organizations need technical assistance, the Foundation renewed aid to a number of national and regional back-up organizations. Continued assistance also went to organizations that provide economic, social, and educational services to Alaskan natives and American Indians.

To strengthen rural black cooperatives in the South, the Foundation renewed support for the Southern Development Foundation (SDF) and its development bank arm, the Southern Cooperative Development Fund. SDF provides help in farm planning, management, marketing, and personnel training through the assistance of five Southern agricultural colleges. The Foundation made a commitment for a $675,000 loan to enable the development fund to increase its capacity to finance low-income cooperatives. Since it was organized six years ago, the fund has assisted thirty-six cooperatives in nine states. It has provided capital for purchase of land, buildings and equipment, operating expenses, and debt refinancing.

**WORKING-CLASS PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS**

In addressing the concerns of workers, both blue- and white-collar, the Foundation has focused on four major areas: the quality of working life, occupational health and safety, the needs of white ethnic neighborhoods, and public policy issues related to employment.

The nature and dimensions of problems in occupational health and the workplace environment were outlined in a policy study, *Crisis in the Workplace: Occupational Disease and Injury*, published this year.* Commissioned by the Foundation and conducted by Nicholas A. Ashford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Center for Policy Alternatives, the study cites the need for closer collaboration between environmentalists and workers and their unions. It points out that hazards within a workplace are often intimately

*Cambridge: MIT Press.
related to those in the surrounding community, and that efforts to clean up one environment may result in polluting the other.

A possible model for industrial health studies was assisted through a grant to INFORM, Inc., in New York. The group will study twenty-seven non-ferrous metal mining and smelting plants and their surrounding communities. It will also assess the efficacy and cost of protective measures and the role of governmental regulatory agencies.

Supplementary grants totaling some $1.3 million went to the University of California (Berkeley), to continue its occupational health program; the University of Michigan, to evaluate work-restructuring experiments, and the Work in America Institute, to act as a clearinghouse for research and experimentation on the quality of working life.

A major organization attempting to meet the needs of white ethnic working-class neighborhoods, the Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, in Washington, D.C., received additional two-year support of $900,000. More than fifty cities, including Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee, Newark, and Toledo, have benefited from its programs of neighborhood preservation and community organization.

As concern over unemployment has grown, a number of proposals have been put forth for national policy initiatives aimed at full employment. The American Assembly received support this year for a conference and report on manpower and employment policies and goals, and the National Committee for Full Employment was granted funds to establish a research program. For evaluations of existing government policies and programs, supplementary grants were made for the Center for Social Policy Studies, directed by Sar A. Levitan. During the next two years the center (which is supported by the National Manpower Policy Task Force and George Washington University) will concentrate on the employment roles of the military services, federal evaluation activities, and programs in vocational rehabilitation.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Although discrimination in housing is illegal, exclusionary zoning and other practices continue to restrict the housing choices of minorities or threaten the stability of neighborhoods that are now or want to remain interracial.

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (NCDH), the principal national organization working for equal opportunity in housing, received continued support for research, educational activities, and technical assistance to local fair housing groups. (As
noted on page 2, the Foundation also assists NCDH's litigation activities.) As part of its public information program this year, NCDH produced a series of television and radio spot announcements for local groups. The announcements encourage living in interracial neighborhoods and tell minority home-seekers who encounter discrimination where to get help.

Because many serious urban problems stem from the heavy concentration of the very poor in the inner city, Congress, in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, encouraged dispersal of low- and moderate-income housing. Foundation assistance went this year to three groups working toward this objective: the Potomac Institute, which operates on a national level and concentrates on policy issues; the Suburban Action Institute, which focuses on the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut region, and the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, whose program covers the six-county Chicago area.

Preserving the country's existing housing stock is another concern of the Foundation's housing program. Support has been given, for example, to experiments in improving conditions in publicly funded housing by transferring from local housing authorities to residents the responsibility for management and maintenance. The Foundation also assists experiments with prepaid housing maintenance services and programs to restore the flow of mortgage and home-improvement loans to older neighborhoods so that structurally sound buildings can be maintained and rehabilitated.

Following a model developed in St. Louis with Foundation support, a National Tenant Management Program is now under way in public housing projects in six cities.* A $600,000 grant this year will enable the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation to supervise and evaluate the programs, to which the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has committed more than $20 million. In St. Louis tenant management has helped decrease crime and vandalism, increase rent collections, and improve the physical condition of the buildings. Equally important, tenant management makes use of the abilities and skills of welfare mothers, out-of-school youths, and others who have been among the chronically unemployed.

Assistance also went to Southeast Development, Inc., in Baltimore, for a prepaid housing maintenance experiment. For an annual fee, owners in areas that have been recently restored receive a home inspection, crime prevention analysis, repairs on sixteen specified maintenance and repair items, and one free emergency call. The purpose of the experiment is to test whether such

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* Jersey City, Louisville, New Orleans, Rochester, New Haven, and Oklahoma City.
a service would help prevent recurring cycles of deterioration.

**PUBLIC INTEREST LAW**

Developed since the late 1960s, public interest law has become a respected and integral part of the American legal system. Its work covers a number of issues, including broader citizen participation in governmental decision-making, environmental and consumer protection, improved standards of medical care, and more equitable public-school financing. The movement was considerably strengthened this year by Congressional legislation enabling courts to award fees to lawyers for successful plaintiffs in civil-rights cases.

In the meantime, supplementary grants went to three of the firms the Foundation has supported for several years (grants to environmental public interest law firms are discussed on page 15):

— the League of Women Voters Education Fund, for work on voting rights and election laws;

— For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center, which seeks to widen citizen access to the mass media and to encourage diversity in programming;

— the Center for Law and Social Policy, for efforts in health, consumer affairs, occupational health and safety, federal manpower programs, and women’s rights. The center’s International Project also received renewed support for activities on behalf of consumer and environmental interests in foreign policy matters, for explorations in the fields of human rights, and for a study of multinational corporations.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

Activities in the criminal justice field are closely tied to the Foundation’s concerns for the severely disadvantaged and for the special problems encountered by minorities and women. Efforts center on developing and evaluating new practices that make criminal justice more equitable, humane, and efficient.

Receiving renewed assistance this year were:

— the Vera Institute of Justice in New York, which since 1961 has conducted research and demonstration projects that have served as models for action elsewhere. Current activities include experiments in juvenile justice and research on diversionary programs, bail, parole, and victimless crime;

— the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, which seeks to improve prison conditions and to protect prisoners’ rights;

— the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education for *Corrections Magazine*, a quarterly devoted to comprehensive reporting on corrections policies and programs.
IMPROVING GOVERNMENTAL PERFORMANCE
The Foundation actively collaborates with public agencies at all levels, but it also supports continuing assessment of the cost and efficiency of government operations, the quality of public services, and the responsiveness of government agencies to the needs of the specific groups and communities.

Competing claims for limited resources have given rise to conflicts between government and various interest groups. Although these disputes often land in the courts, other techniques of conflict resolution may prove more equitable, cheaper, and less divisive. In addition to its continuing support for such efforts as New York’s Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, the Foundation this year set aside $60,000 to explore new mediation approaches and encourage greater use of existing techniques. These devices might be useful in disputes involving zoning and land use policy, environmental protection, and resource allocation.

To continue research and analysis on issues of concern to urban policymakers, the Foundation made a $1 million supplementary grant to the Urban Institute. Since it was established with Foundation support in 1968, the institute has become a major producer of policy-related social and economic research on urban problems. The new grant will support studies of unemployment and inflation, income distribution, city budgetary problems, human resources, and criminal justice.

Support also went to the United States Conference of Mayors for development of a long-range program in urban economic policy and financial analysis, and to the National Academy of Sciences for continued assessment of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The academy’s interim report this year was the first national study of any of the special federal block-grant revenue-sharing programs.

A number of studies and projects related to New York City’s fiscal crisis were assisted, including explorations of new types of guarantees for municipal bonds, and efforts by city agencies to cut, consolidate or modify their services (see list, page 8). In addition, a $200,000 grant to Columbia University will enable the Temporary Commission on City Finances to complete its study of New York City’s long-range financial problems and prospects.

For continued public-policy analysis and development in the prevention and treatment of drug abuse, the Drug Abuse Council received renewed assistance of $2.4 million. As the only private organization providing information and nonpartisan analysis on the national level, the council has been instrumental in helping state and local governments develop reasoned drug policies and programs.
Resources and the Environment

The Foundation approaches environmental issues—notably energy, resource scarcities, and pollution—primarily from the standpoint of their implications for public policy. A major Foundation-supported examination of the alternatives facing the nation in the supply and use of energy—the Energy Policy Project—was one of the first to urge that energy conservation become a major goal of national policy, complementing expansion of energy supply. *

This year the principal focus of Foundation assistance was public policy issues in nuclear energy development. In addition, support continued for public interest law firms specializing in environmental issues, for experiments in environmental mediation, and for research and training on environmental problems in less-developed countries.

PUBLIC-POLICY ANALYSIS

Both in the United States and other countries, debate is growing over the role nuclear energy should play in meeting the world's energy needs during the balance of the century. Despite the huge past investment in nuclear power and the continuing need for new energy sources, many groups now question earlier claims that nuclear energy is inexpensive and essentially safe. Also at issue is the fear that the spread of nuclear power may contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

To help clarify these issues and provide a framework for future policy decisions, the Foundation commissioned an independent study by a group of outstanding scientists and scholars, none of whom had previously taken a firm position for or against nuclear power. The study, administered by the Mitre Corporation, examined such questions as the importance of nuclear energy to the economic prosperity and growth of the United States, the comparative costs of nuclear and alternative energy development, the impact of nuclear power on the environment and health, problems of nuclear waste management, and the possibility of nuclear reactor accidents and nuclear weapons proliferation. The committee's report, Nuclear Power Issues and Choices, is scheduled for publication early in 1977.

For a detailed study of one aspect of nuclear proliferation, the Foundation granted $175,000 to Princeton

University's Center for Environmental Studies. The research concerns the hazards posed by an international network of power reactors and fuel reprocessing facilities producing plutonium, material that can also be used to make nuclear weapons. Princeton scientists will examine waste disposal problems and consider possible alternatives to plutonium-based nuclear-energy systems that make use of plutonium.

Several more limited studies dealing with nuclear energy were also supported. They include a Rand Corporation analysis of voter attitudes in the 1976 California referendum that rejected stiffer safeguards for nuclear plants; a University of Wisconsin study of insurance risks associated with nuclear plant operation, and an examination of U.S. nuclear export policy.

Europe has given greater attention to nuclear power than to alternative energy sources or to conservation as a means of meeting future energy needs. For an analysis of future European energy requirements and conservation opportunities under various assumptions of technology, pricing, and governmental policy, the Foundation made a grant to the International Institute for Environment and Development.

Underlying immediate energy problems is the broader question of whether the earth has enough resources to support continuing economic growth. To shed further light on this difficult question, a grant was made to Resources for the Future, an independent research organization in Washington, D.C., for a conference at which analysts with different perspectives sought to identify the most promising research questions and to suggest ways in which they might be addressed. The proceedings will be published by Resources for the Future in 1977.

Among the environmental policy problems confronting the states are haphazard suburban growth, highway congestion, deteriorating air and water quality, and disappearance of natural areas and open coastlines. In 1973 the Urban Institute formed a Land Use Center with Foundation support to help states analyze the economic and public policy aspects of these and other land-use problems. A $300,000 grant this year continued support for the Land Use Center's research on state land regulations, monitoring of state and federal land-use aid to local communities, and analysis of state efforts to protect critical environmental areas.

**INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

Increased concern in the less-developed world over the deterioration of land and water resources has led the Foundation over the last few years to support projects in several countries that are aimed at developing skills for dealing with environmental issues. This work is helping build research and training programs focused on the improved management of renewable resources. This year the Foundation extended these efforts to Latin America while continuing to support work in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Rapid economic development in Brazil over the past ten years has intensified air and water pollution in urban centers and soil erosion and river pollution in the country's vast interior. A resource economist was engaged to work with Brazilian institutions to develop research and training programs in natural resource management. Funds were also allocated for support of small-scale research projects and overseas fellowships for Brazilian scientists.

In Indonesia, the pressure of growing population on
To help provide a framework for future decision-making, the Foundation this year funded a major study of nuclear energy by an independent group of scientists and scholars. The study examined such issues as the cost and health effects of nuclear development and nuclear weapons proliferation. A nuclear power plant in Wisconsin is shown above.

land and water has brought soil erosion, siltation of irrigation systems, flooding, and the spread of unproductive grassland. Public officials are beginning to deal with these problems through an inter-ministerial National Committee on the Environment, and legislation has been passed requiring environmental impact assessments for all major development projects. To help provide trained personnel for these efforts, a master’s degree program in environmental and natural resource management has been established at the Agricultural Institute at Bogor, Indonesia’s leading research and training center in agriculture. The Foundation granted $145,000 this year to the Government of Indonesia for the program.

Funds were also granted to the University of the Philippines at Los Baños for studies concerned with the management and rehabilitation of the country’s upland areas, which have been severely eroded by uncontrolled cutting of forests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research, training, and conferences</th>
<th>Bogor Agricultural Institute (Indonesia)</th>
<th>(57,460—1976)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Brookings Institution</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Egypt, Government of ($180,000—1974, 1975)</td>
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<td>Environmental Law Institute ($104,210—1975)</td>
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<td>Imperial College of Science and Technology ($100,000—1975)</td>
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<td>Indonesia, Government of</td>
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<td>Institute on Man and Science</td>
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<td>International Institute for Environment and Development</td>
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<td>Foundation-managed project ($200,000—1974)</td>
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<td>Foundation-managed project ($255,000—1975)</td>
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<td>United Nations ($64,000—1973)</td>
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<td>United Nations Association of the United States of America</td>
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**CITIZEN ACTION AND CONSERVATION**

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<th>Arkansas Ecology Center</th>
<th>Citizen organization and public information</th>
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<td>California, University of (Berkeley)</td>
<td>Preservation of natural areas and open space</td>
<td>($572,550—1968, 1973)</td>
<td>204,718</td>
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<td>Municipality Conservation Commission</td>
<td>Matching grants to local governments in New England, New York, and New Jersey for conservation activities ($300,000—1975)</td>
<td>9,965, 28,677</td>
<td>28,677</td>
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<td>Total, Resources and the Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,444,077</td>
<td>$3,594,544</td>
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Education and Research

Continued support went this year for improvement of educational opportunities for minorities and women and for strengthening the management and financing of schools, colleges, and universities. Another concern this year was the development of new means of making post-secondary education more accessible to men and women of all ages. The Foundation also gave support for racial desegregation in public schools, for analysis of public policies affecting young children and adolescents, and for research on the learning process.

**HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**

**New Forms in Learning.** The concept of learning as a lifetime pursuit is by no means new, but in recent years it has acquired new vitality along with the notion that education should be accessible to students who cannot take up residence at a college or even attend normally scheduled classes. In response to growing demands by non-traditional students interested in enriching their lives, enhancing their capabilities, or preparing themselves for new careers, several new forms of postsecondary education have appeared in recent years. Under such labels as “open learning” and “universities without walls,” they seek to bring education to the student rather than the student to an educational institution. Students may learn by “contract” and from televised courses; they may receive academic credit for learning acquired outside of school, and they may be awarded “external” degrees. So heavy has the demand for nontraditional education grown that the U.S. Senate this year passed the “Lifetime Learning Act,” to create a separate federal office to develop flexible higher education programs for full- and part-time students both on and off campus.

