

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 1977

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 1977,

the Foundation has made commitments totalling \$5 billion, including grants to 7,344 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.

Ford Foundation Annual Report

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The President's Review

This year I want to tell an unfinished success story which begins in private foundations and ends on the world scene, engaging most of the major democratic governments of the industrial world and a number of major international donor agencies. The story deals with the dramatic expansion of scientific research on the food crops that are staples for the vast majority of the world's people—everything from rice and wheat to corn and cassava. It also concerns the more prosaic, but equally difficult and essential business of the transnational support that has been marshalled for that research in a network of international centers, the oldest of which was established only in 1960. While the Ford Foundation has a major part in this story, my part consisted only of having followed the instructions of colleagues as they pursued a course laid down before I joined the Foundation, so if there is a bit of self-satisfaction in this tale, at least it is institutional, not personal.

Origins and Principles

Last November, in Paris, there was an important meeting of a group of people who constitute the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)—known informally to the few who know it at all as the Consultative Group. There was no press attention to this meeting, nor was publicity its purpose. The Consultative Group has no formal powers and indeed no incorporated being, yet the Paris meeting was the instrument by which twenty-eight international donors reached decisions that will provide support in 1978 to a set of international institutes and centers concerned with research on food production in the developing world. In its seven-year life the Consultative Group has raised its annual pledges steadily, from \$20 million initially to \$88 million this year. The number of agricultural research institutions supported has increased from four to eleven, and the enterprise as a whole enjoys the confidence of scientific leaders and political authorities to a degree that is not surpassed anywhere on the international scene.

How did it happen? The most important factor was the explosive success of the earliest centers, in rice and wheat, in the 1960s. But there have been essential administrative and philanthropic elements too.

The story begins in 1943, in a joint program of food crop research begun by the Rockefeller Foundation in cooperation with the Government of Mexico. This work laid the base for major improvements in wheat production, first in Mexico and later elsewhere. Sixteen years later, in 1959, there began a continuing collaboration between the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. Their first large joint venture in food research was the establishment of a new institute, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), in the Philippines. IRRI soon became the primary source of the “miracle rice” of the 1960s—varieties that use plant nutrients more efficiently and resist

diseases and pests better and therefore yield more—just as the research in Mexico was the primary source of the extraordinary progress in wheat harvests in the same period.

Certain principles governing IRRI were then applied by the two foundations to the establishment of three more international centers: one in Mexico for corn and wheat, built on the work begun in 1943; the other two, in Nigeria and in Colombia, both concerned with improving food production in the humid tropics.*

The chief founding fathers of these four international institutes were two men who had shared a life of experience and leadership in the practice and promotion of agricultural research. George Harrar of the Rockefeller Foundation had been the first director of the Rockefeller-Mexico Program; F. F. (Frosty) Hill of the Ford Foundation had been sending out future leaders in agricultural research from Cornell for a generation before joining the Foundation in 1955 to work on overseas development problems. Out of this experience, and working in the closest concert with a few others like themselves, they were able to build new international research institutions of the first quality. At least five principles can be discerned in the history of what was done under their leadership.

- *First*, there must be an identifiable set of agricultural problems susceptible to sustained attack in ways that would have value in many countries. By 1960 research on rice plainly presented such a set of problems—the contrast between achievement in Japan and relative failure elsewhere in Asia showed the need and defined the opportunity. Progress in Mexico made the promise of wheat equally plain, and if tropical agriculture as a whole was (and remains) a more resistant and complex target, the need for a new attack was if anything greater. From the very beginning, in each case, it was clear that there was work of high importance to be done.

- *Second*, and less obviously, Harrar and Hill determined that each of these new institutions must be based outside the United States, in a country directly concerned with the set of problems under attack. Rockefeller for more than a generation and Ford for a decade had worked in developing countries on the invariable premise of a cooperative relationship in which the host country would not have any cause to feel that the foreigners were intruders. Attention was paid, in all sorts of large and small ways, to the establishment of a true sense of partnership with the national authorities in each of the four countries where the new institutions were established. For their part, the host countries showed their own concern and commitment by free grants of the necessary land.

*They are, in order:

Mexico, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), 1966
Nigeria, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), 1968
Colombia, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), 1969

- *Third*, and decisively, the governance of the institutions was entrusted to independent boards of trustees composed of persons of many nationalities with a shared commitment to the support of first-class scientists. The autonomous nonprofit board of trustees is a device so familiar in the American nonprofit world that we too easily forget how rare and valuable it is on the transnational scene.

- *Fourth*, the institutions themselves were designed and built, both in their ways of work and in their physical facilities, so as to meet the needs of such first-class scientists. By the nature of their missions the institutions did place one great constraint on their members: that they had to work on problems on the *institutional* agenda; the institutes are not universities, where scientists choose their own problems. But it is a mark of the sureness with which important problems were identified that it has seldom been hard to make a good match between the concerns of the institutes and the interests of high-grade investigators.

- *Fifth*, the two initiating foundations provided an assurance of long-term support sufficient to attract the commitment of excellent people, both to the management and to the scientific work of the institutes. The foundations retained the rights and responsibilities of any continuing donor, and close and collegial relations were maintained between the officers and staff members of the institutes and the foundations. But the object of it all was to permit the institutes to shape their own lives.

These guiding principles did not in themselves produce the laboratory and field breakthroughs in rice and wheat that made the name of IRRI and of CIMMYT. That was done by the scientists, and without their triumphs this story would surely not have unfolded with such speed and force. But the triumphs in two crops alone would not have been enough. When they happened, and when interested agencies and governments began to ask themselves how they could hope to turn mere money into further progress, a set of institutions and a set of guiding principles were both in place. By this time, in 1969, the effort had cost the two foundations a total of \$41.3 million.

A Concert of Transnational Donors

The next steps in the story are complex; they constitute a remarkable chapter in the diplomacy of international development assistance. To begin at the end, the upshot was the establishment of the Consultative Group as a widely accepted mechanism for connecting and coordinating the flow of money from all interested parties to institutes and research undertakings like those of the First Four.

Seen dispassionately, this may seem merely a logical, natural, and even easy result. The existing institutes had already achieved great success, it was



	Year Founded	Location	Research Focus
A. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	1971	Washington, D.C.	Coordinating group of twenty-eight international donors
B. Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)	1971	Rome	Scientific advisory group to CGIAR
1. International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	1960	Philippines	Rice, rice-based cropping systems
2. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)*	1966	Mexico	Wheat, maize, barley, triticale
3. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	1968	Nigeria	Soils management in tropics; alternatives to shifting cultivation; cowpeas, cassava, yams, maize, rice
4. International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)**	1969	Colombia	Forage/beef, cassava, and field beans, as well as rice, maize in lowland tropics

*Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo.

**Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical.

International Agricultural Research System



	Year Founded	Location	Research Focus
5. West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA)	1971	Liberia	Rice, rice-based cropping systems
6. International Potato Center (CIP)†	1972	Peru	Potatoes
7. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	1972	India	Sorghum, millet, chickpeas, pigeon peas, groundnuts; farming systems in semi-arid tropics
8. International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)	1973	Kenya	Blood diseases of cattle
9. International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)	1974	Rome	Collection, preservation, and exchange of plant genetic materials
10. International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA)	1971	Ethiopia	African livestock systems
11. International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	1976	Syria, Iran, Lebanon	Wheat, barley, lentils, broad beans, small ruminants; farming systems in semi-arid temperate zone

†Centro Internacional de la Papa.

increasingly plain that they would need support far beyond the capacity of the two foundations, and there was an emerging need for additional institutes with other missions. Conversely, a dispassionate eye could hardly avoid the conclusion that international institutions framed on the principles of Harrar and Hill offered a great comparative advantage over traditional bilateral and multilateral activities.

But the ordinary habits of most transnational donors do not make it easy to be dispassionate, especially when a new instrument was “Not Invented Here.” It is also far from easy for agencies accountable to different governments—or to a hundred governments at once—to cooperate in assisting privately organized institutions on a sustained basis. It is therefore extraordinary that between 1969 and 1971 a small group of men, meeting usually in Bellagio, Italy, were able to break down the normal barriers to effective common action. Many had parts in this achievement, but it seems right here to let three names stand for all: Adekke Boerma of the Food and Agricultural Organization, who issued the first call for the meetings that eventually led to these results; Paul Hoffman of the United Nations Development Program, who already exemplified the necessary combination of disinterested enthusiasm and proven international effectiveness; and Robert McNamara of the World Bank, who was determined from the first that if unobtrusive staff support would help, the Bank would be ready. It is fitting that when the Consultative Group emerged, two years later, it was sponsored by the three institutions for which these three spoke in 1969.

In addition to the presence of men concerned with results, not status, the Bellagio discussions had another significant characteristic: they maintained a careful balance between attention to the substantive target—the nature and needs of effective research—and work on the procedural problems—the ways and means of engaging sustained support from interested donor agencies. If the organizers of these meetings had emphasized either of these problems at the expense of the other, they might well have failed, for in work of this kind it is essential to remember that the quality of the work and the means by which it is supported are equally important and, quite literally, indispensable to each other. The Bellagio discussions were so ordered that those concerned with ways and means were constantly reminded of the basic objective: to give adequate help to targeted scientific research of the first quality. But at the same time, because of the regular presence of men accountable to political authorities for allocating public funds, there was no neglect of ways and means, and no lack of respect for the rights and responsibilities of those who allocate public money.

It was this double understanding, I believe, that allowed the Bellagio group to find a way to resolve the tension that exists in all times and places between the requirements of excellent research and those of political authority. There are many happy instances in which this tension has been

resolved within a single country, but even the most sensitive and civilized national arrangements have their ups and downs, and on the international scene good arrangements are even harder to make. Different donors have different requirements and processes, and the scientific community that can defend the autonomy and quality of research work is usually more diffuse.

The resolving principle adopted by the Bellagio discussions was to respect both the requirements of first-class research and the political necessities of donors—and then to build bridges of voluntary association between them. The Consultative Group, from its founding in 1971, has made no effort to invade the powers of others; no donor agency has been asked to surrender its own power of judgment and choice; no pledge of assistance or declaration of interest has been sought except in conformity with the political process governing each agency; and no decisions of any sort are binding on any donor who disagrees. It proceeds with no formal powers whatever. It is an instrument for those donors who wish to use it, and indeed it is mainly the donors who *are* the Consultative Group, along with representatives of developing regions. It is precisely because this is all it is, in form, that it is now in fact the indispensable coordinating instrument in the management of grants from twenty-eight donors to eleven research institutions.