For several years the Foundation has supported open-learning experiments and research into the political, social, and financial implications of extending higher education to more people.* A grant was made this year, for example, to the University of the State of New York, for policy studies of lifetime learning. One study will focus on possible state and federal programs (such as the G.I. Bill) to guarantee adults educational funds they can draw on at any time in their lives.

Because so many people are prevented from entering any educational program by a lack of basic reading and writing skills, the Foundation also commissioned an inquiry into adult literacy in the United States.

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* A review of Foundation-assisted programs in nontraditional education, “Higher/Wider/Learning,” published this year, is available on request.
Minority Opportunities. The participation of minority groups in higher education has grown substantially over the past fifteen years, but reliable statistics on the subject are still lacking. This year the Foundation supported two studies designed to shed more light on minority enrollments. Howard University's Institute for the Study of Educational Policy issued the first in a series of annual assessments of educational opportunities for blacks in U.S. colleges and universities. Reviewing the academic year 1973-74, the latest for which complete data were available, it found that the total enrollment of blacks had more than doubled in the past decade, but that most black students were concentrated in two-year community colleges and in four-year black colleges. In addition, the study found that the growing dropout rate of black high school students had slowed the increase in black college enrollments. A study by the National Board on Graduate Education, Minority Group Participation in Graduate Education, concluded that members of minority groups still face serious financial, educational, and cultural barriers to graduate study. While blacks, Native Americans, and Spanish-speaking persons make up more than 16 per cent of the total population, they represent less than 7 per cent of total graduate enrollment and earn less than 4 per cent of all doctorates awarded.* Both studies found that minorities are badly underrepresented in the natural sciences and mathematics and called for a federal fellowship program for graduate students from minority groups.

Financial assistance for blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans has been a major part of the Foundation’s six-year, $100 million commitment to minority higher education, a program that will end in 1978. This year Educational Testing Service and the Council of Southern Universities' National Fellowship Fund received approximately $6 million to award 922 fellowships to minority doctoral candidates preparing for college teaching careers. Despite the generally depressed market for college teachers in the years immediately ahead, the demand for well-trained minority faculty remains high.

The other part of the six-year program for minorities consists of grants to strengthen the academic, financial, and management capabilities of selected private black colleges.**

*Of the doctorates awarded in 1973-74, blacks received 3.5 per cent, Chicanos and other Spanish-speaking groups, .6 per cent; American Indians, .5 per cent, and Puerto Ricans, .2 per cent.

**Benedict College (S.C.), Bishop College (Tex.), Fisk University (Tenn.), Hampton Institute (Va.), St. Augustine's College (N.C.), Tuskegee Institute (Ala.), Wilberforce University (Ohio), and the six-member Atlanta University Center which includes Clark, Morehouse, Spelman, and Morris Brown Colleges, Atlanta University, and the Interdenominational Theological Center.
Since 1973 the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at the City University of New York has received Foundation support for graduate programs in ethnic studies. In addition to the special seminar being videotaped here, the center sponsors research, training, and cultural programs for Puerto Ricans.

Although these institutions continue to face severe financial pressures, they have made considerable progress in increasing enrollments and improving their long-range planning. Some have progressed in other ways as well. For example, Benedict College has balanced its budget and opened an innovative Library-Learning Resources Center. St. Augustine's continues to operate on a balanced budget and has developed new programs in industrial mathematics and management science. Wilberforce and Hampton have joined intercollegiate programs that permit their students to take engineering, art, and other courses at cooperating institutions. Tuskegee launched a new program in the allied health fields with a strong community outreach, began a major fund-raising drive, and is planning a new approach to building its endowment by combining loans with grants.

American Indians are the most underrepresented minority group in higher education. Beset by a lack of funds, language difficulties, low achievement scores, and cultural adjustment problems, they often are unable to qualify for, or remain in, traditional colleges. One of the Foundation's approaches to this problem has been to assist colleges and organizations serving the special needs of Indian students. Bacone College in Oklahoma, one of the oldest colleges in the country devoted to American Indian higher education, received a grant this year to strengthen its administrative and fund-raising capacities.

The geographic and cultural isolation of Indians on reservations has served to discourage their enrollment in existing higher education institutions. As a consequence, many Indian tribes are establishing their own colleges. There are now sixteen postsecondary learning centers on or near reservations, ranging in size from Navajo Community College in Arizona, with 900 students, to Fort Berthold Community College in North Dakota, with about twenty-five students. Encouraged by the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act passed by Congress in 1974, other tribal groups are planning to establish community colleges. To get off to a good start, these institutions will need assistance in budgeting, academic planning, achieving accreditation, and staffing. The Foundation therefore granted $125,000 to the Western Interstate Commission for
Higher Education, whose office for Planning and Resources in Minority Education helps colleges and universities meet the needs of minority students. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to twelve American Indian community colleges, to prepare a detailed plan for a regional network of Indian colleges, and to encourage land-grant institutions and existing Indian colleges to help the new colleges.

The Center for Puerto Rican Studies at the City University of New York was created with Foundation assistance in 1973 for the development of graduate programs in ethnic studies. Since then, the center has become a major resource for Puerto Rican research, training, and cultural programs. It produces bilingual books on Puerto Rican migration and culture, coordinates a National Puerto Rican Task Force on Educational Policy, and meets regularly with other Puerto Rican institutions to work on common problems. This year the center received a $252,000 supplement for language studies, training of students and community leaders, and research on Puerto Rican students and faculty at the City University.

Finance, Management, and Policy. State governments are a growing source of support for American higher education, providing nearly one-third of the total financing for public and private colleges and universities. In order to meet their responsibilities, state legislatures and education departments need increased professional skills in planning and financing higher education. The Foundation this year supported several programs aimed at assisting state officials:

- The Education Commission of the States received a grant of $200,000 to provide state legislatures and agencies with assistance through its Education Finance Center. The center also will conduct research on federal and state aid to students, on tuition policy, and on the relation between state funding and equality of educational opportunity.

- The College Entrance Examination Board was granted $197,620 for a study of the interaction of federal and state scholarship and student loan programs, and their effect upon student access, choice of institution, and completion of degree.

- Most states allocate funds to public colleges and universities according to rather simple formulas based on student enrollments and levels of degrees offered. A grant to the Tennessee Higher Education Commission will provide partial support for development of formulas that take into account the educational performance of institutions and their students.

- Many states now actively encourage colleges and universities to organize into regional groups for long-
range planning and more efficient allocation of resources. Pennsylvania State University received funds to analyze this movement and conduct studies of six states (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, and California) which were among the first to move toward regional cooperation in postsecondary education.

Radical changes in the academic labor market are expected because of shrinking enrollments; changes in promotion, tenure, and retirement policies; the rapid spread of collective bargaining, and the adoption of "affirmative action" policies covering women and members of minority groups. At the same time, the number of aspiring college teachers awarded Ph.D.s each year continues to increase. Several efforts to predict the effects of these changes and to help shape future faculty policies were supported this year.

The Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education received funds for a quantitative analysis of the academic labor market, including development of a computer model to predict how various policies would affect the nation's faculty. The University of California (Berkeley) will analyze the effect of affirmative action policies on hiring in its sociology department. Harvard University will study the age structure of the American faculty and suggest ways of insuring that a certain number of jobs are regularly available for new teachers. Research on factors influencing mobility of college teachers will be conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute in Los Angeles, and the American Association of University Professors will examine the role and impact of part-time faculty members in the academic job market.

As intercollegiate athletics have grown in popularity, they have also drawn criticism. The issues include the high cost of financing college teams, charges of sexism and exploitation of minority players, and separate academic standards for star athletes. Following a preliminary inquiry by the American Council on Education, the Foundation this year granted $200,000 to help the council establish a commission to undertake a broad national study of intercollegiate athletics. The commission will make recommendations to the academic community on the financing of college sports, the relation between academic requirements and athletic programs, criteria for awarding athletic scholarships, and the treatment of minority and women athletes.

**Women in Higher Education.** Efforts to eliminate sex discrimination in colleges and universities fall into two broad categories: research on the role of women in society, and improvement of the status of women in teaching and other professions. The Foundation has supported activities in both categories for several years.
During 1976, two campus-based research centers received grants—the Center for Research on Women at Stanford University and Radcliffe’s Data and Analytic Research Center for the Study of Women. They grant fellowships, hold seminars, and conduct research on the development of sex roles, health care for women, and the role of women in the labor force.

Sex discrimination in higher education was first challenged in 1970 in a class-action suit filed by the Women’s Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund. This year the Foundation made a grant of $150,000 to the league to continue monitoring discrimination against women in prestigious national fellowships, college sports, and academic programs.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Racial Desegregation. The Foundation’s efforts to help with the problems of desegregating schools predate the historic 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. the Board of Education*. In the early 1950s, the Foundation-supported Fund for the Advancement of Education conducted studies and conferences on the subject; after the court ruling the fund supported programs reporting on the early phase of school desegregation in the South. In recent years Foundation assistance has focused on helping communities in the North and the South to desegregate with minimal strife and maximum educational benefits.

The LQC Lamar Society is an interracial group of business, education, and political leaders working with communities to solve problems ranging from rural poverty to sub-standard education and public school segregation. This year the society received funds to work with local leaders in Dallas, Dayton, Omaha, and other cities to prepare the various segments of their communities for court-ordered school desegregation. Also, a Foundation-assisted report by the society, *The Schools That Fear Built*, was published this year. It discusses the more than 3,000 private academies that have been established in thirteen Southern states by white parents unwilling to send their children to racially integrated schools. The report found that the academies were, with few exceptions, of low quality, offering a limited curriculum, often doctrinaire teaching staffs, and poor facilities. According to the study, the academies threaten the public schools by drawing away support and community interest.

A grant was given to Duke University for a study by its Institute for Policy Science and Public Affairs of attitudes toward busing to achieve desegregation in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky. The first of three planned polls has been completed. It indicates that opposition to busing does not seem to be based on whether those interviewed have school-age children, but, rather, on certain abstract beliefs about their rights in society. Responses also suggest that people are more apt to oppose busing if they think their neighbors share the same opinion, but that more than four-fifths of those questioned would accept the current plan for Louisville and environs if it were to continue the following year. The poll also suggested that parents have developed greater expectations of school performance and are more willing to participate in school operations.

In Boston, where a U.S. District Court has ruled that no school may be racially isolated, efforts to achieve integration have proceeded reasonably smoothly except in three schools. Two local groups received grants this year to increase parent and volunteer participation in school operations. Such participation, which is a central feature of the court’s plan, is a common objective of those favoring and opposing desegregation. School Volunteers of Boston recruits volunteers from universities, business, and cultural organizations to work as tutors or teacher assistants in the schools. Its efforts will concentrate on twenty-four “magnet” schools, whose special programs are intended to attract students from throughout the city. The City-Wide Educational Coalition received funds to organize and train multi-ethnic parents’ councils to participate in planning local school policy.

Sex Discrimination. Although Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in federally assisted schools, compliance has been proceeding slowly, in part because detailed regulations were issued only last year. This year the Foundation renewed support to three groups that have been working with agencies responsible for implementing these laws and, at the same time, monitoring enforcement of the regulations:

—The Education Commission of the States, which informs state education agencies about federal and state legislation, will continue to develop programs to eliminate sexism in hiring practices, teacher certification, counseling, and physical education.

—The NOW (National Organization of Women) Legal Defense and Education Fund, which monitors federal enforcement of anti-discrimination laws and last year filed complaints against over forty state education agencies, is preparing a major report on the government’s record to date in enforcing Title IX.

—The Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law is reviewing compliance with the law in federally assisted vocational education programs, which serve more than seven million students. The study will assess efforts to provide wider vocational opportunities for
women, who tend to be clustered in homemaking and clerical courses while males are trained in potentially higher paying technical, industrial, or engineering skills.

Sex discrimination arises in part from ignorance of the early development of sex roles. In an effort to determine how cultural factors influence such roles, a grant was made to the Harvard University Anthropology Department. Focusing on the development of sex differences in boys and girls from Africa, India, Central America, and Taiwan, the study will attempt to identify those behavioral patterns which are constant in all cultures and those which are related to societal differences.

The Rights of Children and Youth. The physical well-being, education, and living conditions of many children depend not only on their families but also on an array of public agencies. Although many children suffer ill health, poverty, and parental abuse, public policy concerning children's rights and others' legal responsibility for their welfare is inadequately developed.

The Foundation assists a number of efforts to define and protect the rights of children. The Childhood and Government Project of the University of California (Berkeley) is exploring how legal authority and economic responsibility for children are allocated among the family, the child, and the state. The Berkeley group, which is funded by the Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation, is examining such issues as family and government spending on children, foster care, school governance, and requirements for the teaching credential. Some interim analyses were published this year,* and two major concluding studies are expected in 1977.

One of the strongest organizations working in the field is the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) of the Washington Research Project. Established in 1973 with support from Carnegie Corporation and assisted by ten other foundations, CDF works on children's rights to an education, personal privacy, (i.e., the confidentiality of school records), adequate health care, justice, and community social services. This year the Foundation granted $750,000 to enable CDF to continue research and litigation on these issues, monitoring of federal children's programs, and counseling of national and local organizations that work with children.

The Learning Institute of North Carolina, assisted by the Foundation, has been conducting a national survey over the last two years of major research and demonstration projects on early adolescence. The resulting report, Growing Up Forgotten: A Review of Programs and Research on Early Adolescence, will be published early in 1977. The study concludes that research on the

Contrary to the popular myth that early adolescence is a time of troubled upheaval, recent research has found that a majority of youngsters are relatively happy and stable during this period. On the other hand, a Foundation-supported report by the Learning Institute of North Carolina, Growing Up Forgotten, concludes that the needs of many youngsters in this group are not being met by most social and educational institutions.

early adolescent stage of development has been scant and has not made an impact on educational or social programs. It calls for improved cooperation between agencies that deal with adolescents and better coordination of social services. In light of this recommendation, the institute received additional funds from the Ford Foundation and the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation to hold the first in a series of regional conferences on early adolescence. Participants from community service agencies, juvenile courts, health organizations, and schools in nine Southern states met to identify problems in serving young people and to plan a regional advocacy group. The institute also helped organize a North Carolina Task Force on Early Adolescence to work closely with state agencies serving adolescents.

Finance and Planning. For the last six years the Foundation has assisted various groups working for more equitable systems of school finance. For example, the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which received renewed support this year, assists lawyers and citizens’ groups challenging state funding systems. Committee lawyers helped prepare the legal arguments and
filed a brief in a landmark case before the New Jersey Supreme Court on the state’s obligations to provide equitable school funding. The legislature revised the finance system after a prolonged controversy over taxation. The committee has also advised legislators interpreting court decisions and prepared handbooks and articles on school finance.

In support of efforts by state officials seeking to devise more equitable school funding systems, aid also went to the National Conference of State Legislatures. The conference’s recent publication, *School Finance Reform: A Legislature Handbook*, is considered the authoritative source on new school finance reform laws. In Maryland, conference staff drafted a school finance bill to be considered by the legislature next year.