As they respected the responsibilities of donors, the Bellagio participants also respected the principles of Harrar and Hill. They made no effort to invade or limit the institutional framework of the existing institutes— independent transnational boards, strong staffs, self-governing existence in a welcoming country, and an agenda set by experts. Indeed they adopted this same model for each of the five new institutes and two related programs eventually organized under the auspices of the Consultative Group. To increase its own capability for sound judgment the Consultative Group also took steps early on to establish a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), composed of distinguished agricultural scientists and research administrators. From the first the World Bank has provided shelter and staff for the Consultative Group, and the Food and Agricultural Organization has done the same for TAC.

In only one respect, and that a most natural and welcome one, have these unincorporated instruments of action and understanding replaced anyone. The administrative support, the general coordination, and the technical advice that were once ensured by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations are now skillfully handled by the CGIAR and TAC. The two foundations are members of the Consultative Group, and their professional staffs continue to play a lively part in the enterprise as a whole. Past and present officers of the foundations have been central in the direction of more than one institute, and have continued to be welcome in the new and larger network. Other donors have shown a remarkable tolerance of the financial constraints that now limit our role as donors.

Facilitating this process, and growing in strength as the work has gone forward in the 1970s, has been a remarkable transnational network of individuals who have come to know and trust each other through cooperative discussion and decision-making. The CGIAR is not the first consultative group of donor agencies formed under the shelter of the World Bank. At least as important is the worldwide community of agricultural scientists. The professional men and women who staff today's eleven institutes and centers now number over 400, drawn from more than fifty countries; the members of the Technical Advisory Committee are senior members of a worldwide scientific enterprise whose growing consciousness of its own identity is an important element in the strength of the whole.

One more condition of effectiveness has also been met. No major partner in these undertakings has ever supposed that international research institutes in and of themselves could solve the problem of agricultural progress in the developing world. To the major donors, the work of the CGIAR is a relatively small matter; the United States Agency for International Development is the largest participant, and its contribution this year of \$22 million was only 2 per cent of its development budget.

Even set against the expenditures on agricultural research by national centers and institutes in the developing world, the magnitude of this international effort is less than one part in ten. There are increasingly strong connections between the centers and these national efforts. And there is also an "upstream" connection that runs from the international centers, where work is aimed at early practical results, to basic science in research laboratories all around the world.

Intersections of Public and Private Effort

In some degree it is too soon for proof that what is being achieved in this undertaking is worth it. Only the two first centers, IRRI and CIMMYT, are old enough to have extensive records of improving food crop production and of training new leaders; all the others are young, and all have had their growing pains. Yet even in their short lives, they can point to important concrete accomplishments. What is more important is that with each successive year the confidence and capacity of each are growing. The centers, the donors, and the experts have engaged in almost continuous and increasingly rigorous assessment of their achievements. The most recent and most thorough of these reviews, conducted in 1976 by a senior Review Committee of the Consultative Group with the help of a team of four experts, concluded that the centers, as a group, were already making a major continuous contribution to worldwide agricultural progress and could be expected to do still more in the future. The review also emphasized, as I have, the independence of the centers, their high scientific standards, their focus on problems of high practical meaning, their power to attract excellent

professionals, and their special effectiveness as genuinely transnational institutions. This judgment of those with a right to an opinion is more impressive to me than any repetition of isolated facts and figures could be. We cannot say, even of IRRI rice and CIMMYT/Mexican wheat, how many have been fed who would have gone hungry, or how much the gap between need and capacity has been narrowed. Nor can we deny that the economic benefits of the new agricultural technology have sometimes been inequitably distributed, though even poor farmers using the new methods have benefitted absolutely. Questions of equity are of increasing concern both within and outside the network of centers. The struggle for fairness in the countryside is a hard one almost everywhere, and it certainly cannot be won by technological advance alone. But it is equally clear that there is no solution to problems of equity in a retreat from the effort to improve agricultural productivity.* So we think it is of major significance that the centers have flourished, and we ourselves believe they have it in them to repay all the support they have received, many times over, in improved agricultural production.

Others have celebrated the explicit scientific achievements and realized gains in crop yield for which the international research centers are responsible, and so do I, even as all of us realize how much more remains to be done to ward off starvation and malnutrition. But what I have mainly dwelt on is a way of work, determined, concerned, transnational, accountable, independent, practical, scientific, and finally reliant on the good sense and goodwill of free men. It took barely ten years to move from the founding of IRRI to the founding of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research; it has been only seven years since then. Yet already this effort has caught the imagination of those who care about food for the hungry.

There is also meaning in this unfinished adventure for other fields where a cooperative connection is needed between those handling public funds and those engaged in independent, nongovernmental effort. This Foundation finds itself at such intersections all the time nowadays—whether we are thinking about the great research universities or the struggle to build a public-private partnership for dealing with the employment problems of youth. In reciting one incomplete but relatively happy international experience, I intend no easy lessons for such other efforts. No two of these intersections are identical, and few have the disarming (and perhaps even deceptive) simplicity of promising more and better food soon. I therefore leave it to the reader to draw his or her own conclusions from this account. My own belief is that in the end this has been a story about human character, showing above all the value of people who would rather help things happen than get

*The interested reader can find a sober summary of the overall record in Ruttan, Vernon W. "The Green Revolution: Seven Generalizations." *International Development Review* (19:16-23, 1977). The excellent bibliography in this paper can also back him further into the hard issues of relative benefit and equity.

credit for them. I am glad to have had a chance to name a few of them in these pages.

Since my last report there have been important changes among our trustees and staff. I noted a year ago the heavy losses we had suffered on the Board, culminating in the resignation of Henry Ford II. Now I am able to report the election of five new trustees in 1977:

Nina G. Garsoïan, Dean of the Graduate School at Princeton,

Donald S. Perkins, Chairman of the Board of the Jewel Companies in Chicago,

Harriet S. Rabb, Assistant Dean for Urban Affairs of the Columbia Law School, New York,

Edson W. Spencer, President and Chief Executive Officer of Honeywell Inc., Minneapolis, and

Franklin A. Thomas, attorney, of New York.

Each of the five comes to our work with an unusual record of personal achievement and humane understanding. The Board has never been stronger or more broadly representative than it is today.

In this last year we have also brought near to completion the work of reducing our staff, as part of the general retrenchment begun three years ago. We have been impressed by the generally successful record of those who have left us in finding rewarding assignments elsewhere, and indeed in many cases we have had to accept the departure to new and wider responsibilities of men and women we had hoped to keep. The new administration in Washington proved attractive to five of our experienced program officers, and we have also contributed to the new administration in New York City and to the staff of the Select Committee on Population of the House of Representatives. But our most senior loss, as often in the past, was to the world of higher education—in the departure of Robert Edwards to be president of Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota. Bob Edwards served the Foundation with great distinction for almost twelve years, most recently as head of our Office for the Middle East and Africa. He showed us what can be achieved by high intelligence, intense conviction, and continuous concern, when applied to the needs of others.

McGEORGE BUNDY

FEBRUARY 24, 1978

Program Reviews

Education and Research	2	Population
Higher Education and Research		Education
Minority Opportunities		Social Sciences
Educational Management and Policy		Asian Studies
Women in Higher Education		Latin America and the Caribbean
Public Education		Social Sciences
Staff Development		Education and Research
Race and Sex Discrimination		Agriculture
Educational Planning, Policy, and Finance		Population
Research on Learning		Middle East and Africa
		Education and Social Science Research
National Affairs	10	Agricultural Development
The Dependent Poor and the Underclass		Development Planning and Management
Communities and Neighborhoods		Population
Working Class Problems and Concerns		South Africa
Civil Rights and Minority Opportunity		Population
Status of Women		Contraceptive Development
Law and Justice		Population Studies, Communications, and Program
Public Interest Law		Development Studies
Conflict Resolution		International Affairs and World Problems
Improving Government Performance		Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom
Resources and the Environment	20	International Security and Arms Control
Energy and Environmental Policy		International Economic Research
Environmental Law and Mediation		European, Canadian, and World Affairs
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Arts in Education		Michigan and New York Philanthropy
New Directions		
International Division	30	
Asia and the Pacific		
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Development Planning and Management		

Education and Research

The Foundation's main concerns at all levels of American education are equality of opportunity, improved management and financing, and the shaping of public policies that affect the kind and quality of education. Support also continued this year for efforts to improve the skills of teachers and to increase understanding of the learning process.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Minority Opportunities. A special \$100 million program to improve opportunities for minorities in higher education entered its sixth and last year with a final commitment of grants totaling some \$18 million. The program had two aims:

- to help a selected group of private black colleges achieve greater academic quality, managerial ability, and financial stability;

- to increase minority representation in college and university faculties by providing doctoral fellowships for blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans.

The Atlanta University Center* was granted funds for administrative costs, for increasing its endowment, and for continued development of cooperative academic and administrative programs. Seven private colleges** received grants for such purposes as increasing student enrollment, strengthening faculty, reforming curricula, and developing fund-raising programs.

To assess the impact of the Foundation's six-year program for private black colleges, the council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning was granted \$196,750. A study to be directed by the Council's president, Morris T. Keeton, and completed in 1979 will evaluate the Foundation's efforts with respect to the problems and progress of predominantly black institutions and to opportunities in higher education for black Americans.

A final round of fellowships for minority doctoral candidates preparing for college teaching careers was supported. Grants went to the Council of Southern Universities to administer fellowships for black students, and to the Educational Testing Service for Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans. Foundation fellowship assistance since 1967 has resulted

*The Atlanta center consists of Clark, Morehouse, Spelman, and Morris Brown Colleges, Atlanta University, and the Interdenominational Theological Center.