In order to broaden the perspective of American scholars studying school finance, the London School of Economics and Political Science received support for a project to explore problems common to the U.S. and the United Kingdom. Research, seminars, publications, and faculty exchanges will consider such topics as the market for public school teachers and the relations between education and distribution of income.

Although the Foundation does not provide general support to private schools, it occasionally makes grants to increase public knowledge about private education and to assist cooperation between public and private schools in educational projects. This year grants were made to two organizations to continue these efforts. One is the Council for American Private Education, which represents 13,500 nonpublic schools and eleven private school associations. The council informs its members of legislative and judicial developments and provides information to Congress and federal agencies about private education. The other organization, the National Association of Independent Schools, which represents 800 schools, has formed a commission to expand off-campus learning programs for minority students at museums and community agencies, and to help set up innovative educational programs.

**Research on Learning.** Since a good deal of research on learning processes is not translated into educational policy and practice, the Foundation is supporting a program to improve communication and collaboration among researchers, teachers, public officials, and parents.

One way to make such research more useful is to conduct it in the settings where learning actually occurs—in front of television sets, at home, and in classrooms. For example, researchers at the Education Development Center in Massachusetts were granted funds this year to design a series of mathematics tests through work in classrooms with predominantly black and Hispanic
children. By reflecting students’ cultural backgrounds and realistic situations in classroom materials, they hope to produce tests that will measure skills more accurately. The new tests seek to measure “mathematical literacy”—the ability to reason quantitatively—while diagnosing specific learning deficiencies. They will also avoid anxiety-producing time constraints, confusing multiple-choice formats, and dependency on reading skills.

The Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory (CEMREL) received funds to examine recent nationwide declines in student scores on standardized achievement tests. The laboratory’s widely-distributed report, *Achievement Test Score Declines: Do We Need to Worry?*, claims that deteriorating scores cannot be blamed solely on flaws in the testing process. Although considerable research remains to be done, the report identifies decreased emphasis on courses in English and mathematics and other changes in secondary-school curricula among the reasons for the decline.

At the University of Washington’s Institute of Child Development Research and Services, which received a grant of $107,931 this year, researchers are collaborating with parents and state and local school officials to develop learning programs for gifted children as young as two years old from poor or minority families. The institute proposed that the Washington State Department of Public Instruction permit an experimental change in age requirements for precocious students entering the university’s laboratory school. Under these experimental regulations, admission, progress, and graduation will be determined by ability rather than age. Once students’ progress has been studied, efforts will be made to explore how such flexible regulations might be extended to interested public schools. The experimental early-admission program is one of several models the institute is exploring for dealing with special needs of gifted children in public schools.

In addition, the Foundation seeks to encourage multidisciplinary studies of how children learn. For example, since 1955 support has been given for the work of the Swiss psychologist, Jean Piaget, at the Center for Genetic Epistemology, which attracts scholars from such fields as biology, psychology, physics, and medicine. The main tenet of Piaget’s theories is that children learn in self-regulated stages by experiencing and understanding a concept themselves. These stages cannot be hurried along in a teacher-controlled classroom by simply feeding facts to a passive learner. This year the Geneva center received a grant to continue research on such topics as the relations between children’s thinking and Washington, the funds will be used in part to preserve the works of Piaget and other scholars in the center’s archives.
The Arts

ARTISTIC FINANCES
Since 1971 a major instrument of Foundation support of the performing arts has been the Cash Reserve Program, which aims at stabilizing and improving the financial position of key professional theater, opera, and dance companies throughout the country.* A total of $24.9 million has been granted to fifty-four groups (twenty-two theaters, twenty-two opera companies, and ten dance ensembles) under the program. Grants to six companies were made this year.

The program provides funds to liquidate half of a company’s net current liabilities after the group itself has liquidated the other half within a prescribed period of time. Thereafter the company must complete each fiscal year in a net current asset position throughout the grant period, usually five years. The grant also establishes a revolving cash fund, payable in installments, from which temporary withdrawals may be made for ongoing expenses. These withdrawals must be restored to the fund by the close of the fiscal year for the company to receive the next installment. If this is done over the entire grant period, the company may retain the revolving fund as an unrestricted working capital reserve.

As of September 30, 1976, the grant periods of thirty-five of the fifty-four companies in the Cash Reserve Program had expired, and all but five had qualified for the full payment of their grants. Of the nineteen companies whose grants are still active, the great majority have been able to maintain or move to an asset position on schedule.

The continuing financial needs of arts organizations were highlighted this year by the National Committee for Cultural Resources, a Foundation-assisted group representing government, labor, education, industry, and the arts. In a widely disseminated report, the committee expressed deep concern about the future of America’s arts organizations.** Many of them are being forced to curtail programs because their earned income cannot keep pace with climbing costs unless ticket prices are raised to unacceptably high levels. The report proposed that federal and state aid be raised to provide an average of 20 per cent of the operating costs of arts organizations, leaving 80 per cent to be supported by local sources.

In one locality, Baltimore, a design for support of the arts on a metropolitan-area scale was presented in a

*Symphony orchestras, which have received $80.2 million for endowment and operating support through a Foundation program begun in 1966, have not been eligible for cash reserve grants.


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<th>Grants and Projects—the Arts: The “Approvals” column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The “Payments” column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)</th>
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<td><strong>Financial survey of nonprofit performing groups</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Small program actions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Women’s Interart Center (New York City)</strong></td>
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**Cash Reserve Program**
- Acting Company (Group I Acting Company, New York City) [350,034—1975] | 164,430 |
- Actors Theatre of Louisville | 255,191 | 65,797 |
- American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco)* | [2,000,000—1974] | 300,000 |
- Arena Stage (Washington, D.C.)* | [574,542—1971] | (25,000) | (112,231) |
- Asolo State Theatre (Florida) [175,836—1972] | 36,113 |
- Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park [420,751—1973] | 63,634 |
- Circle in the Square (New York City) [1,000,000—1915] | 277,198 |
- Indiana Repertory Theatre | 162,497 | 30,142 |
- Lorto-Sudo Theatre (St. Louis) | [222,610—1974] | 36,910 |
- Mark Taper Forum (Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles) [268,015—1973] | 164,314 |
- Studio Arena Theatre (Studio Théâtre School, Buffalo) | 418,643 | 83,518 |
- Yale Repertory Theatre/School of Drama (Yale University) | 505,586 |

**Resident theater development**
- International Theatre Institute of the United States [200,000—1975] | 18,000 |
- La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (New York City) [300,000—1975] | 135,000 |
- Theatre Communications Group [934,701—1972] | 169,735 |

**Subsides for production of new American plays**
- Foundation-managed project | 600,000 | 1,612 |
- Theatre Development Fund (New York City) | 100,000 | 45,000 |

**Working Theatre. New York**
- Training of teachers for the theater | 240,000 | 130,000 |
Foundation-assisted study by a joint committee of planners from Johns Hopkins University and the Regional Planning Council. The committee urged a regional policy for support of Baltimore's theaters, museums, and art and musical organizations, which are located mainly in the city but serve the suburban population as well. Noting that suburban counties do not pay their fair share of the costs of these institutions, the report recommended that city and county organizations coordinate efforts to raise funds for the arts.

THEATER
In addition to assisting leading theater groups across the country, the Foundation over the years has encouraged the development of new playwrights and opportunities for their works to be performed. Among earlier efforts were subsidies to encourage closer collaboration between playwrights and artistic directors of resident theaters and to enable novelists and poets to experiment with dramatic form through theater residencies. In 1976 the Foundation set aside $600,000 for the first year of a program to provide small subsidies (up to $7,500) for the production of new American plays. As estimated ninety to 100 nonprofit professional theaters (ranging from large resident companies to small drama workshops) will be assisted in the production of scripted works by playwrights and unscripted works developed by the companies.

Cash reserve grants totaling $836,243 went to three...
resident professional theaters: Actors Theater of Louisville; Indiana Repertory Theatre, Indianapolis, and Studio Arena Theatre, Buffalo, N.Y. Funds also were granted to help stabilize the financial position of the Yale Repertory Theater/School of Drama.

The New York Shakespeare Festival, one of the largest theatrical enterprises in the country, received a $250,000 loan to help restore the Delacorte Theater in New York’s Central Park, where open-air performances of Shakespearean plays are staged during the summer.

To help meet the increased demand in university drama departments for teachers who combine both acting and instructional skills, the Foundation granted $240,000 to the Working Theatre, New York, to train actor-teachers. Three well-known master teachers—Joseph Chaikin, Peter Kass, and Kristin Linklater—are conducting the experiment, which aims to demonstrate improved methods of teaching voice, body movement, and acting.

The Theatre Development Fund received a grant to advise performing arts companies and arts groups in various cities on means of increasing audiences, such as day-of-performance ticket discounts, vouchers, and block ticket sales. These techniques have proved successful in New York.

**MUSIC AND DANCE**

The San Francisco Ballet Association, the oldest professional ballet company in the United States, was added to the eight dance companies already participating in the Cash Reserve Program. Funds were also granted to the Dance Theatre of Harlem, organized with Foundation support in 1968 to train young blacks in classical ballet.

A major problem facing small modern dance companies is the lack of facilities in which to perform before large audiences. To increase the exposure of these companies to critics, sponsors, and the public, funds were granted to the TAG Foundation, New York, for its Dance Umbrella, which sponsors performances by dance groups in a large rented facility.

The Foundation has supported the professional training of musicians primarily through grants to six of the nation’s leading independent conservatories. A seventh conservatory, the Mannes College of Music, in New York, received funds this year to augment its orchestral program. Mannes recently appointed a new president, famed mezzo-soprano Risi Stevens. Originally a family-supported school, it has strengthened its fund-raising and added new faculty in key instrumental areas.

For the last seven years the Foundation has assisted efforts to adapt to the United States a method of teaching music to children developed by Zoltan Kodaly, renowned Hungarian composer and musical director.
GRANTS AND PROJECTS

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<td>(Reductions)</td>
<td>(Funds)</td>
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<td>Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles) [500,000—1974]</td>
<td>110,000</td>
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<td>New Federal Theater (New York City) [5,000,000—1974]</td>
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<td>Newark Community Center of the Arts [500,000—1975]</td>
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<td>Smithsonian Institution [3,179,000—1973]</td>
<td>136,000</td>
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<td>Visual Arts Center of Alaska [5,000,000—1975]</td>
<td>140,000</td>
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**VISUAL ARTS**

**Catalogs of fine arts museum collections**

- Bowdoin College (Maine) [5,000,000—1973] $12,000
- Fine Arts Museums Foundation $39,385
- Foundation-managed project [5,000,000—1972] (46,385)
- Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) [5,000,000—1973] $9,474
- Museum of Modern Art (New York City) $7,500
- New York Museum Association [5,000,000—1975] $10,000
- Philadelphia Museum of Art [5,000,000—1971] (6,250)
- John and Madeleine Ringling Museum of Art (Florida) [5,000,000—1975] $6,987
- Wadsworth Atheneum (Hartford) [5,000,000—1973] $18,483
- Worcester Art Museum $7,500

**Moving Image (New York City)**

- Theater for independent filmmakers $35,000
- $20,000

**New York University**

- Training of fine arts curators [5,000,000—1968] 133,458

**Professional studio art training**

- Art Students League of New York [5,000,000—1974] 100,000
- California, University of (Los Angeles) [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- California, University of (San Diego) [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Cranbrook Academy of Art (Michigan) [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Georgia, University of (Atlanta) [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Hawaii, University of [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Indiana University [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Iowa, University of [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Kansas City Art Institute [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Ohio State University [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Pennsylvania State University [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Washington, University of (Iowa) [5,000,000—1974] 25,000
- Worcester Art Museum (Massachusetts) [5,000,000—1974] 25,000

**CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN GREECE**

**American School of Classical Studies at Athens**

- Library collection of Byzantine and modern Greek works [5,000,000—1972] 9,000

**Athens Technological Organization**

- Archaeological and historical research on ancient Greek cities [5,000,000—1974] 37,500
- Foundation-managed project: consultants and research awards 150,000
- Total, Arts $5,418,850
- $8,224,044

**AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES**

- Lexicon of Turkish words in the Greek language [5,000,000—1975] 3,050

**INSTITUTE FOR MODERN GREEK STUDIES (UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI)**

- Lexicon of Greek vernacular literature [5,000,000—1975] 12,000

**McGILL UNIVERSITY (ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING)**

- Experimental Greek language teaching 2,007

**PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH CENTER (ATHENS)**

- Humanities research [5,000,000—1974] 30,000

The method teaches schoolchildren to read and write music by leading them from familiar music derived from their own cultural background to more abstract and sophisticated forms. Additional grants were made this year to two schools active in extending the Kodály method outside of Hungary. One, Holy Names College in Oakland, California, trains teachers at the master’s degree level; the other, the Reykjavik Children’s Music School in Iceland, has been developing a music curriculum for both Icelandic and American schools.

**LITERATURE**

“Little magazines,” so called because of their limited readership, often set literary trends; some of the great writers of the twentieth century found their first readers among subscribers to such periodicals as The Dial, Poetry, and Partisan Review. Despite their output of interesting and often innovative prose and poetry, little magazines generally struggle from issue to issue for survival against rising production and distribution costs. To strengthen their finances and increase their readership, the Foundation granted $439,636 to the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines, a group of editors and publishers formed in 1967. The grant will support a series of projects to increase public awareness of and access to the magazines. The projects include a subscription service for libraries, improved bookstore distribution, and seminars for publishers and editors on production and distribution methods. As many as 300 magazines are expected to participate.

**ARTS AND MINORITIES**

Arts organizations serving minority communities have received assistance from the Foundation as part of its general commitment to improved opportunities for minorities. This support aims to build cultural awareness and group identity as well as individual creative talent.

Two such organizations were assisted this year. In Washington, D.C., Workshops for Careers in the Arts (WCA), which has been training minority children in the fine and performing arts, was granted $300,000 through George Washington University to assist curriculum development and other activities at the city’s new High School for the Arts. WCA was instrumental in establishing the school as part of the Washington public school system. The school will offer pre-professional training in dance, theater, vocal and instrumental music, and the visual arts for some 750 students.

The New Federal Theater, which serves a multi-ethnic community on New York’s Lower East Side, received an $89,141 Cash Reserve grant. The theater stages some ten plays a year by minority playwrights and trains minority students for careers in the theater.
Communications

As the Foundation's twenty-five-year program of large-scale support for public television neared its end this year, the Office of Communications was increasingly engaged in other activities: efforts to improve relations between news media and the law, and studies of the effects of the media on child development, on the political process, and on governmental policy. The office continued to maintain a modest program in public television.

JOURNALISM

For the third year the Foundation co-sponsored, with major newspapers throughout the country, a series of seminars in which journalists, judges, and lawyers confront issues arising from apparent conflicts between the First Amendment guarantee of press freedom and such other principles as the rights to privacy and to fair trial.