**The colleges are Benedict, Bishop, and St. Augustine's colleges, Hampton and Tuskegee institutes, and Fisk and Wilberforce universities. Another, Virginia Union University, received \$2 million from the Sherman Fairchild Foundation during the course of this program.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1977. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1977 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1977 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES		
Conferences, publications, and research		
A Better Chance	\$5,800	\$5,800
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	24,500	24,500
Aspira of America [\$56,175—1975]	14,950	43,036
Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning	196,750	31,325
Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1976]	(69,207)	131,672
New York, City University of [\$25,000—1975]		4,000
Princeton University	8,000	8,000
Southern Regional Education, Board of Control for (Georgia)	20,000	
Educational Testing Service		
Postdoctoral research awards for non-tenured Chicano faculty	126,500	125,900
Faculty, administrative, library, and curriculum strengthening		
Atlanta University Center	3,607,501	3,007,658
Bacone College (Oklahoma) [\$100,000—1976]		55,000
Benedict College (South Carolina) [\$500,000—1976]	425,000	596,250
Bishop College (Texas)	650,000	634,957
California State University (Northridge) [\$125,000—1976]		28,000
Fisk University (Tennessee)	212,500	202,500
Hampton Institute (Virginia) [\$700,000—1976]	695,000	697,000
Howard University (Washington, D.C.) [\$502,438—1975]		13,524
St. Augustine's College (North Carolina)	500,000	67,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama)	660,000	513,336
Universidad Boricua (New York) [\$280,000—1975]		63,136
Wilberforce University (Ohio) [\$400,000—1976]	343,000	385,756
Graduate fellowships for minority students		
Council of Southern Universities	5,729,701	3,186,133
Educational Testing Service	4,738,000	2,654,976
Foundation-managed project* [\$8,000,000—1976]	(2,590,000)	(2,009)
Technical assistance, research, and faculty exchanges		
Institute for Services to Education [\$150,000—1976]		50,000
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges	103,000	
Phelps Stokes Fund [\$15,000—1976]		10,000
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education [\$125,000—1976]		81,828
Undergraduate scholarships, fellowships, and internships		
College Entrance Examination Board [\$1,800,000—1975]		523,000
Robert R. Moton Memorial Institute	122,299	63,762
SCHOLARSHIP ON MINORITIES		
Ethnic studies, conferences, and materials		
Amistad Research Center [\$73,188—1975]		10,461
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History [\$200,000—1974]		25,000
Boston University [\$350,808—1972]		31,166
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$64,000—1972]		16,000
New York, City University of [\$252,000—1976]		183,000
Notre Dame, University of [\$499,545—1971]		11,240
Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History	15,000	15,000

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
FINANCE, MANAGEMENT, AND POLICY		
American Council on Education		
National activities for higher education [\$1,200,000—1972]		199,994
Study of a possible federal Department of Education	5,500	5,500
Financing and management of higher education		
Association of American Universities	185,000	90,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$148,710—1976]		37,836
Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America	95,982	26,156
Claremont University Center	23,000	13,100
College Entrance Examination Board [\$197,620—1976]		95,000
Common Fund for Non-profit Organizations Education Commission of the States [\$200,000—1976]	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project: research, publications, demonstrations	72,239	40,676
Pennsylvania State University [\$113,700—1976]		42,792
Tennessee Higher Education Commission [\$64,400—1976]		42,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation	15,000	15,000
Fund-raising, business management, and planning techniques		
American Association for Higher Education [\$100,000—1976]		75,000
EDUCOM, Interuniversity Communications Council [\$150,000—1975]	16,500	50,000
Princeton University [\$190,000—1971]		36,398
Intercollegiate cooperation		
Staten Island Continuum of Education	66,258	33,150
Syracuse Research Corporation	21,676	21,676
Warren Wilson College (North Carolina) [\$74,501—1974]		20,132
Policy studies and conferences on higher education		
American Association of University Professors [\$98,700—1976]		73,100
American Council on Education [\$200,000—1976]		80,000
Bard College	20,345	845
Barnard College	20,756	16,600
Bryn Mawr College	50,000	50,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$103,919—1976]	(72,562)	64,666
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (for the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education)	72,562	72,562
College and University Personnel Association	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project: research and conferences	172,500	45,950
Harvard University [\$37,548—1976]		15,000
Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles) [\$100,000—1976]		50,000
Temporary State Commission on the Future of Postsecondary Education (New York)	30,000	30,000
Private colleges: research, planning, and technical assistance		
Academy for Educational Development	20,200	20,200
Associated Independent Colleges of Kansas	38,800	
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities Research Foundation	63,000	
Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges	40,000	
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities	54,100	
Foundation-managed project: support for state associations of private colleges	14,502	2,789
Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana	45,950	
Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri	60,375	
Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas	62,500	
Millsaps College (for the Mississippi Association of Private Colleges)	33,500	
New York, University of the State of	24,150	24,150
South Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges	50,903	
Washington Friends of Higher Education	51,370	
Research on faculty collective bargaining		
Association of American Colleges	46,550	46,550

in 342 minority men and women earning the doctorate to date, and the figure will increase significantly when the current program is completed in 1981. During the academic year 1977-78, some 844 fellows were working for Ph.D.s.

Although the special program is drawing to a close, the Foundation will continue its commitment to minorities in different ways. One new approach, for which a grant of \$126,500 was given to Educational Testing Service, is an experimental program of post-doctoral research awards for nontenured Mexican American faculty members. Because most Chicano college professors have entered teaching only in the past five years, few have tenure and thus are likely to be disproportionately affected by university budget cuts. The new program is designed to give some of these teachers opportunities for research and publication, which are still the *sine qua non* of tenure. Fourteen awards were made this year.

Although public black colleges were not included in the Foundation's special program, assistance to this group in the 1960s amounted to \$8 million. Grants were made for improvements in their administration, libraries, course offerings, and faculty. Now public black colleges face a new set of challenges. Court-ordered desegregation of tax-supported institutions of higher education will affect the racial mix of their student bodies, the programs they offer, and their share of state funds. To help them address these new circumstances, the Foundation granted \$103,000 for the Office for Advancement of Public Negro Colleges, an operating arm of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The grant will enable the office to continue serving as an advocate with public agencies for its thirty-four member institutions and helping the colleges raise funds from private sources.

To assist a group that has been largely excluded from the chance of a college education by economic circumstances and language difficulties, \$95,000 went to the State University of New York to begin a special program for Puerto Rican and other Hispanic working adults. The program will be carried out by Empire State College in cooperation with Solidaridad Humana, a community educational organization on New York's lower east side. The college will take a nontraditional approach in which students will work mostly off campus at their own pace. Teachers and students will develop study plans and follow up with regular counseling, tutoring, and assessments of progress. Successful completion of study will lead to associate or bachelor's degrees. Most applicants will have passed high-school equivalency exams and have functional use of English, but Spanish will be the primary language of study and expression.



Wilberforce University in Ohio is the oldest private black college in the country. It is one of a selected group of private black institutions assisted in the Foundation's six-year, \$100-million program to improve opportunities for minorities in higher education. The program has also included doctoral fellowships for blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans.

The migration of Puerto Ricans to the mainland after World War II, one of the largest such migrations in the twentieth century, has had profound consequences for the migrants themselves and for Puerto Rico and the United States. Yet little research has been done on the economic, political, and social forces underlying the movement. To encourage such study and to increase opportunities for research by younger Puerto Rican social scientists, the Foundation granted \$206,975 to Aspira of America to help form a consortium of scholars who will work on the subject (see list, p. 38).

The Bakke case, in which a white male applicant complained that he had been denied admission to a medical school because minority applicants received special treatment, is now before the Supreme Court. Until the court hands down a decision, it is not clear what the effects on minority access to higher education will be. To explore the issues raised in the case, the Aspen Institute received funds to hold a conference of lawyers and educators. Among the matters reviewed were admissions policies, standards, and practices, including affirmative action programs that take race into account. Several publications resulted from the conference.

Educational Management and Policy. The Foundation has a long-standing interest in helping to improve the management, governance, and financing of higher education. In recent years attention has centered on illuminating state and national policies that affect

higher education, and on seeking solutions to the complex problems faced by private colleges and universities. Several activities this year reflect these interests:

—To enhance the capacity of statewide associations of private colleges and universities to work with state educational planners in shaping educational policies, the Foundation made awards (ranging from \$30,000 to \$70,000 and totaling \$500,000) in ten states—California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington. Particular uses of the grants varied from hiring an extra staff member to setting up new data collection systems.

—To enable the New York State Department of Education to develop a system to monitor the financial conditions of private colleges and universities, a grant of \$24,150 went to the University of the State of New York. The system will aim to identify institutions that seem headed for financial difficulty.

—Grants were made to Bryn Mawr and to Barnard College to address certain immediate problems that have implications for other private institutions. Bryn Mawr is conducting an analysis of the economics of continuing a small but prestigious graduate school within a liberal arts college. Barnard is preparing a report on various options open to it in preparing for

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New York, City University of [\$149,925—1975] Graduate Theological Union (Berkeley)	12,450	49,975 12,450
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN		
Career advancement		
Boston Theological Institute [\$15,000—1975] Brown University [\$80,000—1974] Michigan, University of	(12,151) 100,000	5,000 (12,151)
Research, training, conferences, and publications		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, experiments, fellowships* Graduate Theological Union (Berkeley) [\$75,000—1974] Massachusetts, University of New York, City University of Pennsylvania, University of [\$150,000—1976] Psychiatric Institute Foundation of Washington, D.C. Radcliffe College [\$300,000—1976] Simmons College Smith College Stanford University [\$97,000—1976] Wellesley College (Massachusetts) [\$70,000—1976]	58,299 21,000 6,692 13,960 150,000 25,000 12,151	52,575 17,000 6,692 112,000 13,960 90,000 25,000 58,586 43,750
Women's Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund		
Monitoring federal programs [\$150,000—1976]		73,475
REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION		
Experiments in instructional patterns		
British Broadcasting Corporation [\$175,000—1975] Columbia College (South Carolina) [\$9,000—1976] Educational Testing Service [\$200,000—1976] Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$200,000—1976] Mid-America, University of [\$700,000—1975] National Student Educational Fund New York, State University of New York, University of the State of [\$25,000—1976] Public Affairs Committee [\$7,500—1976] St. Louis University Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities (Ohio) [\$200,000—1974]	(1,587) (43,799) 3,000 95,000 24,500	58,750 7,413 53,250 17,052 233,556 3,000 25,000 7,500 24,500 16,000
Venture Fund for innovation in undergraduate education		
Bowdoin College (Maine) [\$120,000—1974] Chatham College (Pennsylvania) [\$100,000—1974] Colby College (Maine) [\$150,000—1974] College Misericordia (Pennsylvania) [\$120,000—1974] Hobart and William Smith College (New York) [\$150,000—1974] Metropolitan State University Foundation (St. Paul) [\$120,000—1973] Pace University (New York City) [\$250,000—1974] Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) [\$120,000—1974] Vermont, University of [\$240,000—1974] Wellesley College (Massachusetts) [\$150,000—1974] Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Massachusetts) [\$180,000—1974]		20,000 10,000 25,000 20,000 12,500 10,000 45,000 20,000 40,149 25,000 30,000
SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND HUMANISTIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		
Research, special issue, and conferences by <i>Daedalus</i> [\$320,000—1974, 1976]		78,000
Chicago, University of		
Research by senior scholar (Theodore Schultz) [\$46,800—1973]		7,600
Doctoral studies, fellowships, and research in economics, social science, and humanities		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$3,200,000—1973] Chicago, University of [\$59,400—1974] Harvard University [\$443,000—1972] Library of Congress [\$525,000—1971, 1976]	4,000 (52,923)	772,680 14,801 (52,923) 70,400

*List available on request.

joint long-range planning with Columbia University. Barnard faces the dilemma of wanting to continue coordination of programs with Columbia but also wanting to maintain its independence and identity as a women's college.

—To collect detailed information for college-bound students about financial aid from a variety of private sources, a matching grant of \$95,982 went to Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America. Data on scholarships, gathered from ten of the most populous states and fed into a computer, will then be matched with students who need aid.