The seminars are conducted by law school professors who use hypothetical cases designed to raise issues currently confronting the judiciary, government, and journalists. For example, one case explores the conditions under which a newspaper or broadcasting station might legitimately publish a government document whose secrecy officials defend on grounds of national security. The aim is to bring about a better understanding of the complexities of the issues and of the day-to-day processes by which each profession attempts to exercise its rights and responsibilities.*

Media-and-the-law conferences have been held in New York, New England, Florida, and the Chicago and Denver areas, and others are scheduled for Los Angeles, Detroit, and Seattle in the coming year. In a related action, the Foundation arranged assistance for a new weekly publication, the Media and Law Reporter, which will cover litigation in the field.

Since many journalists do not have specialized training in the substantive aspects of the events they cover, the Foundation for the past two years has been providing fellowships to enable reporters to spend several months investigating a subject in depth. Fellowships were funded this year in the fields of education, law, and international security and arms control. Recipients of the latter awards will study in Harvard University's Program for Science and International Affairs, meet with government and other arms control specialists, and travel to principal defense sites in the United States.

Fellowships for journalists to study law were awarded

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*The proceedings of one of the conferences have been published in The Media and the Law, Howard Simons and Joseph A. Califano, Jr., eds., New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976.
### Coalition for Fair Broadcasting

| Study of VHF television in New Jersey [1975] | 20,000 |

### Studies and projects on communications

| Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies | 735,000 | 160,000 |
| International communications studies: Foundation-managed project [1975] | 24,470 | 20,000 |
| Population Institute | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Urban Institute (Cable Information Service) | 300,000 | 25,000 |

### Studies of news media and the political process

| California Center for Research and Education in Government | 4,625 | 4,625 |
| Duke University | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences | 25,875 | 4,857 |
| Indiana University | 50,000 | 25,000 |

**Total Communications**

$14,411,800$ | $14,540,273$

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Actress Jean Marsh of "Upstairs, Downstairs" fame appears on camera to urge viewers to support WETA, Washington, D.C., public television station. The Foundation's final $40 million program of major support for public broadcasting has included funds to assist stations to increase and diversify their financial support, mainly through on-the-air appeals for viewer contributions. "Upstairs, Downstairs," a widely acclaimed British-produced dramatic series, is currently in its third season on public television.

under a grant to the Yale University Law School. Five journalists are spending a year taking the same courses as first-year law students. The fellows may specialize in newer areas of law, such as environmental and consumer protection, and have an opportunity for clinical training in legislative offices or correctional institutions.

The Foundation renewed support for the second year of a scholarship program for minority journalists attending graduate schools of journalism at the University
of Missouri, Columbia, Northwestern, and Stanford. Thirty-one students received assistance in the first year of the program, which also is supported by matching funds from the universities. Funds were also granted to the University of California (Berkeley) for a summer training program for minority journalists.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING
With grants totaling $11.8 million, the Foundation this year substantially completed its four-year, $40 million terminal program of major support of public broadcasting. Since the early 1950s, the Foundation has contributed nearly $300 million to create and strengthen the nation’s system of public television in one of the largest and most sustained programs of giving in the history of philanthropy. Increased funding from the federal government, individuals, corporations, foundations, and local communities has now assured public television a measure of financial stability.

The major part of the final allocation has supported the Station Program Cooperative, a mechanism through which local stations participate in the selection and financing of national programming. Other funds have assisted the Station Independence Program, which helps stations increase and diversify their financial support, mainly through on-the-air appeals for viewer contributions. Audience support of public television now totals some $40 million a year, a six-fold increase since 1970.

This year’s funding included grants totaling $2 million to the Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNED/13) in New York City to produce programs for national distribution; $800,000 to the Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA/26) for management reorganization and national programming, and $1 million to the Public Broadcasting Service to launch a special fund for expanded public affairs programming. Together with KCET-Los Angeles and WGBH-Boston, which also have received substantial Foundation support, WETA and WNET are key stations producing programs for nationwide public broadcasting.

The Foundation also granted an additional $500,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts for the New American Television Drama Project, which is producing twenty original plays by American writers for broadcast this season and next in the series “Visions.” Televised forums featuring the 1976 Presidential primary candidates, sponsored by the League of Women Voters Education Fund, were assisted under grants to public stations in Boston, Miami, New York, and Chicago.

Following a two-year study by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Public Broadcasting Service, and the Foundation, negotiations were completed this year for a satellite system to transmit public television programs. The Foundation committed a $1.4 million program-related investment toward development of the project, estimated to cost some $38 million. The bulk of the credit will be provided by commercial lenders. The satellite system is expected to be completed by mid-1978. Replacing the current cable and microwave system for transmitting television signals, it will offer such advantages as lower cost, improved signal quality, and multiple program transmission.

COMMUNICATIONS POLICY
The Foundation continued support for the Aspen Institute Program on Communications and Society, which analyzes national communications issues, particularly those concerned with government regulation of broadcasting. A $735,000 grant will help finance studies of the major policy elements in the Federal Communications Act as a prelude to the possible establishment of a national commission on communications policy. The Aspen program also sponsors seminars for government officials on communications issues.

Support also was renewed for the Cable Television Information Center of the Urban Institute, established by the Ford Foundation and the Markle Foundation in 1971 to advise communities on franchising, regulation, and public-service applications of cable television. Although expansion of cable television has slowed in recent years, some 14 per cent of the nation’s 70 million homes with television are now served by cable systems. The center provides local governments with information and technical assistance in such matters as development of municipal channels, system design, and rate regulation.

Activities concerned with the effect of television upon children were assisted through a grant to Action for Children’s Television (ACT) and sponsorship of a conference on research needs in the field. ACT, founded by four women in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1968, has had considerable success in persuading broadcasters to improve quality and reduce commercialism in children’s programming. For example, following an ACT petition to the federal regulatory agencies, broadcasters reduced the time given to commercials in weekend children’s programming by 40 per cent.

The research conference, sponsored jointly with the Markle Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the Lilly Endowment, recommended that additional studies be undertaken on how children learn from television and on the relation of television to other aspects of child development.* The Foundation set aside $50,000 for exploratory studies on these issues.

*The conference report, Television and Children: Priorities for Research, is available upon request from the Foundation.
Public Policy and Social Organization

The program in Public Policy and Social Organization was established in 1972 to support innovative approaches to advanced training for public service and to consider proposals on social and policy issues that do not fit readily into the Foundation's regular program activities. The committee is staffed by fourteen men and women from the Foundation's other divisions and offices.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

In contrast to an overall decline in college enrollments, enrollment in graduate schools offering advanced professional training for public service has increased by two-thirds in the last two years. The new public policy centers blend training in social science and management skills with an emphasis on quantitative analysis. Their aim is to give students the tools to analyze complex public problems and devise practical approaches toward solving them. This year an additional $1 million was granted to seven of the eight graduate public policy training centers assisted earlier. The university centers stress two-year master's programs, although some of them, along with the Rand Corporation, also have programs leading to the doctoral degree.

In response to the need for new teaching materials in public policy, the Foundation granted $150,000 to Duke University and Rand for a joint program to prepare case studies and other texts.

POLICY STUDIES

One of the Foundation's continuing concerns is that government be more accessible to the public and that underrepresented groups be enabled to participate in policy processes. Following earlier grants in the economics and accounting fields, the Foundation this year gave support to Tax Analysts and Advocates, of Washington, D.C. The organization monitors and analyzes changes in federal tax policy proposed by the Treasury, Congress, and the Internal Revenue Service. Given the complexity of U.S. tax laws, only a small number of private lawyers and government officials are able to follow the workings of the system and comprehend all its consequences. Findings by Tax Analysts and Advocates are published in Tax Notes, a weekly review available to policy-makers, citizens groups, and journalists. Recent issues have examined tax regulations for foreign income of multinational corporations, the impact

*They are operated by the Universities of California (Berkeley) and Texas; Carnegie-Mellon, Duke, Harvard, and Stanford Universities, and the Rand Corporation.
A central computer installation at Social Security Administration headquarters in Baltimore records wage, benefit, and other information for people throughout the country. The Brookings Institution received funds for a study of social security policymaking as an example of the politics of long-term social planning and reform in the United States.

of inheritance tax policies on family farms, and a tax bill proposed in the Senate that contained loopholes for special interests.

Years after American disengagement from the Vietnam War, many difficult issues concerning those who participated and those who avoided the conflict remain unresolved. For a comprehensive study of the status of Vietnam veterans, deserters, and draft evaders, the University of Notre Dame was granted $225,000. The review considered the impact of the Presidential Clemency Program and the larger policy roles played by the Selective Service, the judiciary, and the military during the Vietnam period. Prepared with the assistance of an advisory committee chaired by Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of the university, the report and recommendations are scheduled for publication early in 1977.

By the end of this century, the American population over the age of sixty-two is expected to increase from 27.7 million to 36.4 million, while the number of workers per retired persons will drop from 4.6 to 3.5. These trends have aroused concern about the adequacy and upkeep of the Social Security system and of private pension plans. For conferences and studies on retirement issues, grants went to the American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences and the University of Michigan. The Brookings Institution received funds to examine the effectiveness of the present Social Security system as a means of social reform and the roles the President, Congress, the Social Security Administration, unions, and other groups have played in shaping the system.

Other activities supported this year include a study by Brookings of the role of women in the U.S. armed forces, a conference on the civilian use of firearms, and a study of the rights of citizens and nationals in offshore U.S. territories.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES

For many persons the Bicentennial Year has been a time to reflect on the historical and contemporary values of American society. Constitutional crises, revelations of governmental and business wrongdoings, and changes in family patterns and sexual mores have stimulated a national concern with social and ethical questions.

Some of these issues are being addressed by two groups which received grants in 1976. Value-laden issues arising from advances in the biomedical sciences are the main concern of the Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences in Hastings, New York. The center consists of a core research staff of philosophers, social scientists, and biologists, and some eighty nonresident fellows from many universities organized into interdisciplinary research groups. Since its creation in 1969, the institute has explored the ethical and social implications of such developments as the use of psychotherapy and drugs on prison inmates and children, extreme life-prolonging medical treatments, mass genetic screening programs, and coercive birth control in some countries. Renewed support from the Foundation this year will enable the institute to continue those studies and to do research on newly emerging issues.

The second group, the Institute for the Study of Civic Values, was formed in Philadelphia in 1973 by a group of educators, political scientists, and labor, religious and public leaders concerned with the apparent erosion of personal and public values. The institute works to restore public confidence in democratic values by encouraging citizen participation in public forums and community action programs. It also develops adult education programs in cooperation with unions, community organizations, and colleges.
International Division

In a quarter of a century's work overseas, 80 per cent of it in poor countries, the International Division has maintained a continuing interest in four broad areas: agriculture, education and research, population, and economic and social development. In a sense, all of the Foundation's work in these areas has been experimental. "Development" has been a guiding principle, but the search for the best ways to help a particular society develop at a particular time is still going on. Over the years programs have evolved to accommodate changing conditions, especially in accordance with the needs perceived by the developing nations themselves.

For example, after two decades of remarkable expansion in their educational systems, developing countries are faced with second-generation problems. They are still working to achieve universal elementary education and to eradicate illiteracy. But the available education has serious weaknesses, and educational services are poorly distributed between cities and countryside. As one response to these circumstances, the Foundation has shifted attention from development of universities in major urban population centers to support for universities in the provinces. The aim is to assist the efforts of many countries to decentralize education, adapting it to regional and local needs.

The Foundation has also moved to link its support for education to social science analysis, indigenous language development, and the preservation of national arts and culture.

In agriculture the long-range emphasis has been on increasing food production and the income of rural people. The Foundation's early grants in this area emphasized village development experiments. Later, national and international research centers were supported in efforts to develop high-yield crop varieties, more productive and stable cropping systems, and more efficient uses of technology. To complement this production-oriented research, the Foundation then turned to economic analysis aimed at improving planning and policy-making for agriculture. This year it helped establish the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C., to provide information and analysis on the world food situation, including production and distribution policies. The Foundation is also supporting research and experimentation in comprehensive rural development, to discover ways of enhancing the welfare of rural populations across the board, not just in agriculture.

Many of the newer programs assisted by the Foundation in developing countries represent extensions of
long-standing interests. Out of a general concern for development, for example, has emerged a new interest in the economic role of women in poor countries. And one outgrowth of programs to make the most efficient use of water resources has been assistance to developing countries in avoiding the environmental damage characteristic of technologically advanced societies. (Foundation-supported environmental programs overseas are described on page 14.)

Other efforts have intensified in response to clear dangers in the world at large. With torture and arbitrary imprisonment becoming routine methods of eliminating or discouraging dissent in many countries, the Foundation this year launched a new program concerned with the protection of basic human rights and the free expression of ideas.

In general the Foundation’s overseas programs seek to help poor countries develop the ability to recognize, understand, and solve their own problems. The International Division works increasingly with international networks of scholars, managers, and planners through associations established and run by nationals of the developing countries. They range from the International Committee on the Management of Population Programs to the Council for Asian Manpower Studies.

Of the $43 million allocated for international work this year, about 20 per cent went for explorations of issues of worldwide relevance, with special emphasis on problems peculiar to advanced industrial societies. Among the fields covered were arms control, international economic issues, East-West relations and human rights.

Some changes, the closing of a few overseas offices, for example, have been dictated by the Foundation’s general budget reductions. The move this year of the Foundation’s headquarters in the Middle East from Beirut to an existing sub-office in Cairo had been contemplated for financial and programmatic reasons, but was hastened by the civil war in Lebanon.

ASA AND THE PACIFIC

Agricultural and Rural Development. Increased agricultural production, urgently needed to maintain the tenuous balance between food supplies and growing populations, is closely linked to harvesting more than one crop a year of crucial food grains. A major effort to develop multiple-cropping technology for farmers in the Chiangmai Valley in Northern Thailand has been conducted with Foundation assistance since 1968. Renewed support this year to the Faculty of Agriculture at Chiangmai University will help continue training of university faculty, government officers, and farmers; trials of new cropping systems at an experimental station
and in farmers' fields, and studies of the socioeconomic hindrances to multiple-cropping practices at the farm and village levels.

In Bangladesh, most of the increase in food production must come from higher yields of rice. The need for continuous rice research is vital not only to breed new high-yield varieties but also to make the best use of fertilizers and pesticides. The Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, which has developed several important new varieties, has been assisted by the Foundation since 1965, and received additional support for the next two years.

The Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation has the major responsibility for distributing seed, fertilizer, pesticide, and irrigation equipment to thousands of cultivators living in some 65,000 rural villages. Its performance has been hindered by lack of uniform procedures for the collection and analysis of data and by inefficient management of the government's multiplication farms where new seed varieties are produced. A two-year Foundation grant will provide technical assistance and training to upgrade the agricultural development agency's management practices.

India, too, requires sustained increases in agricultural production on millions of small farms. Despite high rice yields at research stations, the yields on most farms are low. A new communications and training center, for which the Foundation provided supplementary assistance to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, will seek to improve yields in practical farming situations. The center will train staff to bring reliable information to farmers about improved methods and materials and bring reports on specific farming problems back to researchers.

Supplementary assistance went to the Agricultural Research Council of the government of Pakistan to help continue its research and training on rice, wheat, and maize cultivation; farm mechanization, and agricultural economics.

**Development Planning and Management.** Labor supply continues to outpace demand in Asia. To help Asian governments formulate sound national policies to reduce unemployment and underemployment, scholars from several countries formed the Council for Asian Manpower Studies in 1972. Along with five other donor agencies in an international consortium, the Foundation renewed its contribution to the council this year.

A regional development effort in India was supported through a grant to the Institute of Regional Analysis in Madhya Pradesh, India's largest state. Established in 1972, the institute provides research and training, frequently in cooperation with local universities and colleges of education and engineering, to develop and manage the state's abundant natural resources.
The Administrative Staff College of India in Hyderabad is one of three major Indian institutions that teach modern management methods to the staffs of both public agencies and private firms. The college, which has been assisted by the Foundation for fifteen years, received a supplementary grant in 1976 to build competence in three areas of public management: science, education, and regional planning.

The Indian Statistical Institute, which specializes in economic development planning, received continued support for doctoral training, postdoctoral fellowships, and collaboration by foreign economists in the institute's teaching and research programs.

Research on social and economic development in Sri Lanka was assisted through a grant to the Marga Institute in Colombo. The institute studies possible solutions to the country's severe agricultural, trade, and management problems.

Concluding long-term assistance to national development planning in Indonesia, the Foundation provided terminal support for an economic advisory and training program conducted by Harvard University. Since 1968, Harvard consultants have advised Indonesian economists on a broad range of policies and problems, taught in local training programs, and helped some 100 Indonesian staff members in economic ministries to obtain postgraduate training abroad.

The University of Wisconsin received a supplementary grant to continue its mid-career training program in development planning for officials from both central and provincial Indonesian government agencies.

To help the Bangladesh government broaden the participation of women in national development, the Foundation allocated funds for training awards for women now working in Bengali institutions. Candidates will take advanced training in community nutrition, cooperatives, agricultural extension, and family planning.

**Educational Planning and Language Development.** The Foundation has a long-standing commitment to help improve educational planning and policy making in Southeast Asia. For example, it has supported the training of Thai educational researchers and funded studies that have helped redefine Thailand’s educational system. Some 100 staff members of Thai educational agencies have been trained abroad and at home. Research has been completed on such subjects as the distribution of primary-school opportunities, regional variations in scholastic achievement, and inequity in assigning funds and teachers to the provinces. This year an additional $215,000 was allocated for further training and policy research.
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<th>Payments</th>
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To introduce future teachers to the relation between educational planning and development needs, the Sri Aavinashilingam Teachers’ College for Women in India received a three-year grant for a new training and development center.

In the language field, the Foundation’s support covers programs for teaching both English and indigenous languages. In India, a supplementary grant was made to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, in Mysore, for training of staff members overseas and for testing and evaluation of language projects. Another grant was made to the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, in Hyderabad, for further research and training in the teaching of English. Additional funds were allocated for language research and training institutions in Thailand and Malaysia, where there is a marked interest in indigenous languages.

**Social Science Research.** With the world’s second largest economy, Japan plays a significant international role in business, the arts, and natural sciences. But in the social sciences only a few senior Japanese scholars are able to keep in touch with their counterparts or professional developments in the rest of the world. To help stimulate communication and to broaden the orientation of Japanese scholarship in the social sciences, a fellowship program for young Japanese scholars has been launched with the support of the Foundation, the Toyota Foundation, and other Japanese donors. Administered by the International House of Japan, the program expects to offer up to 100 awards over the next seven or eight years, for graduate study in the U.S. and other countries in fields ranging from anthropology to law.

As part of a continuing effort to strengthen the contribution of the social sciences to national development, the Foundation granted funds to the University of Chittagong in Bangladesh to establish a master’s degree program in rural economics. The grant also covers seminars and workshops for students, government planners, and administrators, and economics research on rural institutions, agricultural modernization, and population. Similarly, renewed support for scholarly exchanges and social science research went to the University of Sciences in Malaysia and the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Also in India, the Foundation maintained support for regional institutions concerned with problems of development. One recipient this year was the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies in Delhi, which in the past decade has studied minorities in Indian society, voting behavior, violence and social disorder, and science and culture. The grant will finance research on rural and urban poverty.
In addition, funds were allocated to complete a fellowship program for the doctoral training abroad of ten social scientists from Bangladesh. The fellows, who began their studies in 1973, include population specialists, economists, and political scientists.

**Population.** Both demographic and social science research provide important backups to the worldwide movement to limit population growth. But Asia has few demographers and scant opportunity for advanced university training in the subject. The Foundation therefore granted funds this year to the Australian National University to begin a master's degree program in demography for students from South and Southeast Asia.

Supplementary assistance went to the International Development Research Centre in Canada to continue for two more years the Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program. Established in 1974, the program is open to young faculty members and graduate students from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Burma, and Indochina; forty-six awards have been made to date.

Renewed support went to the Indian Council of Medical Research for work in the reproductive sciences and contraceptive development, a focus of Foundation activity in India since the early 1960s. The council, a central coordinating agency for such research, will distribute the funds through an open competition.

**Asian Studies.** For more than two decades the Foundation has fostered the establishment of a community of American scholars and teachers concerned with Asia. In addition to supporting Asian studies centers at several universities, the Foundation has assisted many programs administered by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Both agencies received renewed support totaling $2,172,500 this year for individual research awards at the pre- and postdoctoral levels, conferences, seminars, and other activities to stimulate research. Future studies will deal with Chinese foreign policy since 1949, conflict in Japan, and concepts of social order in Southeast Asia.

A one-year supplement to the National Academy of Sciences will continue funding for Sino-American scholarly exchanges arranged by the Committee for Scholarly Communications with the People's Republic of China. Since 1974 the committee has played host to twenty-six Chinese delegations and sent nineteen American delegations to China. Future delegations will concentrate on food production, water and air pollution abatement, and family planning and contraceptive technology.

<table>
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<th>Grants and Projects</th>
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<th>Payments (Refunds)</th>
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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Agricultural and Rural Development. In the difficult task of improving the welfare of the rural poor in Latin America, the Foundation supports three long-range approaches: research and field experiments to increase agricultural productivity, with special attention to the needs of poor farm families; graduate training in agricultural economics and other rural social sciences to improve policy makers' abilities to formulate effective agricultural policies, and research on comprehensive rural development.

A new collaborative effort began this year, with Foundation support, between the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), based in India, and research institutions in Northeast Brazil. ICRISAT will provide scientific and technological assistance for a team of Brazilian scientists and technicians working to adapt sorghum and millet to the region's harsh growing conditions. It will also assist another regional group trying to develop intercropping systems suitable for small farmers.

Two international agricultural research institutions located in Latin America received continuing support. The International Center of Tropical Agriculture in Colombia studies cassava and field beans, livestock forage systems, and soil and pasture management in regions of low fertility. The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, which develops high-protein varieties of corn, wheat, and barley, is directing more effort to the needs of small farmers.

Supplementary grants for research and training in agricultural economics went to the Federal University of Víncia in Brazil, the University of the West Indies (Trinidad), and the National School of Agriculture in Mexico. These programs have produced hundreds of trained professionals, most of whom now work for government agencies or in research centers on economic development issues. Terminal grants to the Universities of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil will complete a decade of Foundation assistance to master's degree programs in the rural social sciences.

One aim of rural development research is to help policy makers understand and cope with the principal hindrances to improving the lot of the rural poor. Among the projects receiving Foundation support this year are research on changes in farming methods in Peru since land reform; on the effects on the traditional Ecuadorian peasantry of new, export-oriented agricultural systems and growing urban food demands, and on the effectiveness of an informal education program in a rural development experiment in Cali, Colombia. Grants for these studies went to the Foundation for National Development in Peru, the Center for Research...
GRANTS AND PROJECTS

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<td>Yale University [$150,000—1989]</td>
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| 9,110,615 | 13,051,167 |

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

REGIONAL

Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges
California, University of (Berkeley) | 30,000 |
Caribbean Agro-Economic Society | 5,000 |
Foundation-managed project: research and training | 110,000 |
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [$190,000—1975] | 400,000 |
International Center for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India) | 90,000 |
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [$650,000—1975] | 465,000 |
Purdue University [$510,000—1967] | 275 |

Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges
Center for Inter-American Relations [$150,000—1974] | 50,000 |
Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (Mexico) [$80,000—1975] | 10,000 |
Corporation for Latin American Research | 265,000 |
Foundation-managed project: consultants | 150,000 |
Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration | 265,000 |
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences | 125,190 |
Latin American Social Science Council [$233,600—1975] | 150,000 |
Mexico, College of | 5,000 |
New York Academy of Sciences | 3,750 |
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean | 42,000 |

Educational research and training
American Association for the Advancement of Science | 10,000 |
Center of Pedagogical Research and Experimentation | 4,000 |
Columbia University | 10,000 |
Foundation-managed project [$90,000—1974] | 3,487 |
Illinois, University of | 2,000 |
Institute of International Education | 1,935 |
Stanford University [$250,000—1975] | 2,268 |

Field office operations
Foundation-managed project | 156,493 |

Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges
Latin American Demographic Center [$260,600—1975] | 48,975 |
National Academy of Sciences [$86,000—1969] | 2,360 |
Regional Population Center | 500,000 |

ARGENTINA

Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges
Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences [$232,000—1972] | 21,000 |
Institute of International Education [$234,400—1971] (567) |
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [$200,000—1970] | 36,583 |

Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges
Center for Studies of the State and Society | 125,000 |
Tocuyo el Tella Institute [$150,400—1972] | 35,000 |

GRANTS AND PROJECTS

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<th>Approvals (Reductions)</th>
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<td>Educational research and training Foundation Center for Research and Social Action [$81,000—1975]</td>
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<td>Tocuyo el Tella Institute [$5,000—1975] (1,621)</td>
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Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges
Latin American Social Science Council [$80,000—1975] | 14,000 |

BOLIVIA

Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges Bolivian Catholic University | 5,000 |

Economics, social science, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges Bolivian Association of Professionals in the Social Sciences [$50,000—1974] (6,000) |

BRAZIL

Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges
Brazil, Government of [$250,000—1972] (20,500) |
Ceara, Federal University of [$300,000—1974, 1975] (132,020) |
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [$300,000—1974] | 60,021 |
Institute of Agronomic Research [$130,000—1975] | 66,170 |
Sao Paulo, State of [$130,000—1971] | 16,858 |
Sao Paulo, University of | 120,300 |
Vicosa, Federal University of | 210,000 |

Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics | 180,000 |
Brasil, University of [$160,000—1974] | 136,033 |
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [$750,000—1975] | 500,000 |
Brazilian National Library | 20,000 |
Brazilian Society for Instruction | 300,000 |
Campinas, State University of | 1,080 |
Foundation-managed project: research awards* [$395,000—1975] | 260,748 |
Minas Gerais, Federal University of [$100,000—1974] | 55,000 |
Pernambuco, Federal University of [$80,000—1975] | 40,000 |
Riode Janeiro, Federal University of | 5,167 |
Riode Janeiro, Pontific Catholic University of [$180,000—1972] | 126,666 |
Riode Grande do Sul, Federal University of | 22,000 |
Sao Paulo, University of [$200,000—1974] | 59,199 |

Educational research and training
Costa, Chagas Foundation [$183,000—1973] | 50,000 |
Ceara, Federal University of [$82,000—1972] | 10,000 |
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* | 260,000 |
Getulio Vargas Foundation [$17,495—1974] | 153,364 |

Environmental management, research, and training
Foundation-managed project: consultants | 220,000 |

Nutrition training and research
Foundation-managed project: training and research awards* | 115,000 |
Parana School of Medicine | 75,343 |
Pernambuco, Federal University of [$100,000—1973, 1975] | 42,221 |

Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges
Bahia, Federal University of [$430,000—1976] | 62,200 |
Campinas, State University of | 37,000 |
Ceara, Federal University of | 35,000 |

* List available on request.
and Socio-Economic Studies in Ecuador, and Colombia's Foundation for Higher Education. The Foundation also gave supplementary funds for rural development research, training, and conferences for young social scientists in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia.

**Economics, Social Sciences, and Public Policy.** For more than a decade the Foundation has made a substantial effort to strengthen graduate training and research in the social sciences throughout Latin America. Some countries are showing increasing interest in applying social science knowledge and skills to the resolution of national development problems. In other countries, where the political atmosphere is less open, social scientists represent an important source of independent inquiry about national and regional problems. Foundation grants this year responded to both needs.

The College of Mexico, one of the region’s key centers for graduate training and research in the social sciences, received funds to help start a new program in urban studies. It will prepare students from various disciplines for comprehensive research on the pressing problems associated with the rapid expansion of Latin American cities, a development more often derided than rigorously analyzed.

In Brazil, supplementary support went to three institutions: the Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics, for professional meetings, seminars, and publications serving the country’s major graduate programs in economics; the Brazilian Society for Instruction, for fellowships and research awards for master’s degree candidates in political science and sociology at the University Institute of Research in Rio de Janeiro, and to the Brazilian National Library, for a social science documentation project that includes publication of a journal, microfilming of newspapers, and assembly of a library of research materials.

In Peru, continuing support went to the Pontifical Catholic University for a master’s degree program in sociology and anthropology. A new grant to the Agrarian Tribunal will provide training and research in history, making use of unique data in the Agrarian Documentation Center.

In the academically hard-pressed Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay), the Foundation gave support to several private research organizations. In Chile, for example, the Corporation for Latin American Economic Research will focus on analyses of economic development, income distribution, employment, and international cooperation in Latin America. In Argentina, the Center for Studies of the State and Society received supplementary support for its studies of the functioning of the state in Latin America.
The Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies received funds for its regular research, training, and publications, and for the second cycle of a two-year regional graduate course in sociology for students from the poorest parts of Latin America. (The current cycle is being conducted in Quito, Ecuador.) The aim is to equip young university faculty members for teaching and research in their own regions.

Grants for other regional efforts were made to the Central American Higher Education Council, for planning a graduate program in economics; for research and training programs in sociology and political science at the Santiago, Chile, branch of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, and for social science research and training in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

**Educational Research and Development.** Since 1970 the Foundation's work in education in Latin America has focused on improving national and regional capacities for diagnosing educational needs, analyzing policy options, and evaluating educational experiments. A crucial part of that work has been the training of a new generation of educational researchers. Two centers received supplementary grants this year: the Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University in Colombia and the University of the Valley in Guatemala. Javeriana's graduate program, begun in 1975 with Foundation assistance, emphasizes student involvement in research; formal course work is considered ancillary. Research by the first group of students included evaluation of educational television programs and a study of the relation of education to employment. At the University of the Valley, a master's degree program trains some twenty specialists a year in techniques of educational research and evaluation.

Support also continued for a research and fellowship competition in Brazil that aims to stimulate the application of social science methods to educational problems. Since 1972, forty-three research projects and thirty doctoral fellowships for training abroad have been funded. The program has led to the emergence of a community of education researchers whose work is proving increasingly useful to educational policy makers.

**Graduate Fellowships.** Under a regional graduate fellowship program begun in 1968, more than 800 students from Latin America and the Caribbean have received support for training in the social sciences, demography, agriculture, and education. The program, which supports work in all the Foundation’s fields of interest in the region, has been especially helpful in recent years to young scholars in countries where domestic unrest would have made it difficult, if not impossible, for them to
continue their studies without outside assistance. Additional funds allocated this year bring Foundation support for the fellowships to some $10.3 million.