—The Common Fund for Non-profit Organizations, which the Foundation established in 1969 to help educational institutions get the highest investment return on their endowments, received a \$25,000 supplement for administrative costs. The fund pools investments for some 275 colleges, universities, and independent schools.

—Research on the role of faculty in the governance of colleges and universities was supported through a grant to the Association of American Colleges. Selected samples of unionized and nonunionized institutions are being canvassed to determine the impact, if any, of faculty collective bargaining on institutional governance. A similar survey was made in the 1969-70 academic year.

—To assist the Association of American Universities in a major reorganization and expansion of its Washington-based staff, the Foundation granted \$170,000. The change is designed to enable the association, which is composed of fifty-one major research universities, to play a stronger role in monitoring federal policies that affect its members' interests. Among the first activities of the enlarged staff was to review policy recommendations made at a series of meetings organized by the presidents of fifteen major universities. Assistance for these meetings was provided by Carnegie Corporation, the Lilly Endowment, and the Ford, Andrew W. Mellon, and Sloan Foundations. A collection of papers presented at these sessions, entitled *Research Universities and the National Interest*, to be published early in 1978, considers such topics as the role of basic research in scientific and technological advances, the status of international studies in the United States, and the need for graduate student support.

Women in Higher Education. Additional grants aimed at developing campus-based centers for research on women went this year to the University of Michigan and to Simmons College in Boston. (Earlier grants went to Stanford University and Radcliffe College.)

Since 1965 Michigan's Center for Continuing Educa-

tion of Women has counseled and kept records on some 9,000 women who began or resumed college studies after years of working or raising families. The grant is supporting a study of women who made a successful transition to new occupations after completing their education at the university. Funds are also being used to expand the center's research conferences and to provide awards for research on women's changing roles in education, work, and the family.

Simmons began the nation's first graduate program in management for women in 1973. The program makes extensive use of case studies that illuminate the special problems and challenges facing women executives. It also includes courses in the behavioral sciences aimed at preparing women to function successfully in the male-dominated corporate world. The Foundation's \$150,000 grant is supporting a summer program for faculty from other institutions interested in adopting the Simmons approach to management programs for women.

A persistent criticism of the Equal Rights Amendment is that if passed it would wipe out a body of legislation that protects women on the job from having to do very heavy physical labor or work excessively long hours. A Foundation-supported conference at Smith College brought together educators, doctors, lawyers, and policy makers to analyze the actual effects of such laws on working women.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Staff Development. Since 1970 the Foundation has granted some \$6 million in support of new centers for in-service training of teachers and other school personnel. Through workshops, seminars, and individual counseling the centers help both young teachers unsure of themselves in the classroom and more experienced teachers to develop new skills and keep attuned to changing educational needs. Since Congress authorized support for teachers' centers under the Education Amendments of 1976, the number has increased to more than 100. In concluding its assistance to such centers, the Foundation this year made final grants to the Advisory and Learning Exchange (Associates for Renewal in Education) in Washington, D.C., The Learning Center in St. Louis, and the Mountain View Center for Environmental Studies at the University of Colorado.

Final support also went to an unusual science museum in San Francisco for a program of teacher training and curriculum development. The program helps public school teachers apply in the classroom what they and their students have learned in visits to the museum. It is called The Exploratorium, and is located in the Palace of Arts and Science.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$1,100,000—1975]		450,000
New York State University of (Buffalo) [\$250,000—1969]		18,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$395,000—1966]		15,067
Social Science Research Council [\$300,000—1973]		57,000
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE		
Business and economics studies and conferences		
Columbia University [\$100,000—1970]		3,500
Harvard University [\$252,000—1970]		24,143
Louvain, Catholic University of	16,000	16,000
Management, research, fellowships, and exchanges		
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management [\$300,000—1972]	150,000	160,000
Foundation-managed projects: conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European and U.S.S.R. management education specialists [\$499,118—1973, 1975]	(224,890)	9,359
Japan Economic Research Center [\$40,000—1971]	(13,100)	
London Graduate School of Business Studies [\$203,200—1974]		80,193
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$4,196—1976]		400
Stockholm School of Economics [\$75,000—1971]		20,100
Social science research and training		
Essex, University of (England) [\$272,500—1970]		5,100
Foundation-managed project: research and training awards to social scientists* [\$300,000—1973]	(16,000)	9,691
International Council for Educational Development Paris I, University of [\$72,000—1972]	7,500	7,500
Social Science Research Council [\$200,000—1968]		25,000
	17,324,052	18,077,824
PUBLIC EDUCATION		
STAFF DEVELOPMENT		
Advanced training for administrators and policy makers		
Chicago, University of [\$400,000—1975]		62,500
Council of Chief State School Officers [\$194,890—1975]		8,967
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership)	1,500,000	573,066
University Council for Educational Administration [\$150,000—1974]		23,275
In-school staff development		
Associates for Renewal in Education	140,000	115,000
Bank Street College of Education	96,980	37,400
Chicago, University of	22,880	22,880
Colorado, University of	40,000	
Educational Confederation (St. Louis) [\$256,350—1975]		85,200
Experiential Systems	18,112	18,112
Foundation-managed project: research and evaluation of teacher centers [\$425,000—1975]	(59,320)	145,964
Hull House Association [\$26,800—1975]	1,794	3,994
Illinois, State of (Department of Mental Health) [\$241,821—1975]		81,753
The Learning Center (St. Louis)	10,000	10,000
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	6,600	6,600
Palace of Arts and Science Foundation (The Exploratorium)	100,602	66,451
Leadership Development Program		
Center for Community Change [\$650,858—1975]		351,000

*List available on request.



New mathematics tests being devised by the Education Development Center measure a child's ability to reason quantitatively and also pinpoint specific difficulties. To find out whether the tests' measurements are accurate the project compares a child's performance on the tests with performance in games requiring application of mathematical skills.

For a full-scale evaluation of its on-the-job training and service programs, a \$96,980 grant was made to the Bank Street College of Education. The college has for several years developed programs for public school personnel across the country. The Foundation also supported a seminar on teachers' centers through a grant to the University of Chicago and provided funds to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to enable personnel from teachers' colleges in Europe to participate in the seminar.

Important educational decisions are often made by legislators and officials in state and federal education agencies far removed from the schools, teachers, and students they influence. Since 1971 the Institute for Educational Leadership at George Washington University has been working to close the gap between schools and policy-makers. Among its programs, for which the Foundation this year granted a \$1.5 million supplement, are internships for educators in federal and state government agencies and for policy-makers in educational organizations.

Race and Sex Discrimination. As the desegregation of American public schools proceeds, usually under court orders, communities North and South are finding that there is more to a successful transition than balancing the racial composition of the student body. Much depends on how well informed parents, teachers, students, and other citizens are and how actively they take part in the changeover. For several years the Foundation has assisted the development of resource groups to which communities can turn for advice and information in meeting some of the problems desegre-

gation has posed. Among those for which the Foundation renewed support this year were:

- the Duke University Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, to establish a panel of legal scholars and social scientists to prepare an annual summary of the evolving legal doctrine in school desegregation cases. The panel will also analyze social science research on the consequences of school desegregation with the aim of improving research and encouraging more informed use of such studies by courts, policy makers, educators and parents.

- the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to enable the Center for Quality Integrated Education to continue its assistance to community groups in four large cities that are working on school desegregation plans.

- the L.Q.C. Lamar Society, to provide similar assistance to community and business leaders in Wilmington, Delaware, Cleveland, and Los Angeles.

- the Education Commission of the States, to advise state education agencies on desegregation procedures. The commission this year formed a national task force on public school desegregation composed of prominent citizens and educators.

Related activities included a grant to the Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools to expand distribution of "Desegregation Update," a monthly summary of court decisions, state and federal legislation, and recent research on desegregation activities, and a \$20,000 grant

to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for seminars on long-range prospects and problems confronting cities that are planning to desegregate their schools or are in the process of doing so.

Among the problems that may arise even after schools have desegregated are resegregation within the schools and unequal treatment of minorities, or women, including prejudicial disciplinary practices. The American Friends Service Committee, which has a long record of working successfully with local communities and schools in the field of human rights, received \$276,600 this year to organize a program to combat unfair disciplinary practices in desegregated U.S. high schools. It will work on racial discrimination in such Northern cities as Boston, Dayton, and Milwaukee and on sex discrimination in Southern schools.

The NOW (National Organization for Women) Legal Defense and Education Fund received \$225,000 to continue monitoring the implementation by federal agencies of laws that prohibit sex discrimination in public education. The grant also supported the fund's outreach programs, which assist teachers, parents, and community groups trying to institutionalize sex equality in their schools. Another effort toward equal opportunity for women, begun with Foundation support by the American Association of School Administrators, consists of a program to train and sponsor promising women administrators in order to increase the number of women in leadership positions in school systems.

Educational Planning, Policy, and Finance. Over the past twenty years public schools have become more subject to the requirements of state and federal agencies, have received increasing pressure from organized associations of teachers and administrators, and have seen their traditional means of financing—through property taxes—seriously challenged. These changes have made it increasingly difficult for parents and other citizens to have a strong voice in how their schools are run and in what kind of education is provided to their children. Several grants were made this year to increase the ability of citizens to participate in the formulation of public school policies and practices. Among them was a \$250,000 two-year supplement to the National Committee for Citizens in Education, which has trained some 800 citizen leaders to build more effective relations with school and other public officials. Established in 1974, NCCE also conducts research, publishes a magazine about educational issues, and runs a toll-free telephone hotline to answer questions about school problems.

The Education Law Center, a public interest firm that concentrates on the quality and delivery of public

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: fellowships for rural educators* [\$1,500,000—1973]	(25,000)	14,802
National Indian Training and Research Center [\$300,000—1975]		52,200
Southern Regional Council [\$999,950—1975]	25,000	280,892
DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION		
Racial desegregation and discrimination		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	20,000	
American Friends Service Committee	276,600	66,600
Books for the People Fund [\$120,000—1975]		15,486
Cambridge, University of [\$40,000—1976]		20,000
Citizens Alliance for Public Education	10,000	5,000
Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools	12,000	6,000
City-Wide Educational Coalition (Boston) [\$53,700—1976]		53,700
Duke University [\$150,000—1976]	162,000	182,000
Education Commission of the States	235,000	31,860
Foundation-managed project: educational programs for minorities [\$175,000—1976]	45,937	91,883
Hartford, University of [\$200,000—1975]		85,683
Integrated Education Associates	4,950	4,950
L.Q.C. Lamar Society	158,554	118,754
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice	3,813	3,813
National Conference of Christians and Jews [\$250,000—1974]	50,000	84,000
New York City Board of Education [\$116,437—1975]	(24,199)	28,238
Northeastern University	15,000	
School Volunteers of Boston [\$56,988—1976]		27,664
Sex discrimination studies and programs		
American Association of School Administrators	140,719	67,276
American Friends Service Committee	15,000	15,000
Education Commission of the States [\$153,740—1976]		130,000
Feminist Press [\$200,000—1975]		79,420
Harvard University [\$50,000—1976]	5,000	37,500
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$110,000—1976]		55,000
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education [\$154,000—1976]		57,667
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$184,000—1976]	225,000	252,143
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT		
Research and projects on adolescence		
Baylor College of Medicine	7,000	7,000
Center for Information on America	40,000	25,000
Chicago Community Trust	25,000	
Educational Testing Service	20,613	20,613
Foundation-managed project: studies, experiments	132,897	71,819
Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service [\$130,000—1975]		40,000
Massachusetts, University of	7,100	
PUSH Foundation (for Project Excell)	200,000	125,000
Research and projects on public policies affecting children		
Children's Foundation	43,735	43,735
Harvard University	25,000	25,000
National Council of Organizations for Children and Youth	191,084	89,999
Pacific Oaks College	160,625	100,300
Washington Research Project, Inc. (Children's Defense Fund) [\$750,000—1976]		125,000
EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, POLICY, AND FINANCE		
Advisory and technical assistance		
Center for Community Change [\$10,000—1976]		10,000
Council for American Private Education [\$100,000—1976]		55,000
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute [\$90,000—1976]	(30,000)	(30,000)
Educational Testing Service [\$474,750—1976]	209,982	254,750
Foundation-managed project: bilingual education [\$150,000—1975]	(1,432)	1,514
League of Cities—Conference of Mayors [\$131,400—1976]		25,464
Navajo Tribal Council [\$150,159—1976]		74,794
Publishing Center for Cultural Resources	6,000	6,000

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Comprehensive planning for public education		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$203,626—1974]		61,065
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$78,500—1976]		40,000
Educational Facilities Laboratories		
School and educational equipment design [\$6,000,000—1970]		180,000
Supplemental staff assistance	30,000	30,000
Financing and economics of public education		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$1,325,000—1974]		466,304
Chicago, University of [\$146,000—1974]		42,894
Citizens' Committee on Children of New York City	15,000	15,000
Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools	3,000	3,000
Columbia University (Teachers College) [\$278,000—1976]		173,692
Council of State Governments (for National Conference of State Legislators) [\$271,755—1976]		130,725
Education Law Center	600,000	335,583
Florida State Legislature	62,341	
Foundation-administered project: small grants, studies, and conferences [\$250,000—1976]	(10,197)	216,266
Greater Newark Urban Coalition	148,256	25,025
Intercultural Development Research Association	240,000	80,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	450,000	288,857
League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$165,662—1975]		81,906
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$214,300—1976]		40,000
Maine, Legislative Council of the State of	15,000	15,000
Nairobi College (California)	49,350	49,350
National Urban Coalition	113,967	38,300
New Hampshire, University of	77,683	77,683
New York, State of [\$180,000—1975]		40,000
Rutgers University	300,000	257,667
San Diego State University	172,000	
Southern California, University of [\$30,806—1975]	(62)	14,938
Stanford University [\$163,900—1976]		58,000
Texas, University of	5,000	5,000
Public understanding of education		
Education Commission of the States	184,304	42,404
National Committee for Citizens in Education	250,000	150,000
Stanford University	3,000	3,000
THE LEARNING PROCESS AND ENVIRONMENT		
Experiments in learning		
Appalshop, Inc. [\$129,625—1976]		39,345
Children's Television Workshop [\$1,000,000—1976]	(500,000)	500,000
Constitutional Rights Foundation [\$350,000—1976]		146,000
Education Development Center [\$160,000—1976]	8,763	96,000
Foundation-managed project: evaluation of tutorial project [\$150,000—1973]		1,800
Foundation-managed project: Israeli research on learning [\$200,000—1976]		35,708
Prime Time School Television [\$71,000—1976]		64,000
Staten Island Community College Association [\$150,000—1976]	(66,258)	25,742
Research on learning		
Center for Applied Linguistics	301,432	271,432
Diller-Quaile School of Music (New York)	9,000	
Educational Testing Service	6,000	6,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, conferences [\$250,000—1974]	139,425	247,420
Geneva, University of [\$66,600—1976]		35,000
Harvard University [\$170,573—1976]	13,911	149,751
Illinois, University of	24,780	24,780
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$80,000—1975]		22,500
Ministry of Culture and Education (Iceland)	12,980	
National Academy of Education [\$411,900—1974]		60,273
Rockefeller University [\$300,000—1975]	44,450	130,638
Social Science Research Council [\$10,366—1976]		10,366
Washington, University of [\$107,931—1976]		51,229
	6,973,751	9,430,324
Total, Education and Research	\$24,297,803	\$27,508,148

education primarily in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, received a \$600,000 two-year supplement. Among the center's activities are monitoring enforcement of a landmark New Jersey court decision (*Robinson v. Cahill*) that defines standards of educational effectiveness. The decision has national implications since it encourages community involvement in educational planning, establishment of minimum pupil performance standards, and greater school accountability for results.

To ensure wider participation by minority groups in school finance reform activities the Foundation granted funds to the National Urban Coalition, the Greater Newark Urban Coalition, San Diego State University Foundation, Nairobi College in California, and the Intercultural Development Research Association in Texas. The grants supported a range of research, analysis, and public information activities to ensure that reforms being planned in various states will adequately serve the special needs of blacks, Chicanos, and the urban poor.

Studies of school finance and property tax reforms were also supported in Maine, New Hampshire, and Florida. And the Foundation granted the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law a \$450,000 supplement to continue its technical assistance to groups involved in school finance litigation. The committee will also expand its information program on school finance matters to make recent laws and court decrees more understandable to policy-makers and the public.

Research on Learning. In the past few years the Foundation has supported a variety of activities to encourage the use of the voluminous research on learning that has been conducted in recent years in practical efforts to improve schools.

An additional \$230,000 was allocated for this purpose this year. The effort includes seminars at the Foundation at which papers are given on research issues. One of the commissioned papers, "Balance the Basics: Let Them Write," by Donald H. Graves of the University of New Hampshire, will be published in 1978. It asserts that in the current "return to the basics," writing is being neglected in favor of reading improvement and mathematical competence. As a result, the author says, the distinctive kind of learning that goes on during the process of writing is being lost.

In many urban schools in the United States teachers are struggling with bilingual children who are having difficulty learning in either English or their native tongue. For many years the Center for Applied Linguistics has organized conferences and workshops for teachers in such schools and prepared bilingual materials suitable for classroom use. The Foundation renewed support for these activities with a grant of \$100,000.

National Affairs

The Foundation's long-term commitment to equal opportunity continued to shape the efforts of the National Affairs Division this year. Support went to organizations and projects working to ameliorate the condition of the striving poor as well as the underclass—men and women whose poverty and dependence have been impervious to the usual antipoverty approaches. Related programs were concerned with revitalizing communities and neighborhoods; advancing social equity for minorities, women, and others whose interests are underrepresented; addressing the problems of working-class people; and improving the criminal justice system, methods of resolving conflicts, and the performance of government.

THE DEPENDENT POOR AND THE UNDERCLASS

The welfare system is a behemoth, its administration is labyrinthine, and its cost is enormous. There are sixty-two separate federal income assistance programs, and they account for 45 per cent of the federal government's total budget.

As a new drive for welfare policy reform began in 1977, the Foundation addressed three obstacles to agreement: the lack of precise information on how the welfare system really works; the problem of providing adequate benefits to recipients without destroying their incentive to work or increasing welfare costs to unacceptable levels, and lack of analysis of the economic impact of reform proposals on various cities and regions.

—The Welfare Policy Project, under the aegis of the Ford Foundation and Duke University's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, this year completed an eight-volume study of welfare policy issues. It provides policy-makers with a summary of current data and analyses of such subjects as recent reform efforts, programs linking work with welfare, and public attitudes toward welfare over the past forty years.

—Assistance went to the Brookings Institution for labor market studies, co-sponsored by the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty. Research is focused on several federal initiatives: negative income tax experiments in rural areas, efforts to create jobs for welfare recipients without excessively fanning inflation, and policies to supplement the incomes of the working poor.

—A policy research center established by the Council of Northeast Governors (CONEG) received a \$75,000 grant for detailed analyses of the economic impact of welfare reform proposals on the states of the Northeast and Midwest. The studies are being done in collabora-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1977. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1977 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1977 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Drug Abuse Council		
Research, technical assistance, and information services [\$2,100,000—1976]		\$780,000
Studies and development of projects		
Foundation-managed project [\$875,000—1975]	(\$725)	
Technical assistance and advisory services for grant recipients		
Foundation-managed project	140,000	78,080
THE DEPENDENT POOR AND THE UNDERCLASS		
Explorations of welfare, social service programs, and employment plans		
Brookings Institution	100,000	76,300
CONEG Policy Research Center	75,000	37,500
Duke University [\$7,738—1976]		7,738
Foundation-managed project: studies and projects	320,940	256,060
Henry Street Settlement (New York City)	10,000	10,000
National Association on Drug Abuse Problems	10,000	10,000
New School for Social Research	16,104	16,104
New York City Mission Society	10,000	10,000
Supported-work studies and demonstration projects		
Dispensario San Antonio [\$110,000—1976]		45,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corp. [\$2,000,000—1976]		843,000
Wider Opportunities for Women, Inc. (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1975]		18,750
Studies of health, nutrition, and socially troublesome behavior		
Cambridge Institute for Law and Justice	20,313	17,734
Columbia University (Institute of Human Nutrition)	21,000	
Foundation-managed project: research, special projects, and conferences [\$480,000—1976]	(204,196)	18,311
Judge Baker Guidance Center (Boston)	49,023	49,023
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	115,000	25,000
Minnesota, University of	15,000	15,000
National Bureau of Economic Research	23,980	5,000
Yale University	49,985	37,500
Vera Institute of Justice		
Studies of juvenile violence, prevention, and treatment	112,000	56,000
COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
Community development corporations		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn) [\$1,700,000—1976]		850,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	100,000	100,000
Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation (Massachusetts)	60,000	60,000
Home Education Livelihood Program (New Mexico)	95,000	95,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio) [\$400,000—1976]		143,332
Mississippi Action for Community Education [\$750,000—1976]	5,000	255,000
Pilipino Bayanihan (Stockton, Calif.) [\$25,000—1976]		12,300
South East Alabama Self-Help Association [\$750,000—1976]	10,000	361,210
Southeast Development, Inc. (South East Community Organization, Baltimore) [\$300,000—1976]		120,000
Southern Development Foundation	302,500	287,149
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland) [\$400,000—1976]		200,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles) [\$900,000—1976]		381,286