Population. Although Brazil has no official government policy on population, the subject is attracting increased attention. One reflection of this new interest is a program of research by leading Brazilian medical schools on means of protecting high-risk mothers through improved maternal and child health care and family planning. The Foundation has supported the program since 1974. Working through health centers and outpatient clinics in impoverished urban and rural communities, the researchers have devised an innovative system of identifying high-risk pregnancies. That, combined with subsequent analyses of the high death rate for babies born to high-risk mothers, has helped establish a clear medical rationale for integrating family planning with health care. Two-year supplements went to the participating institutions: the State University of Campinas, the Federal University of Ceara, the Paulista School of Medicine, the Pernambuco Superior Teaching Foundation, and the State University of Rio de Janerio.

Since 1970 the Foundation has supported efforts in Brazil to develop professional competence in demography and allied fields and to introduce graduate studies in population. Funding was renewed this year for annual research competitions, fellowships for doctoral and postdoctoral study abroad, training courses, publications and meetings, and the services of Brazilian and foreign advisers. Efforts to establish a Brazilian Society for the Study of Population are also being assisted.

Joining with the Canadian International Development Research Centre, the Foundation provided terminal assistance to the Regional Population Center in Colombia for the Latin American Program of Research in Human Reproduction. The program provides research awards to young Latin American reproductive scientists.

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Agricultural and Rural Development. For the past ten years the Foundation has supported the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program in its work on cereal, legume, and fodder crops. This work will now be carried on by the new International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), one of a network of agricultural research institutions supported by some thirty international agencies, including the Foundation. Due to the uncertain political situation in the Middle East, ICARDA did not become fully operational this year, but it has started crop experiments and field trials in Syria and Egypt. The Foundation contributed to
<table>
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<td>Michigan, University of</td>
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<td>New York, City University of [S10,000—1975]</td>
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<td>Regional public administration seminars: Foundation-managed projects [S25,000—1973]</td>
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<td>Social Science Research Council</td>
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<td>Toronto, University of</td>
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</table>

*List available on request.*
ICARDA’s operating and capital development costs through a $70,000 supplement to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Support continued for research aimed at improving production of three major Egyptian cereals (corn, wheat, and rice), for experiments in modern soil and water management practices, and for development of farm machinery suited to the needs of small landholders. Funds were also allocated to complete a review of agricultural research needs in the Sudan.

Since 1968 the Foundation has assisted programs to improve production of wheat and barley in the rain-fed agricultural areas of Tunisia and Algeria. Support is given through a grant, renewed this year, to the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, which provides the advisory services of four scientists and training in cereal technology.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria is developing farming systems that will permit continuous cultivation in forested lowland tropics in place of traditional “slash and burn” agriculture. Research focuses not only on improving varieties of cowpeas, lima beans, yams, and sweet potatoes, but also on developing multiple and mixed cropping systems. The Foundation renewed support for these activities and for an agricultural training program for West African graduate students and mid-career scientists.

In Mali, which is one of the poorest countries of Africa and is still reeling from the effects of a disastrous drought, the government is concentrating on improving crop and livestock production, from which 90 per cent of the people earn their livelihood. This year the Foundation made a grant to the India-based International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics for a cooperative research program with Mali to increase production of sorghum and millet. The two crops can, if properly managed, provide a reliable source of human food as well as animal fodder.

In order to make the best use of increased food production, countries need more systematic planning for the whole agricultural sector, which in turn requires detailed analyses of existing policies in pricing, marketing, and national investments of funds and manpower. To help build this analytical capacity, the Foundation provided supplementary funds for seminars, conferences, and research awards for agricultural economists working in universities and government agencies in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and the Sudan. Support also continued for the training of agricultural economists at the University of Ibadan and Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, the University of Abidjan in the Ivory Coast, and the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.
Education and Social Science Research. Despite the constraints under which they operate, South Africa’s segregated black universities play an important role in training future African leaders. Most of their non-white faculty members, however, are stalled at the lecturer level and have few opportunities for advanced training within South Africa. To help raise their professional status and thereby improve the quality of teaching and research at these universities, the Foundation this year funded a fellowship program for black faculty members, to be administered by the South African Institute of Race Relations. Fellows will study abroad, primarily in the United States and Europe, for master’s and doctoral degrees.

Since most African governments recognize that it will take years to achieve the goal of universal schooling, many are turning to distance education—a system that combines correspondence courses, broadcast material, and occasional face-to-face instruction—as a way of providing practical education, especially in rural areas. In Botswana, for example, where 65 per cent of the people have no formal education, correspondence courses are offered to secondary-school dropouts, and villagers are being taught such subjects as nutrition, child care, and vegetable gardening. These experimental activities are supported by a Foundation grant, renewed this year, to the International Extension College.

For many years, the Foundation has supported efforts to train social scientists to analyze development problems and to improve scholarly communication across disciplinary and national lines. Supplementary assistance was provided this year for research awards, regional conferences, and undergraduate training in East and West Africa and in the Middle East.

A survey of political change in South Africa, in which scholars from the University of Natal will interview both black and white leaders, was assisted. Supplementary support to the University of Dar es Salaam will finance a three-year study of experiments in government decentralization in Tanzania. A pilot research project on women and development was supported through a grant to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The study, to be performed by the African Training and Research Centre for Women in Ethiopia, will examine the legal status of African women, changes in the nature of their work in rural areas, and the effects of technological innovation on women’s work and leisure habits in villages.

The Foundation’s continued support for language development included a variety of programs at Middle Eastern universities—for example, compilation of a dictionary of spoken Egyptian Arabic at the American University in Cairo, and a survey of the Sudan’s multi-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</th>
<th>Approvals (Reductions)</th>
<th>Payments (Reductions)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>Birzeit University</td>
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<td>Library and laboratory resources</td>
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<td>Consultants in the Middle East and North Africa on agriculture, education, language, public administration, economic planning, population, and business management</td>
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<td>Foundation-managed projects</td>
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<td>Research, training, and conferences on the Middle East</td>
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<td>Foundation-managed project: research awards* and other social science projects ($125,000—1975)</td>
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<td>Middle East Studies Association ($201,000—1973)</td>
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<td>Princeton University ($125,000—1975)</td>
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<td>Social Research Centre (Cyprus) ($500,000—1973)</td>
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<td>Conference on management education</td>
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<td>Dictionary of Spoken Arabic</td>
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<td>English-language training ($157,875—1975)</td>
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<td>Graduate program in Arabic studies (31,000—1974)</td>
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<td>Population research ($216,000—1968)</td>
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<td>Institute of Statistical Studies ($125,000—1973)</td>
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<td>Library modernization ($310,000—1972)</td>
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<td>Educational materials</td>
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<td>Family planning and reproductive sciences research ($75,000—1972—1975)</td>
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<td>Institute of Land Reclamation ($45,000—1971)</td>
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<td>Language, teaching, and research at Al-Azhar and Alexandria Universities ($210,000—1971)</td>
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<td>Performing arts festivals</td>
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<td>Population research at Al-Azhar University</td>
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<td>Research on law and social change ($82,000—1973)</td>
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<td>Research on urban immigrants</td>
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<td>Rural development research</td>
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<td>Strengthening investment planning</td>
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<td>Foundation-managed project: consultants ($200,000—1974)</td>
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<td>Social science research ($500,000—1974)</td>
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<td>Jordan, Government of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil service classification and pay plan ($113,000—1968)</td>
<td>(55,542)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research and training on economic development ($101,000—1967)</td>
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<td>Jordan, University of</td>
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<td>Agricultural research</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Faculty of Economics and Commerce</td>
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<td>Language research</td>
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<td>Research on the Jordan Valley</td>
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<td>SYRIA</td>
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<td>Aleppo, University of</td>
<td>19,736</td>
<td>85,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of agricultural and science facilities and faculty ($150,000—1968)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*List available on request.

lingual problems at the University of Khartoum. Summer courses for linguists and language teachers in North Africa, organized in cooperation with the Center for Applied Linguistics, were assisted through a two-year grant to the Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages in Tunis. The Foundation also helped the International African Institute inaugurate a series of international seminars on the educational and cultural roles of the major languages of Africa.

Because of the severe strain imposed on the American University of Beirut by the Lebanese civil war, the Foundation granted funds to enable some twenty faculty members to work for a year at American and Middle Eastern universities. To assist its transition to a four-year institution, Birzeit University, on the West Bank of the Jordan River, received supplementary assistance for library materials and laboratory equipment.

**Development Planning and Management.** The major role played by central governments in the economies of most African nations underscores the need for trained economists and development planners in government ministries. This year terminal assistance was provided for graduate training of government economists at the University of Nairobi in Kenya and at the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Also funded were consulting services to the Kenya Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

A program of technical assistance in southern Africa, begun in 1970, received support for another two years. The Foundation will concentrate its efforts in Botswana, providing consultants in four areas: economic planning to manage the country's growing and increasingly complex economy; exploitation of its extensive mineral deposits; educational reorganization, and a new effort to develop rural areas, especially in agriculture.

The University of Michigan's Center for Research on Economic Development has long been a major U.S. resource for training African economists and for research on African economic development. This year the center received a final grant for four years, during which it is expected to raise funds from other sources.

In the Middle East, supplementary funds went to the University of Jordan to encourage economic research on national problems.

**Population.** In West Africa, reduction of high child mortality rates has become a major social priority. Programs of improved maternal and child health care, linked to family planning services, have been started at such centers as the Institute of Child Health of the University of Lagos, which received supplementary assistance this year. Funds also were allocated to
strengthen professional contacts among West Africans concerned with planning and managing nutritional, health, and family-planning services. And a grant was made to enable social scientists from the University of Ibadan to prepare a workshop on the interaction between population dynamics and development needs.

Over the past few years several Middle Eastern governments have begun work toward better understanding of demographic phenomena. To further this development, the Foundation made a grant this year to the Population Council to provide an Arabic-speaking demographer to assist population-related research and training in the region.

A research competition sponsored by the newly established International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research at Al-Azhar University in Egypt was also supported. Relevance of the research to policy is one of the main criteria of the competition, and the research is expected to contribute to understanding of population problems in Islamic countries.

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
The Foundation supports research and analysis of problems related to developing nations generally in addition to those specific to particular countries or regions. As noted earlier (page 35), for example, the Foundation this year contributed to the new International Food Policy Research Institute.

For a program to train public officials in the management of government-owned business enterprises, which play a prominent role in the economies of many Asian, African, and Latin American nations, a grant was made to Boston University. The program, the first in an American university specifically designed for Third World nationals, will also provide specialized training in monetary economics for officials from banking and credit institutions.

The Foundation’s overseas offices are increasingly responsive to programs concerned with the needs and aspirations of women in poor countries. Funds allocated this year for research, conferences, and consulting services will expand the base of information required to support such programs. For example, a pilot research project on changes in the work and leisure habits of women in rural Africa was assisted (see page 48).

Among other subjects studied with Foundation support are the kinds of work women do (paid or unpaid) in several developing countries and the effects of increased education on women’s participation in the labor force and role in the family. Wellesley College, which was given a grant last year to plan a conference on women and development, received supplementary support for the meeting’s education panel. The conference, which
was held in June, brought together professional women and scholars from fifty-seven countries. The conference papers, dealing mainly with women's opportunities for education, will be published in 1977.

Renewed support went to the Overseas Development Council in Washington, D.C., for research and information programs on such matters as the implications of the energy crisis for developing countries that do not produce oil. Funds also were granted for two studies related to education in less-developed countries—an analysis by C. P. vanDijk, a former staff member of the World Bank, of recent trends in the allocation of financial resources to basic education in several nations, and a survey by Fred Harrington, former president of the University of Wisconsin, of relations between U.S. higher education and universities in the developing world.

**POPULATION**

More than half of the Foundation’s support of work on population issues has been applied to research in the reproductive sciences and contraceptive development. In recent years, however, increasing support has been given for improving the management of population programs and for research on the social, economic, and political factors that influence population growth and distribution.

Much of the Foundation’s effort focuses on helping nations in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East develop the capacity to deal with population problems in their particular social and economic settings. Foundation assistance in these regions is discussed on pages 40, 45, and 49.

**Reproductive Sciences and Contraceptive Development.**

A major review of the state of reproductive and contraceptive knowledge, commissioned by the Foundation in 1973, was completed this year, and the first of two projected volumes was published.* Directed to policy makers, it presents comprehensive data on past and present levels of private and governmental funding and estimates of the funds required if scientific advances made in the past fifteen years are to be followed up. The report recommends that efforts be increased to develop a greater variety of contraceptives, that research on contraceptive safety be expanded, and that a higher proportion of the total funds for medical research be allocated for research on reproduction and the development of contraceptives.

Continuing its own long-term support for the reproductive sciences, the Foundation made grants totaling $3 million for research and training in contraceptive development at twenty-three medical schools and insti-

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tutes in North America, Europe, Australia, and Japan. Selections were made on the recommendation of an international advisory committee of leading scientists.

To link groups from several developing countries that are studying ways to adapt contraceptive products to local needs and customs, the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) was formed this year. For its initial operations, the Foundation allocated $90,000 and granted $79,050 to Battelle Memorial Institute. Under the direction of a coordinating committee made up of population researchers from developing countries, PIACT will provide technical assistance to national family-planning programs, helping countries adopt programs that suit local needs and customs. Among PIACT's services will be a catalog of the prices and availability of contraceptives, information that family-planning managers must now gather from many scattered sources. A newsletter will be published with reports on performance of specific contraceptives. PIACT's initial activities will center on Mexico, where the Foundation also allocated $85,000 over two years for consulting services to a new contraceptive product research unit formed in the Mexican Institute of Social Security. Part of the funds will be used to help develop similar product-research programs in other countries.

The Foundation renewed support to the Population Council for its International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR), established in 1971 to identify and test promising new leads in fertility control. Among the seven major leads ICCR is now investigating is a contraceptive vaccine.

Clinical research on a new lead is first undertaken at ICCR members' home institutions; more advanced studies are carried out under ICCR grants, and later contraceptive devices are tested in the Population Council's own laboratories. The council received an additional $500,000 for this laboratory work and for further development over the next two years of new methods of fertility control. The council's program of overseas awards for research in the reproductive sciences also received a two-year $500,000 supplement. Priority is given to young scientists working outside the United States. In addition, the council received a $1.5 million supplement in support of its general program of contraceptive and social science research.

Management of Population Programs. To help improve the efficiency of population services in the developing world, the Foundation in 1973 supported the establishment of the International Committee on the Management of Population Programs (ICOMP), which aims to increase cooperation between management research
Population Studies and Communications. Despite the rapid growth in social science research on population and development over the past twenty years, there has been no systematic, interdisciplinary analysis of research results or of their applicability to development policies.

The variety of work done by women (like this weaver) plays an important part in the economies of many poor countries. Grants aimed at clarifying and enhancing the role of such women included research on the effects of technology on the lives of rural African women and training to broaden the participation of women in Bangladesh’s national development.

To fill that need, an International Review Group was formed this year, assisted by the Foundation through grants to the College of Mexico. The group consists of six internationally recognized social scientists who will define major trends, identify critical issues not yet addressed, and recommend future research.