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
The Woodlawn Organization (Chicago) [\$700,000—1976]		328,571
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia) [\$700,000—1976]		305,371
Economic development, social services, technical assistance, and evaluation		
Alaska Native Foundation [\$300,000—1976]	60,000	165,000
American Indian Development Association	10,000	10,000
American Indian Historical Society [\$150,000—1976]		50,000
Center for Community Change [\$600,000—1976]	9,600	269,600
Flatbush Committee for Youth	20,000	10,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$300,000—1976]	166,400	243,985
Indian Education Training, Inc. [\$125,000—1976]		64,000
National Organization for Migrant Children	7,000	7,000
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity [\$75,000—1976]		26,627
Universidad Boricua (New York City)	20,000	20,000
Yale University [\$15,777—1976]		7,877
Rural business and cooperative development and job training		
Arizona Job Colleges [\$10,000—1976]	(3,500)	(4,992)
Cooperative Assistance Fund	15,000	15,000
NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION AND HOUSING MANAGEMENT		
Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation		
Agudath Israel of America (Brooklyn)	61,000	20,000
Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers [\$125,000—1976]	10,000	75,000
Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine (New York City)	15,000	15,000
Citizens' League of Greater Minneapolis	12,337	12,337
City Planning Department Fund (New York City)	8,000	8,000
Foundation-managed projects: conferences, projects, and technical assistance	62,116	2,831
Lutheran Medical Center (New York City) [\$5,300—1976]		5,300
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials	15,000	15,000
National Training and Information Center [\$125,000—1976]	10,000	74,733
Neighborhood Housing Services (Pittsburgh) [\$132,300—1974, 1976]	9,650	16,950
Neighborhood Housing Services (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1973]		30,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore	6,000	6,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago [\$25,000—1976]		20,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Dallas	2,500	2,500
San Francisco Development Fund [\$50,000—1975]	20,000	27,732
Southeast Development, Inc. [\$92,000—1976]		76,320
Housing management and tenant employment		
Advisory Services for Better Housing, Inc. [\$175,000—1975]	9,400	87,466
California, University of (Berkeley)	16,000	
Foundation-managed project: training and development in Massachusetts [\$88,500—1976]	(68,500)	
Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare	20,000	
Massachusetts Union of Public Housing Tenants	48,500	48,500
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials [\$50,000—1972]	(10,072)	
National Center for Housing Management [\$125,000—1975]		20,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	159,000	50,000
REMCA, Inc. (North Carolina) [\$25,000—1976]		1,800
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis)	138,000	112,085
Housing research and policy analysis		
Council on Municipal Performance	15,000	15,000
Regional Plan Association [\$30,000—1976]		20,000
WORKING CLASS PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS		
Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs		
Assistance to working-class communities [\$900,000—1976]		532,856

tion with the research institute of the Northeast-Midwest Economic Advancement Coalition.* Residents of these regions receive almost two-thirds of the nation's federal welfare payments; therefore, any significant change in federal policies or programs will have important effects on state and regional economies, affecting job markets, commercial activity, and local and state budgets.

Two related questions facing welfare planners are how to create meaningful jobs for welfare recipients who can and want to work, and how to reach the underclass, which includes marginally employable persons (welfare mothers, out-of-school youth, ex-addicts, and ex-offenders, for example) who do not have the skills, work habits, or motivation to participate in conventional manpower programs. One promising answer is supported work—an employment strategy that uses existing public funds (welfare payments, training grants, and the like)—to create low-stress, transitional jobs for people who would otherwise find it difficult to enter the labor market.

Since 1973, the Foundation, along with the Department of Labor and a consortium of other federal, state, and local funding agencies, has been supporting demonstration projects in thirteen locations to test the applicability of the supported-work concept to different groups and conditions. Some of the local projects have developed private businesses, such as housing rehabilitation, printing, and building maintenance, which generate income and additional jobs. The Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, which supervises the experiment, received additional assistance this year in the form of a \$300,000 program-related investment** to establish a revolving loan fund. The fund will provide working capital and loan guarantees for such local business ventures.

The children of the underclass account for a disproportionately high percentage of learning problems, delinquency, and crime, especially violent crime. The Foundation this year continued explorations of the relation of health and nutrition to socially troublesome behavior and of ways to reduce the incidence of violent crime by young people.

Grants went to a number of institutions (see list, page 10) for research on possible linkages between prenatal malnutrition, dietary deficiencies, and head injuries on the one hand, and cognitive and behavioral

*CONEG was formed in 1976 by the governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. A similar Midwest group includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

**Program-related investments are portions of the Foundation's capital assets that are invested to advance social purposes (see list, page 17).

difficulties on the other. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for example, will study the effects of nutritional states and brain and blood biochemistry on behavior. The National Bureau of Economic Research, using data from the U.S. Health Examination Survey, will try to determine by statistical methods whether children's health and nutrition are factors in their rate of intellectual development.

Assistance also went to the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City for projects on the prevention of violent juvenile crime and on the treatment of offenders. The work is based on Vera's survey of the juvenile justice field commissioned by the Foundation in 1975, which delineates the scope of the problem and suggests methods for prevention and treatment.*

COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Foundation-assisted efforts to help revitalize and rehabilitate communities and neighborhoods combine technical and professional skills with local initiative and autonomy. Experience over several years with community development corporations, for example, suggests that broad national programs are most successful when implemented by strong community-based organizations.

Community Development. The Foundation began its support of community development corporations (CDCs) in 1967. CDCs, which operate in both urban and rural areas, are nonprofit organizations that administer broad social and economic programs with government and private funding. Twelve CDCs are currently receiving major assistance—seven serving black communities, four in Hispanic areas, and one in a white ethnic neighborhood. Two others, in Puerto Rican and Asian-American communities, are receiving support for planning (see list, page 10).

Among the CDCs that received supplementary assistance this year were Chicanos Por La Causa, which operates a comprehensive social service and economic development program for the Mexican American community in Phoenix; the Home Education Livelihood Program in New Mexico, which assists migrant and low-income communities with legal, economic, health, and advocacy services; the Southern Development Foundation, which is the central financing and technical assistance agency for cooperatives of black farmers in the rural South; and the South East Alabama Self-Help-Association (SEASHA), which operates in twelve rural counties. A program-related investment of \$200,000 will enable SEASHA to develop two tracts of land in

**Violent Delinquents: A Report to the Ford Foundation*, by Paul A. Strasburg, to be published in Spring 1978 by Monarch Books.

LOOKING FOR
CHILDCARE IN
SAN FRANCISCO?



CHILDCARE
SWITCHBOARD 282 7858

SINGLE PARENT RESOURCE CENTER	821-7058
TOY CENTER	285-7223
FAMILY DAY CARE PROJECT	826-1130
CHILDCARE ISSUES	826-1130
PROGRAM ASSISTANCE	826-1130
CHILDREN'S COUNCIL	647-0778

PLEASE POST

Childcare Switchboard in San Francisco (above) and similar information and referral centers supported by the Foundation in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and New York City are serving as models for a national program to be co-funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Macon County for residential and commercial use and for expansion of its agri-business activities.

Two technical assistance organizations that provide backup services to CDCs and related community groups also received aid:

—the Alaska Native Foundation (ANF), for a study of the twelve regional corporations set up to implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. ANF has helped the corporations develop census data, land-selection plans, and accounting systems.

—Universidad Boricua, New York, analyses related to needs of the Puerto Rican community in health, housing, law enforcement, and education.

Program-related investments were also made in two community efforts. The East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), a CDC founded in 1969 with the support of the United Auto Workers, serves a predominantly Mexican American community of 250,000 in such areas as manpower training, housing, tenant management, economic development, and social services. A five-year loan of \$1 million will assist TELACU in the development of a \$21 million industrial park aimed

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Studies and experiments on the quality of working life		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$300,000—1975]		92,810
Columbia University	1,311	1,311
Foundation-managed project: research on worker discontent	65,490	59,293
George Washington University	6,000	6,000
Harvard University	60,000	
Michigan, University of [\$440,000—1976]	8,250	90,000
National Quality of Work Center	20,000	20,000
New York University	11,950	11,950
Smith College	5,000	5,000
Work in America Institute [\$500,000—1976]		245,000
Occupational health and safety		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$318,000—1976]		143,137
Fund for Theatre and Film (Cambridge, Mass.)	25,000	25,000
INFORM, Inc. [\$85,000—1976]	4,000	55,546
Manpower policy and employment studies, conferences, and technical assistance		
George Washington University [\$160,000—1976]		91,250
National Commission for Manpower Policy	15,000	
National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs	12,000	12,000
National Manpower Policy Task Force [\$200,000—1975, 1976]		105,535
Recruitment and Training Program, Inc. [\$40,000—1974]	19,174	29,174
Studies of race relations and ethnicity		
American Jewish Committee [\$370,320—1974]		49,748
Harvard University [\$136,000—1974]		51,122
National Opinion Research Center [\$150,000—1976]		95,000
CIVIL RIGHTS		
Legal defense funds		
Catholic University of America (Center for National Policy Review) [\$350,000—1976]		131,250
Foundation-managed project: film on the Native American Rights Fund	15,000	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	300,000	222,640
Legal Action Center of the City of New York [\$300,000—1976]		187,500
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$750,000—1976]	2,500	283,750
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$600,000—1976]	50,000	330,000
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing [\$475,000—1976]		241,700
Native American Rights Fund [\$887,000—1976]		444,859
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$200,000—1976]		100,000
Women's Law Fund [\$200,000—1976]		75,000
National advocacy organizations		
NAACP Special Contribution Fund [\$850,000—1976]		424,992
National Council of La Raza	200,000	200,000
National Council of Negro Women [\$150,000—1976]		120,000
National Urban League [\$1,600,000—1976]		858,692
National and regional resource centers		
Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims	25,000	25,000
Metropolitan Applied Research Center [\$235,314—1976]		19,000
Notre Dame, University of [\$500,000—1973]		93,750
Southern Regional Council [\$1,100,000—1976]		216,500
Public policy research and technical assistance to minority public officials		
Howard University [\$960,000—1976]	(425,000)	259,000
Joint Center for Political Studies	435,000	255,000
Voter Education Project		
Citizen education and voter registration [\$175,000—1976]		105,000

at creating 2,500 new jobs in the community. The South Shore National Bank, owned by the Illinois Neighborhood Development Corporation (INDC) and operated as a limited-profit institution, uses its capital resources to combat deterioration on Chicago's South Side. A ten-year \$600,000 investment will increase the bank's capitalization so that INDC can expand its urban development work.

Neighborhood Preservation and Housing Management. Four years ago the Foundation began its work in neighborhood preservation with the establishment of pilot Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) in five cities.* Based on a model developed in Pittsburgh, NHS revitalizes neighborhoods by enlisting the support of home owners, city officials, lending institutions, and local foundations to enable residents to overcome redlining practices and obtain loans to keep their homes in good repair. NHS programs are now operating in forty cities, and Congress has acted to fund the Urban Reinvestment Task Force, which supervises the national NHS program, as an independent agency with a direct federal appropriation.

The Foundation continued its support for a number of local organizations, including NHS groups, for existing programs and for other experiments in housing and neighborhood conservation. These included a test of the concept of prepaid housing maintenance services for home owners, efforts to revitalize retail and commercial areas, and a multi-family urban homesteading program.

In the Boro Park neighborhood of Brooklyn, for example, Agudath Israel of America received support for conservation efforts. The largest Orthodox Jewish area in the country, Boro Park also has a sizable Italian-American and a growing Hispanic community, and the program seeks a multi-ethnic involvement. If successful, the project may serve as a model for conservation efforts in similar neighborhoods.

In low-income public housing projects the most promising approach to revitalization is tenant management. In St. Louis, where tenant management is in its fourth year, rent collections have increased, vacancy rates are down, maintenance has improved, and vandalism and crime have decreased. St. Louis was the model for a national demonstration program in tenant management financed by the Foundation and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The St. Louis Tenant Affairs Board, which received a \$138,000 supplementary grant this year, has now gone beyond management reform. It is developing programs in employment, economic development, social services,

*Dallas, Oakland, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and San Antonio.

and education, in order to stabilize its communities and increase rental income.

The difficulties encountered by federally subsidized and insured housing for low- and moderate-income tenants are not unlike those of public housing. Grants went to two organizations working to improve the operation of nonprofit or limited-dividend developments:

—Advisory Services for Better Housing in New York City, which has developed a model for treating the problems of distressed developments by working closely with HUD officials, owners, managers, and tenants.

—The National Housing Law Project of the University of California (Berkeley), which will try to use the model developed in New York to assist troubled housing developments in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

WORKING CLASS PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS

For the last seven years, the Foundation has been a major contributor to the Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, which concentrates on the needs of white ethnic working-class communities. In addition, the Foundation in 1977 continued support of organizations concerned with the quality of working life, occupational health and safety, and public policy issues related to employment.

Harvard University's Project on Technology, Work and Character received a \$60,000 grant to extend its work on a job enrichment program at an automobile mirror plant in Tennessee, where new labor-management cooperative arrangements have increased both earnings and workers' opportunities for personal growth. The project will also introduce a similar program at another plant and provide graduate students with on-site training.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY

This area of long-standing commitment by the Foundation includes support of legal defense funds, of resource and policy centers, and of organizations that address specific issues, such as minority access to the media or equal opportunity in housing.

This year the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, one of nine legal defense funds supported by the Foundation (see list, page 13), received a two-year supplementary grant for the work of its Jackson, Mississippi, office. Established in 1965 to conduct civil rights litigation on behalf of the state's black population, the office will continue to focus on the rights of political access and equal employment opportunity.

The National Council of La Raza, representing Mexican Americans, received renewed assistance to continue its work in housing, economic development, employment discrimination, migrant children's education, and delivery of social services.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
News media access		
Community News Service [\$50,000—1976]	7,500	21,174
United Church of Christ (Office of Communications)	160,000	75,000
Equal opportunity in housing and strengthening interracial neighborhoods		
City Planning Department Fund	7,500	7,500
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund [\$50,000—1976]		35,000
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	25,000	25,000
Education/Instrucción, Inc. (Hartford)	25,000	14,000
Fair Housing Council of Bergen County [\$37,500—1976]		25,000
Fair Housing Council of the San Fernando Valley [\$40,000—1976]		40,000
Flatbush Development Corporation [\$30,000—1976]		20,000
Foundation-managed project: development of local and regional programs	166,150	1,326
Greater Dallas Housing Opportunity Center [\$25,000—1976]		10,000
Homefinders Listing Service (Decatur, Ga.) [\$24,000—1976]		12,000
Housing Action Council (Westchester, N.Y.)	18,000	18,000
Housing Opportunities Made Equal (Richmond, Va.) [\$21,600—1975]		3,600
Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference (Chicago) [\$7,953—1976]	14,300	16,253
Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities [\$60,000—1976]		38,750
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments [\$35,000—1976]		24,206
Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association [\$75,000—1976]		43,500
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing [\$600,000—1976]		250,000
National Neighbors	125,000	67,000
Nineteenth Ward Community Association (Rochester, N.Y.) [\$50,000—1975]		23,750
Oak Park Village of (Ill.)	29,050	3,500
Potomac Institute [\$150,000—1976]		85,500
Sherman Park Community Association (Milwaukee) [\$15,000—1976]		15,000
Smith Haven Ministries (N.Y.)	15,000	10,000
Suburban Action Institute	50,000	50,000
United Neighborhood Houses of New York (for Forest Hills Community House) [\$45,000—1975]		15,000
Washington (D.C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies [\$25,000—1976]		25,000
STATUS OF WOMEN		
Legal action		
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation [\$300,000—1976]		150,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$100,000—1976]		55,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$100,000—1976]		50,000
Research, technical assistance, conferences, and dissemination of information		
Cornell University (School of Industrial and Labor Relations)	160,000	82,389
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, studies, and conferences [\$150,000—1975]	(17,500)	31,585
Labor Theater (New York City)	8,000	
National Committee on Household Employment [\$100,000—1976]	10,000	25,000
National Urban League	75,000	75,000
National Women's Educational Fund	5,000	5,000
Rutgers University (Eggleton Institute of Politics Center for the American Woman and Politics) [\$100,000—1975]		41,250
Women's Action Alliance	50,000	
The Youth Project	10,000	10,000
Child care services and public policy analysis		
Bank Street College of Education—Day Care Consultation Service [\$130,000—1976]		25,000
Black Child Development Institute [\$167,500—1976]	10,000	83,750

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Child Care Resource Center (Cambridge, Mass.)	37,500	29,375
Children's Council of San Francisco—Child Care Switchboard	63,500	63,500
Day Care and Child Development Council of America [\$161,100—1976]		45,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, studies, and conferences	47,919	31,831
Northside Center for Child Development (New York City)	5,000	5,000
Pre-School Association of the West Side (New York City)	5,000	5,000
Teen-age pregnancy and parenthood		
National Alliance Concerned with School-Age Parents	22,630	22,630
Planned Parenthood Federation of America	15,000	15,000
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis)	5,000	
Watts Labor Community Action Committee	17,000	17,000
Wellesley College	17,081	
MINORITY LEADERSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITY		
Architecture, city planning, and public service		
American Institute of Architects Foundation [\$500,000—1970]		20,000
American Society for Public Administration [\$500,000—1974]		171,235
International City Management Association [\$110,450—1974]		10,450
Texas Southern University [\$100,000—1975]		70,000
Tuskegee Institute	9,750	9,750
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Union leadership training [\$225,000—1974]	14,550	23,779
Legal training		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$250,000—1969]	(22,701)	
Foundation-managed project: studies and consultants	22,500	1,282
National Conference of Black Lawyers [\$1,200—1976]		1,200
United Student Aid Funds	325,000	225,000
LAW AND JUSTICE		
Vera Institute of Justice		
Studies and demonstration programs [\$850,000—1976]		424,999
Corrections, criminal law, criminology research, training, and conferences		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$355,225—1976]	120,000	205,112
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation [\$75,000—1976]		36,250
Center for Community Justice [\$35,000—1975]		17,500
Correctional Information Service	325,000	45,000
Foundation-managed project: research and conferences on organized crime in the U.S.	365,000	2,482
Foundation-managed project: study by Charles E. Silberman on crime and the criminal justice system in the U.S. [\$30,000—1975]	62,500	69,592
Harvard University [\$410,000—1974, 1976]		100,000
Institute for Law and Social Research	15,000	15,000
Policy Sciences Center	35,000	
Rutgers University	5,000	
Legal services for the poor and minorities		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$62,500—1975]		31,250
East Tennessee Research Corporation [\$90,000—1976]		55,000
Fund for Justice (Chicago)	35,000	35,000
International Common Law Exchange Society [\$4,700—1976]		4,700
Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services		
Aid to participants in legal service plans	100,000	100,000

Final support went to the Office of Communications of the United Church of Christ, which the Foundation has assisted since 1968 with a total of some \$1 million. The office has been highly effective in reducing racial discrimination in programming and employment in commercial and noncommercial broadcasting.

In the field of housing, the Foundation continued to aid innovative local programs to open up housing opportunities for minorities and to strengthen existing interracial neighborhoods. Activities include a community insurance program in Oak Park, Illinois, to protect home owners against major losses if real estate values drop in racially mixed neighborhoods, and a program to help qualified applicants for federal rent subsidies find apartments in diversified neighborhoods in Ohio's Cuyahoga County, which includes Cleveland.

Additional assistance also went to National Neighbors, the country's principal organization for fostering integration in the changing neighborhoods of older cities, and to the Suburban Action Institute for its program to improve housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income families in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut region.

STATUS OF WOMEN

The Foundation continued to support efforts to broaden women's employment opportunities, secure their legal rights, and improve child-care services. In addition, several programs to help teen-age parents were assisted.

In the field of employment, one of the Foundation's efforts has been to encourage leadership training for women in trade unions. This year a supplementary grant of \$160,000 went to Cornell University's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, which since 1973 has offered an accredited one-year program in women's labor studies. Several graduates are now in executive, editorial, and organizing positions in unions.

Assistance also went to the National Urban League for support of the National Committee on Household Employment (NCHE). The major focus of NCHE this year has been on implementing a code that would standardize wages, duties, hours, and benefits for the nation's 1.5 million household workers.

Two model child-care information and referral services received supplementary grants: the Child Care Resource Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Child Care Switchboard of the Children's Council of San Francisco. Both centers provide information on low-cost child care and match parents with the kinds of services they need. Because they have proved effective in encouraging low-cost child care while maintaining high standards, the centers are serving as models for a

national program to establish child-care information and referral groups. This program is funded jointly by the Foundation and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The high rate of teen-age pregnancy tends to trap an ever-increasing number of adolescents in the poverty-welfare cycle. A number of grants were made this year to assess public and private services available to teen-age parents and to test programs to encourage these youngsters to return to school, enter job training, or seek jobs. For example, the Tenant Affairs Board in St. Louis has designed a "surrogate mother" arrangement that pairs teen-age mothers with mature women from the community who provide them with guidance.

LAW AND JUSTICE

Crime, especially violent crime, is increasing, and so is dissatisfaction with the apparent inability of the existing criminal justice system—the police, the courts, the prisons—to do much about it.