National planning in many developing countries is hindered by imperfect systems for gathering vital statistics, which are necessary to measure population and socioeconomic changes. The International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics received a grant to improve data collection methods by expanding its information services for government officials. A related grant went to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West in Hawaii to prepare a handbook on a new method of estimating fertility.
rates. Based on census data, the method is intended for use in countries where birth statistics are incomplete.

Few universities in developing countries have programs to train communications specialists in population work. Accordingly, the Foundation made a three-year grant to the University of Chicago's Community and Family Training Center, which has provided graduate training in population communications for several years, especially for Third World nationals. The grant will enable eight candidates from developing countries to study at the center.

Two major population studies centers in the United States received supplementary assistance this year—the Office of Population Research at Princeton University and the Population Studies and Training Center at Brown University. The Princeton center has trained many of the leading demographers in the United States and the Third World. Among its research projects are studies of factors affecting fertility in the U.S. and of social and economic causes and consequences of the decline in European fertility during the nineteenth century. The Brown center is noted for its comparative studies of migration and urbanization in developing countries. It has also evaluated family-planning programs and studied the effect of the spacing of children on the mother’s health and children’s rate of development.

The Foundation also renewed support for a worldwide competition for population policy research that has been conducted jointly with the Rockefeller Foundation since 1971. Its purpose is to broaden understanding of the relations among population variables, economic policies, and social and political change. A total of 169 research projects have been funded to date, including thirty-one this year. They have covered subjects ranging from psychological factors affecting fertility in Ireland and Mexico to an analysis of the effect of U.S. welfare policy on population growth and redistribution.

**EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**International Security and Arms Control.** The need for better understanding of the causes of international conflict and for ways to avoid conflict has been heightened in recent years by the proliferation of new weapons and the increasing influence of military power in world politics. Continuing its long-term effort to encourage independent scholarly attention to these problems, the Foundation in 1975 announced a worldwide competition for research in international security and arms control. This year, assisted by a panel of experts, the Foundation selected fourteen projects from 121 proposals and allocated some $400,000 for their support. Scholars selected from North America, Europe, the Middle East, and Asia will investigate such topics as British defense options,
French arms sales, security in sub-Saharan Africa, arms control in Asia and in the Middle East, and the transfer of nuclear technology by the United States.

Major centers of research and training on international security and arms control also received support. Among them were Harvard University’s Program for Science and International Affairs and the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. Grants were made to the Department of War Studies at King’s College, University of London, for graduate fellowships for students from the Middle East and Africa, and to the International School on Disarmament and Research Conflicts, in Rome, for symposia on security issues.

Another long-term effort, to encourage scholarly research on foreign policy and U.S. defense issues, was continued with support for the Brookings Institution’s Defense Analysis Project.

**Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom.** In response to increasing acts of political repression throughout the world, and as an extension of its long-standing efforts to aid scholars whose work is disrupted by unrest in their countries (see page 43), the Foundation has begun a new effort to advance human rights and intellectual freedom. Activities supported under a special appropriation of $500,000 range from efforts to strengthen nongovernmental organizations active in the defense of human rights to research on the conditions that breed violations of freedom.

For example, the University of Minnesota received funds for an internship program in association with such organizations as Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists, which monitor and publicize incidents of repression. The interns—graduate students and young professionals in the law and related disciplines—will work with the cooperating organizations.

The Index on Censorship, through a grant to the Writers and Scholars Educational Trust in London, received funds to expand from quarterly to bi-monthly publication and to continue research on media censorship. Studies will cover such subjects as the “guided press” in Southeast Asia and government control of television in Western Europe.

The International Commission of Jurists (listed on page 46) received funds to hold a conference in Tanzania for Central and East African government officials on ways to safeguard the rule of law in one-party states, the predominant system of government in most African countries. A grant to New York University made possible the participation of American and European legal scholars in a symposium on the prospect of written guarantees for human rights in the United Kingdom, comparable to the U.S. Bill of Rights.
Supplementary assistance went to the American Council for Emigres in the Professions for efforts to find employment in the United States for scholars and intellectuals who recently left the Soviet Union, and to the International Association for Cultural Freedom in Paris for programs in defense of artistic and intellectual liberty.

**International Economic Order.** The third round in a research competition on problems of the world economy was completed with selection of seven projects, bringing to twenty-three the total funded under a special $1 million appropriation approved in 1973. Among the subjects to be analyzed by this year’s recipients are the impact of tariff changes and other barriers to trade among the United States, Europe, and Japan, and the effect of international inflation on employment and the balance of payments in Latin America.

With Foundation assistance, the Trade Policy Research Centre in London launched a program of studies, seminars, and publications designed to clarify issues related to developing countries’ demands for a “new international economic order.” Papers commissioned from South Asian, European, and American economists will be analyzed at a meeting in New Delhi in 1977. Similarly, assistance went to the Overseas Development Council for a one-year project of policy analysis and publications dealing with the changing international economic situation.

Also supported were a New York University study of gross world product and income, and conferences on concrete proposals for a new international economic order at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Economic Institute of Paris.

**Southern Europe.** To illuminate some of the major political, social, and economic changes in the Mediterranean region in recent years, the Foundation funded several projects. The Institute for Training and Research on Social Problems of Development in Sicily will study the problems common to countries in the region. A conference on the changing role of the church in Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, will be sponsored by the American Universities Field Staff. And scholars at the University of Granada will study the political and economic effects of the return of migrant workers to Spain and Portugal because of the recession in northern Europe.

To increase the number of southern Europeans trained to analyze changes in the region, the Foundation set aside $600,000 over three years for fellowships for young social scientists from Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal for study and research in the United States. Eight fellows were selected this year.
East-West Studies and Exchanges. Since 1956, when it supported an exchange of young Polish and American scholars and writers, the Foundation has assisted a variety of efforts to improve understanding between the West and Eastern Europe. This year, joining other private and governmental donors, the Foundation granted a total of $1,660,000 to the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Council of Learned Societies to extend scholarly exchange programs for two more years. The program, conducted by the International Research and Exchanges Board, annually serves several hundred graduate students, young faculty, senior scholars, and language teachers from the United States and East European countries.

Related actions included a grant to the University of Zagreb in Yugoslavia for conferences and short-term courses for scholars and students from Eastern Europe and the West at the Inter-University Centre for Post-Graduate Studies. Conferences between American and East German historians, who have had almost no contact since before World War II, were supported with a grant to the City University of New York. Bowling Green State University in Ohio received funds for preparation of a newsletter for the International Committee for Soviet and East European Studies. Supplementary assistance went to the Center for Applied Linguistics to complete linguistic projects comparing English with Romanian, Polish, Hungarian, and Serbo-Croatian.

Although the Foundation has been cutting back on its support for international studies programs at American universities, it made matching grants totaling $500,000 this year to assist a joint endowment drive by two leading centers of Soviet studies—the Russian Institute of Columbia University and the Russian Research Center at Harvard University.

General

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

As noted at previous points in this report, the Foundation grants funds directly to individuals as well as to institutions. Such grants are few relative to demand, and are limited to research, training, and other activities related to the Foundation’s interests.

In 1976, 1,351 individuals received grants totaling $6,786,777. The awards supported writing and research (e.g., research awards on international security and arms control issues, page 54); participation in educational programs (e.g., mid-career journalism fellowships in law, page 30); exchanges of information or specialized knowledge (e.g., a visit of a Thai educational official to Indonesia to obtain information on educational decentralization), or attendance at conferences and seminars.
(e.g., to enable a Sudanese economist to attend a social science conference in Ethiopia). In addition, individuals receive Foundation support indirectly through grants for fellowship programs administered by other organizations (e.g., the Educational Testing Service and Council of Southern Universities, for graduate fellowships for minorities, page 17).

Grants to individuals are made subject to certain limitations and procedural requirements under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. In general the grants are awarded through publicly announced competitions or on the basis of nominations from universities and other nonprofit institutions. In some instances, grants also are awarded to persons who apply directly or who are nominated by Foundation staff members or others with relevant professional experience. In all cases, recipients are selected on the merits of their proposals and their potential contribution to the advancement of the Foundation's objectives.

**MICHIGAN AND NEW YORK PHILANTHROPY**

In recognition of a special obligation to the state of its origin and to the city in which it maintains headquarters, the Foundation annually allocates approximately $1 million each for the Fund for the City of New York and for support of charitable activities in Michigan.

The New York fund was established in 1968, after the Foundation built a headquarters building of its own, in recognition of the exemption it receives from local real estate taxation. Independently governed, the fund supports activities aimed at improving the functioning of the city government and the quality of life in the city.* Because of the city's fiscal crisis, more than half of the fund's grants this year have supported projects to test new methods for measuring the productivity of municipal departments. Future activities include study of treatment alternatives for violent youth, environmental improvements, and efforts to attract new economic activities to the city and the New York metropolitan region.

In Michigan, the Foundation assists both the United Foundation of Detroit's Torch Drive and activities in fields of Ford Foundation interest that are likely to prove of significant benefit to the state. For example, grants this year supported statewide broadcasts of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, a program to improve the management of low- and moderate-income housing cooperatives, training of minority students in school finance, a demonstration project to improve probation services, and a supported-work program for ex-offenders and ex-addicts.

*To a seven-year review of the fund's grants and operations was published in 1976 and may be obtained from the Fund for the City of New York, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Bibliography

The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1975 and 1976 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.

Public Policy and Social Organization


Education and Research


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Resources and the Environment


National Affairs


Communications


The Arts


Introduction to Financial Statements

At the end of the 1976 fiscal year, the Foundation’s portfolio assets had a value of about $2.3 billion, compared with $2 billion at the end of fiscal year 1975.

The Ford Foundation’s average annual expenditure as a percentage of assets over the past decade has been about twice that of most American foundations. Over the last three years the combination of rising assets and the Foundation’s effort to reduce expenditures has made it possible to reverse a trend whereby the Foundation’s capital was being eroded by high expenditures relative to assets. Cash expenditures were 17 per cent of assets at the end of fiscal 1974, and 10 per cent at the end of fiscal 1975. During 1976 expenditures were $184 million, about 8 per cent of year-end assets.

Despite budget reductions in recent years, long-term commitments from previous budgets still represent a substantial proportion of current cash expenditures. At the end of fiscal 1976, the Foundation had commitments to the future of about $272 million, so for some years to come, expenditures will continue to exceed annual budgets and the Foundation will be expending more than its dividend and interest income, as it has through most of its recent history. Dividend and interest income received this year was a little under $95 million, slightly less than in 1975.

Performance. Total return (dividends plus capital growth) from the equity portion of the portfolio did not, as it did last year, substantially outstrip that of Standard & Poor’s 500 Index. In fiscal year 1975 the Foundation’s internally managed equities showed total returns of 42 per cent against 38 per cent for the S&P Index; in fiscal year 1976 those equities showed total returns of 29.4 per cent against 30.4 per cent for the S&P Index. (Of the Foundation’s $1.563 billion in equities in the U.S., only $83 million was managed by outside firms.) Perhaps a more relevant standard of comparison than the S&P Index, subject to the caveats suggested below (“Objectives, Volatility, and Performance”), would be that the equities in the Foundation’s portfolio have outperformed three-quarters of those managed by the pension funds reported by A. G. Becker & Company during the two fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

Far more unusual, however, was the extraordinary performance of fixed-income securities. Fiscal 1976 produced the highest total returns on long-term corporate and government bonds of any similar period in the last fifty years. The fixed-income investments in the Foundation’s portfolio produced total returns of about 22 per cent during the year. As a consequence, the total return on the entire portfolio (fixed-income securities, equities, and real estate in the United States, and equities and fixed-income securities in Canada and offshore) was 24.5 per cent, compared to the 29.8 per cent recorded in fiscal 1975, when equity returns were very much higher but fixed-income returns were very much lower.

Condition and Process. The Foundation has established two primary objectives for its investment policy:

1. To sustain the purchasing power of its assets at a “baseline” level of about $2 billion in 1974 dollars.

2. To continue annual programmatic expenditures in excess of the requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 as amended in 1976.

These objectives, established by the Foundation’s Board of Trustees in the summer of 1974, are being met. The securities markets have grown stronger, and after expenditures of about $388 million over
two years (a substantial part of which, as noted earlier, reflected heavy commitments in prior years), the investment assets of the Foundation have grown from $1.7 billion at the end of fiscal 1974 to $2.3 billion at the end of fiscal 1976.

**Objectives, Volatility, and Performance.** A year ago in these pages I commented on the uncertain validity of certain comparisons being made among endowments, pension funds, and foundations. We thought it appropriate to do so because the extraordinary performance in equity and bond markets in fiscal 1975 made the Ford Foundation's portfolio look extraordinarily good in superficial comparisons to some other funds. We did not then expect that there would be another occasion so soon to repeat the same cautionary language about tenuous comparisons. But the year just passed produced another kind of extraordinary market performance that might lead to further possible misconstruction of the figures. As a result, we reprint what we said on this subject in our last Annual Report:

The Foundation owns more equities relative to total assets than most other endowments and most pension funds. . . . In strong equity markets, like those of fiscal 1975, such an exposure can produce strong total portfolio performance, just as in very poor equity markets, like the year before, a high exposure to equities will lead to worse performance than for a portfolio holding less volatile securities, such as bonds.

Since the end of the 1975 fiscal year, total returns from equities have continued to exceed substantially those from fixed-income securities, and, therefore, the Foundation continues to rank high among mutual funds and pension funds reported by, for instance, Wiesenberger and A. G. Becker & Co. Because of its relatively higher exposure to equities, the Foundation's portfolio also continues in the current strong equity market to outperform most academic and philanthropic endowments.
This may be a good time, therefore, to stress that the Foundation’s performance should not be compared uncritically with other, less volatile funds which have other necessities. The pension fund comparisons alluded to earlier are particularly inappropriate, and were included here only for the purpose of illustration. Many academic endowments are also managed with lower equity exposure than the Foundation’s, in part because they hope annual alumni giving will rise to offset inflation. The Foundation, which has no such expectations, must seek protection against inflation largely from common stocks and will, therefore, have a more volatile portfolio. Its assets will increase more in strong equity markets, even with a 10 per cent expenditure rate, than less volatile endowments, most of which have expenditure rates in the 5 to 6 per cent range. Conversely, in very poor equity markets the Foundation is exposed to greater losses in market value.

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

The Foundation’s investments are carried at market values in the accounts, and corresponding changes in realized and unrealized appreciation or depreciation on securities holdings are reflected in the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 67).

Income and Expenses. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1976 amounted to $96.6 million as compared with $94.5 million in 1975. Expenditures for program activities —grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities (Foundation-managed projects), and program management expenses—totaled $150.9 million as compared with $195.2 million in 1975. General management expenses amounted to $8.5 million in 1976 as compared with $9.4 million in 1975. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled $5.1 billion (see chart, page 65).

On a cash basis, the Foundation disbursed $184.3 million (see Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash, page 68), as compared with $203.3 million in 1975.

New Commitments. The Foundation’s new program activity in a given year consists of Trustee-approved appropriations from which grants are made and program activities are conducted directly by the Foundation.

In 1976, new commitments totaled $146.2 million, a $50.7 million increase over the $95.5 million in the previous year. The unusually low 1975 figure reflected the Trustees’ decision that year not to appropriate a significant portion of budgeted funds in order to reduce future expenditures.

Unpaid Grants. The total of payments still due on approved grants on September 30, 1976, was $201.6 million, compared with $224.5 million at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Program-Related Investments. In addition to making grants, the Foundation uses its funds to finance or invest in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes in various fields of Foundation interest. The Trustees have authorized $50 million for these investments, of which $30.9 million had been approved and $21.8 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1976. A list of program-related investments begins on page 9.
TAX REFORM ACTS OF 1969 AND 1976

The Foundation is subject to the provisions of these Acts as they relate to private foundations. The Acts impose, among other requirements, an excise tax of 4 per cent on net investment income, defined as dividends, interest, and net realized gains on securities transactions, reduced by related expenses.

For the years 1971 through 1975, the Foundation paid taxes totaling $33.4 million; the tax for fiscal 1976 is estimated at $3.7 million.

The Acts also require private foundations to distribute income (as defined in the Acts) by the end of the year following the year in which earned. The amounts required to be distributed are determined on the basis of either income or a percentage of the market value of assets (6 per cent in fiscal 1976 and 5 per cent in fiscal years thereafter), whichever is higher. The Foundation's actual distributions for the first six years under the Acts substantially exceed the required amounts, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Distributed*</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$275.6</td>
<td>$138.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>259.9</td>
<td>113.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>236.7</td>
<td>131.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>232.8</td>
<td>107.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>253.7</td>
<td>107.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976 (estimated)</td>
<td>181.9</td>
<td>128.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Distributions are defined specifically under the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and will therefore differ from cash disbursements as reported on page 64.

ROGER G. KENNEDY
VICE PRESIDENT
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
JANUARY 15, 1977
### The Ford Foundation
Statement of Financial Position

**SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976 (in thousands)</th>
<th>1975 (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments, at market (Note 2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income securities</td>
<td>$440,012</td>
<td>$455,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income securities with equity participation</td>
<td>32,739</td>
<td>39,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity securities</td>
<td>1,816,500</td>
<td>1,508,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>3,453</td>
<td>2,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables (Note 3)</td>
<td>26,757</td>
<td>29,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of $6,493,000 in 1976 and $7,435,000 in 1975)</td>
<td>11,152</td>
<td>11,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and buildings (Note 4)</td>
<td>21,730</td>
<td>21,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other real estate, at cost</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>1,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>2,354,147</td>
<td>2,070,728</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Liabilities**      |                     |                     |
| Unpaid grants        | 201,551             | 224,450             |
| Accounts payable (Note 3) | 17,183             | 17,596              |
| Federal excise tax payable | 4,087             | 3,699               |
| Deferred federal excise tax—estimated | 7,170             |                     |
| **Total liabilities**| 223,991             | 245,745             |

| **Commitments (Note 7)** |                     |

| **Fund balance**       |                     |                     |
| Appropriated           | 70,945              | 65,859              |
| Unappropriated         | 2,053,211           | 1,759,124           |
| **Total**              | **$2,124,156**      | **$1,824,983**      |

For footnotes to financial statements, see page 69.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>$52,829</td>
<td>$54,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>43,724</td>
<td>39,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,553</strong></td>
<td><strong>94,513</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for federal excise tax (Note 5)</td>
<td>6,405</td>
<td>5,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,105</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,300</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>86,448</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,213</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants approved—organizations (Note 6)</td>
<td>121,550</td>
<td>160,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants approved—individuals</td>
<td>5,821</td>
<td>6,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct conduct of charitable activities*</td>
<td>7,189</td>
<td>8,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program management (Note 4)</td>
<td>15,462</td>
<td>18,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for possible losses on program-related investments</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150,894</td>
<td>195,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General management (Note 4)</td>
<td>8,543</td>
<td>9,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>159,437</strong></td>
<td><strong>204,668</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of expenditures over income before appreciation on investments</strong></td>
<td><strong>(72,899)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(119,455)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Appreciation on investments (Note 2)** | **372,162** | **409,007** |
| **Increase in fund balance during the year** | **299,173** | **289,552** |
| **Fund balance at beginning of year** | **1,824,983** | **1,535,431** |
| **Fund balance at end of year** | **$2,124,156** | **$1,824,983** |

*Represents program activities conducted directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees.
Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash  
(Cash Basis) (Note 1)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash provided by income</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dividends and interest</td>
<td>$ 94,949</td>
<td>$ 95,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income</td>
<td>6,188</td>
<td>5,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by income</td>
<td><strong>88,761</strong></td>
<td><strong>90,116</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Uses of cash**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payments related to program activities</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant payments</td>
<td>150,270</td>
<td>162,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct conduct of charitable activities</td>
<td>7,209</td>
<td>8,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program management expenses</td>
<td>15,516</td>
<td>18,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General management expenses</td>
<td>8,042</td>
<td>9,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal excise tax</td>
<td>3,312</td>
<td>4,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total uses of cash</strong></td>
<td><strong>184,349</strong></td>
<td><strong>203,271</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excess of cash used over cash provided by income</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ 95,568)</td>
<td>($ 113,155)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash provided by net disposition of investments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proceeds on disposition of investments</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds on disposition of investments</td>
<td>$1,928,269</td>
<td>$1,781,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less—Purchase of investments</td>
<td>1,832,126</td>
<td>1,665,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase in investments</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,143</strong></td>
<td><strong>116,091</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash (used) provided by changes in other assets and liabilities**

| Increase in program-related investments | (817)   |
| (Increase) decrease in cash balances    | (730)   | 2,293  |
| Other, net                             | (972)   | (1,782)  |
| **Total cash (used) provided by changes in other assets and liabilities** | **(575)** | **(2,836)** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$ 95,568</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 113,155</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

For footnotes to financial statements, see opposite page.
Note 1—Summary of Accounting Policies

Investments: All investments are carried at market value. Realized and unrealized gains or losses are determined by comparison of cost to proceeds or market value, respectively, cost being determined on an identified lot basis.

Market values are based on quotations where available. Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, have been determined in the manner described below, which includes recognition of risk factors where appropriate:

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

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

Equity participations in real estate and debt instruments with and without equity participation secured by real estate are valued at estimated realizable values as determined by the appropriate Foundation officers, with the assistance of outside real estate advisors.

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

The accounts of wholly-owned subsidiaries, formed solely for the purpose of holding land for investment, have been consolidated in all material respects with those of the Foundation.

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

Income and expenditures: Income is recorded when earned, even if not received, and expenditures are recorded when incurred, even if not paid. Grants are recorded as expenses at the time of approval by the trustees or the president.

Note 2—Investments

The cost of investments held at September 30, 1976 and 1975 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income securities</td>
<td>$ 444,452,000</td>
<td>$ 481,536,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income securities with equity participation</td>
<td>63,162,000</td>
<td>70,479,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity securities</td>
<td>1,543,801,000</td>
<td>1,583,294,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,051,415,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,135,309,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to $123,475,000 at September 30, 1976 and $122,635,000 at September 30, 1975 (see Note 1).

Appreciation on investments in 1976 comprised unrealized appreciation of $363,398,000 and realized gains of $8,764,000 on dispositions. Comparative amounts for 1975 were unrealized appreciation of $441,170,000, less realized losses of $32,163,000.

The appreciation in 1976 was net of a provision for deferred federal excise tax of $7,170,000. A provision was not required for 1975.

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

Note 3—Receivables and Accounts Payable

Receivables and accounts payable at September 30, 1976 and 1975 comprised the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest and dividends</td>
<td>$13,752,000</td>
<td>$12,602,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities sold but not delivered</td>
<td>11,287,000</td>
<td>14,663,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,718,000</td>
<td>1,772,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$26,757,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29,037,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounts payable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities purchased but not received</td>
<td>$13,640,000</td>
<td>$13,892,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,543,000</td>
<td>3,704,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$17,183,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,596,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 4—Land and Buildings
Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1976 and 1975 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>$ 3,736,000</td>
<td>$ 3,736,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of $3,725,000 in 1976, and $3,303,000 in 1975)</td>
<td>17,596,000</td>
<td>17,782,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office building and housing facilities (net of accumulated depreciation of $213,000 in 1976, and $180,000 in 1975)</td>
<td>398,000</td>
<td>431,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$21,730,000</td>
<td>$21,949,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation is included in program and general management expenses and aggregated $455,000 in 1976 and $538,000 in 1975.

Note 5—Provision for Federal Excise Tax
In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, federal excise tax has been provided in the amount of $3,700,000. Tax at 4% is payable principally on investment income, which includes dividends, interest, and net realized gains on security transactions as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

Note 6—Grants Approved—Organizations
The annuity of $49,718,000 that was held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital, a Michigan nonprofit organization established for the purpose of assisting the Hospital's future development, was assigned to the Fund on December 6, 1974 and included in grants approved for 1975.

Note 7—Commitments
At September 30, 1976, the Foundation had made loan commitments aggregating approximately $27.0 million, principally related to real estate investments. In addition, the Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans aggregating approximately $6.2 million of which approximately $4.1 million is currently outstanding.

Opinion of Independent Accountants

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and related statements of income, expenditures and changes in fund balance and of sources and uses of cash present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1976 and 1975, its income, expenses and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at September 30, 1976 and 1975 by correspondence with the depositaries.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 9, 1976
### Summary of Investments†

**SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments</th>
<th>1976 (in millions)</th>
<th></th>
<th>1975 (in millions)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income securities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies</td>
<td>$ 167.6</td>
<td>$ 171.9</td>
<td>$ 120.6</td>
<td>$ 119.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money market instruments</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>127.7</td>
<td>127.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable bonds</td>
<td>146.4</td>
<td>155.0</td>
<td>167.8</td>
<td>160.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds with limited marketability</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>444.4</td>
<td>440.0</td>
<td>481.5</td>
<td>455.6</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed income securities with equity participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities with limited marketability</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity securities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible debentures</td>
<td>115.9</td>
<td>120.1</td>
<td>111.2</td>
<td>104.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common and convertible preferred stocks</td>
<td>1,358.8</td>
<td>1,639.0</td>
<td>1,422.7</td>
<td>1,369.5</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities with limited marketability</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,543.8</td>
<td>1,818.5</td>
<td>1,583.3</td>
<td>1,508.7</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$2,051.4</td>
<td>$2,289.3</td>
<td>$2,195.3</td>
<td>$2,003.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) See Note 1 to financial statements.

†A complete list of investments is published separately and is available on request.
Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>105.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal excise tax</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures—per income statements (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities and program and general management expenses)</td>
<td>159.4</td>
<td>204.6(4)</td>
<td>251.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative excess of expenditures over income</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,079.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,006.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,887.2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>(32.2)</td>
<td>(206.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year(3)</td>
<td>363.4</td>
<td>441.2</td>
<td>(969.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund balance at market value, at end of year(1)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,124.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,825.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,535.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures on a cash basis</td>
<td>184.3</td>
<td>203.3</td>
<td>284.2(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Portfolio

**Investments**

Fixed income securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net purchases (sales)</td>
<td>(52.3)</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>74.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value at end of year(1)</td>
<td>440.0</td>
<td>455.6</td>
<td>382.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total portfolio</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixed income securities with equity participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net purchases (sales)</td>
<td>(1.6)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value at end of year(1)</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total portfolio</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Equity securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net purchases (sales)</td>
<td>(42.5)</td>
<td>(176.8)</td>
<td>(4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value at end of year(1)</td>
<td>1,816.5</td>
<td>1,508.7</td>
<td>1,255.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total portfolio</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Ford Motor Company Class A stock** (nonvoting)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1974</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shares disposed of during year</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value of shares disposed of</td>
<td>281.5</td>
<td>281.5</td>
<td>281.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value at end of year(1)</td>
<td>288.3</td>
<td>203.9</td>
<td>1,899.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares held at end of year</td>
<td>288.3</td>
<td>203.9</td>
<td>1,899.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30 market price per common share ($)</td>
<td>288.3</td>
<td>203.9</td>
<td>1,899.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total portfolio</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage held of total outstanding shares of Ford Motor Company</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
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</table>

**Total portfolio**

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<tr>
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<th>1975</th>
<th>1974</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market value at end of year(1)</td>
<td>2,289.3</td>
<td>2,003.9</td>
<td>1,899.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

(2) For 1971 and subsequent years shown net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax on cumulative net unrealized gains.

(3) The "Fund Balance" includes contributions from original donors, plus interest and dividend income and realized and unrealized appreciation on investments (net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax on cumulative net unrealized gains), less grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities, program and general management expenses, and provisions for federal excise tax, all since inception.

It differs, therefore, from the market valuation of the total portfolio which is shown on the last line of the above summary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in millions)(^{(1)})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>109.3</td>
<td>121.6</td>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>140.8</td>
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<td>154.5</td>
<td>158.1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>237.0</td>
<td>218.5</td>
<td>225.1</td>
<td>236.8</td>
<td>238.0</td>
<td>210.2</td>
<td>262.6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,738.8</td>
<td>1,603.7</td>
<td>1,496.8</td>
<td>1,397.3</td>
<td>1,201.3</td>
<td>1,212.5</td>
<td>1,156.8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(72.4)</td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>(35.3)</td>
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<td>(4.8)</td>
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<td>(39.1)</td>
<td>196.8</td>
<td>521.9</td>
<td>116.1</td>
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<td>528.5</td>
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<td>3,038.0</td>
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<td>2,571.2</td>
<td>3,207.0</td>
<td>3,093.9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>244.2</td>
<td>262.6</td>
<td>268.3</td>
<td>284.9</td>
<td>288.7</td>
<td>288.6</td>
<td>192.3</td>
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<table>
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<td>(27.1)</td>
<td>(167.5)</td>
<td>(67.3)</td>
<td>(51.9)</td>
<td>(175.7)</td>
<td>(163.8)</td>
<td>(98.0)</td>
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<td>355.1</td>
<td>362.5</td>
<td>504.8</td>
<td>543.5</td>
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<td>11.6%</td>
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<td>15.4%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
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<td>22.1%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>(8.9)</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
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<td>5.9</td>
<td>(3.6)</td>
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<td>42.4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>164.5</td>
<td>480.8</td>
<td>254.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>165.4</td>
<td>175.8</td>
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<td>2,260.9</td>
<td>2,145.2</td>
<td>1,424.4</td>
<td>979.4</td>
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<td>1,053.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>73.7%</td>
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<td>34.6%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>275.0</td>
<td>466.0</td>
<td>349.0</td>
<td>144.2</td>
<td>148.9</td>
<td>127.6</td>
<td>96.9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>406.4</td>
<td>733.4</td>
<td>1,250.7</td>
<td>1,226.7</td>
<td>1,166.5</td>
<td>1,711.9</td>
<td>1,728.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^{(1)}\) Includes $49.7 million representing annuity held for assignment to the Fund for Henry Ford Hospital—see Notes (4) in 1974 and (3) in 1975 to the financial statements.

\(^{(2)}\) Includes securities with limited marketability, which are valued at cost for the years prior to 1969.

\(^{(3)}\) Based on the September 30 market price of Ford Motor Company common stock.

\(^{(4)}\) Market values are based on quotations where available—see Note (5) above, and Note (1) to the financial statements, for the basis used to determine the values of securities with limited marketability.
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Dorothy M. Johnson, senior buyer

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Oona Sullivan, writer

*On leave
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