One of the problems in devising more effective approaches to dealing with crime is a lack of research. Statistics abound, but they are not always accurate or finely calibrated, and their analysis can be misleading. In an effort to make sounder and more comprehensive information available, the Foundation supported two research programs:

—A broadly based survey and analysis of the causes and effects of crime and society's institutional responses. The report of this five-year project will be published in 1978.*

—Activities aimed at developing multidisciplinary analysis of the wide-ranging impact of organized crime, for which the Foundation set aside \$400,000 for an eighteen-month period. The enormous breadth of this topic and the popular perception of it reflected in novels, films, and television series, have tended to limit the kind of integrated, systematic inquiry that could form the basis for effective public policy approaches. Among projects being considered are studies of the relationship of illegal activities—loansharking and bookmaking, for example—to legitimate business and of the adequacy of regulatory and enforcement organizations to contain pervasive patterns of illegal and corrupt behavior.

One measure of the crime problem is the enormous increase in the prison population, which has complicated prison efforts reform. The American Bar Association Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, which received a supplementary grant of \$120,000, works for reform throughout the correctional system.

**Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice*, by Charles E. Silberman, to be published in Fall 1978 by Random House.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Police Foundation Police research and training [\$10,600,000—1974]	1,400,000	2,000,000
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility Clinical legal education [\$5,000,000—1974]		620,000
Judicial administration, research, and conferences Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	450	450
PUBLIC INTEREST LAW		
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$900,000—1976]		586,562
For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$480,000—1976]		240,000
Georgetown University	278,000	137,667
League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$275,000—1976]		47,120
Public Advocates (San Francisco)	650,000	268,500
Wisconsin, University of [\$497,000—1973]	5,000	63,968
CONFLICT RESOLUTION		
American Arbitration Association [\$700,000—1974]	135,000	262,500
Foundation-managed project: studies and explorations	94,550	32,451
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution	150,000	150,000
Institute of Collective Bargaining and Group Relations	25,000	25,000
United States Conference of Mayors	200,000	50,000
Urban Environment Conference Foundation	80,000	41,000
IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE		
Public policy research, evaluation, training, and conferences		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	200,000	110,000
American Political Science Association [\$8,000—1976]		8,000
Brookings Institution	174,750	153,187
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$273,406—1970]		20,605
Columbia University	24,956	
Former Members of Congress	14,250	14,250
Johns Hopkins University	10,000	10,000
National Academy of Sciences [\$230,000—1976]	127,500	154,250
National Rural Center [\$25,000—1976]		20,000
Southern Regional Council	7,000	7,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	15,000	15,000
Citizen involvement and volunteerism		
National Center for Voluntary Action	25,000	25,000
National Municipal League	50,000	50,000
Public Agenda Foundation	30,000	30,000
State and local government research and advisory services		
Council of State Community Affairs Agencies	20,000	20,000
Foundation-managed project: planning for improvements in state and local government	4,880	1,452
Greater Hartford Process [\$100,000—1975]		75,000
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors		31,500
Metropolitan Fund [\$314,000—1974]	15,000	
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation	48,500	48,500
National Civil Service League	20,000	20,000
National Training and Development Service for State and Local Government [\$250,000—1974]		75,000
National Urban Coalition [\$7,000—1976]		7,000
Public Technology, Inc. [\$200,000—1975]		15,000
Rutgers University	10,000	10,000
Task Force on Children Out of School	150,000	75,000
Publications on state government		
California Center for Research and Education in Government (<i>California Journal</i>) [\$40,000—1976]	20,500	33,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<i>Empire State Report (New York)</i> [\$100,000—1976]		20,000
Sangamon State University (<i>Illinois Issues</i>) [\$100,000—1976]		60,000
Urban problems: research, training, and policy analysis		
American Society of Planning Officials	5,000	5,000
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$100,000—1973]		56,896
Chicago, University of [\$50,000—1975]		18,943
Council for International Urban Liaison (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1976]		25,000
Duke University	4,849	4,849
Foundation-managed project: research on university-urban involvement [\$150,000—1975]		21,820
Howard University [\$400,000—1969]	(4,207)	45,894
National Urban Fellows	10,000	10,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$44,500—1975]		3,300
Regional Plan Association	25,000	
Southwest Center for Urban Research [\$200,000—1974]	7,500	64,466
Urban Institute [\$1,000,000—1976]	1,000,000	1,041,314
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies	200,000	112,000
New York City's fiscal problems: research, citizen participation, and information services		
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	22,500	
Citizens Committee for New York City	17,500	17,500
City Planning Department Fund	20,000	20,000
Columbia University [\$200,000—1976]		121,300
Commons/Planning Corporation	8,000	
Foundation-managed project: studies and transitional support for city-dependent projects	13,000	
New School for Social Research	20,000	20,000
New York, City University of	19,500	7,000
Pace University	25,000	25,000
Total, National Affairs	\$11,154,237	\$24,645,531

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Listed below are only those investments where there were new commitments, disbursements, terminations, or capital repayments during the fiscal year. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of original commitments and the "Investment or Guaranteed" column shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1977. The fiscal year of approval appears after the name of each recipient.

	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
ARTS		
Brooklyn Academy of Music (Brooklyn, N.Y.) — 1977		
Debt consolidation for building renovation Guarantee	\$200,000	\$200,000
Center Stage Associates (Baltimore, Md.) — 1975		
Renovation of theater Five-year loan, 6%	750,000	603,415
Forty-Second Street Local Development Corp. (New York, N.Y.) — 1977		
Construction of nonprofit theater complex	250,000	
New York Shakespeare Festival (New York, N.Y.) — 1976		
Rehabilitation of Delacorte Theater in Central Park Three-year loan, 8%	260,000	198,766
COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANS		
Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.) — 1970		
Eleven-year loan, 6.5%	1,000,000	1,025,000*

*Includes capitalized interest.

The commission will continue such projects as cost comparisons of various correctional alternatives, involvement of state and local bar associations in reforms, and employment aid to newly released offenders.

Renewed aid also went to the Correctional Information Service, which publishes *Corrections Magazine*, a principal source of comprehensive reporting and analysis of institutions, programs, and innovations in the correctional process. *Corrections* is also the model for a proposed new magazine, *Police*, devoted to detailed, objective reporting about the nation's police systems. *Police* is one of the projects being aided by a supplementary general support grant of \$1.4 million to the Police Foundation. The Police Foundation, a major resource for experimentation and research on police performance, was established by the Ford Foundation in 1970.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW

There are now approximately 600 lawyers practicing in some ninety nonprofit public interest law centers. Despite its steady growth in the last ten years and its recognition as a permanent part of the legal system, public interest law still faces the problem of developing an adequate base of financial support. To assist in designing approaches to future financing of public interest law centers, the Foundation renewed its support of the Council for Public Interest Law, which has established a fund to supplement and assist fund-raising efforts of individual centers.

Supplementary grants also went to two of the centers:

—Public Advocates in San Francisco, which concentrates on issues of concern to working people and minorities in California. The center is continuing its work in education, criminal justice, consumer issues, governmental accountability, employment discrimination, and the rights of women, children, and the handicapped.

—The Institute for Public Interest Representation of the Georgetown University Law Center, which helps organizations and individuals gain access to the federal administrative process. It has concentrated on such matters as the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act and its new supplement, the "Government in Sunshine" Act, the problems of the handicapped, and parole administration.

A comprehensive study of the field of public interest law has been completed by Burton A. Weisbrod of the University of Wisconsin.* The Foundation-assisted report looks at the subject from a broad economic perspective, assessing the current and prospective consequences of this new field of law.

**Public Interest Law: An Economic and Institutional Analysis*, to be published in Spring 1978 by the University of California Press.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Although litigation is a common method of resolving disputes, social conflicts are so increasing in number and intensity as to overburden the courts and administrative agencies. Moreover, adjudication often leaves the parties to the dispute divided and resentful. For several years the Foundation has supported experiments and studies aimed at applying third-party nonjudicial techniques to a variety of disputes. Three organizations this year received supplementary assistance totaling \$485,000:

—the American Arbitration Association's Community Dispute Service, which is investigating the use of mediation in disputes over equal employment opportunity, medical malpractice, the environment, civil rights, and public schools.

—the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, which concentrates on community disputes in New York City. The institute has mediated disputes between racial, religious, and ethnic groups; community organizations and government agencies; teachers and parents groups; and institutions, such as housing authorities, and their clients.

—the United States Conference of Mayors, for its Labor-Management Relations Service. The service trains local public officials in collective bargaining techniques so that they can deal with the special labor-management problems that have developed with the growth of public employee unions.

Assistance also went to the Institute of Collective Bargaining and Group Relations to investigate the use of labor-management dispute settlement techniques in New York City's performing arts institutions, and to the Urban Environment Conference Foundation in Washington, D.C., to bring together labor, environmental, and civil rights groups that find themselves in conflict over issues of environmental policy.

The Foundation also set aside \$100,000 for further explorations of ways to resolve other types of conflict more efficiently and fairly. These include:

—complex public policy disputes that pit broad national objectives against the concerns of private citizens, such as between the availability of jobs and lower-cost fuel on the one hand and environmental protection on the other;

—regulatory disputes (for example, broadcasting license renewals) where underlying issues of larger concern, such as equal opportunity, attract intervention by outside interest groups;

—disputes between the clients of social welfare programs—for example, Medicaid or Aid to Families with Dependent Children—and the agencies that administer them.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
Harvard Community Health Plan (Boston, Mass.) — 1970 Nine-year loan, 8%	600,000	225,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS		
Mexican-American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.) — 1976 Construction of a community center Eight-year loan, 8½%	400,000	385,000
Pride Gardens, Ltd. (Mississippi Action for Community Education) (Greenville, Miss.) — 1974 Low-income housing and community recreation facilities Two-year loan, 8½%	1,121,800	252
South East Alabama Self-Help Association (Tuskegee, Ala.) — 1977 Rural land planning and development program	200,000	
Southeast Development, Inc. (South East Community Organization) (Baltimore, Md.) — 1975 Experimental land banking and neighborhood revitalization program Four-year loan, 8%	1,035,500	498,290
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.) — 1975 Construction of new office facilities Eight-year loan, 8½%	325,000	321,456
The East Los Angeles Community Union (Los Angeles, Calif.) — 1977 Land acquisition and site development for industrial park Five-year loan, 8%	1,500,000	1,000,000
Woodlawn Community Development Corporation (Chicago, Ill.) — 1975 Real estate development and neighborhood revitalization program Five-year loan, 8%	1,044,000	16,238
EDUCATION		
Center for Understanding Media (New York, N.Y.) — 1973 Traveling children's film theater to promote media literacy Two-year loan, 7½%	125,000	
Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.) — 1974 Debt repayment and management improvements Nine-year loan, 5%	550,000	312,500
The Growing Mind (Berkeley, Calif.) — 1974 Land purchase for residence center for neurologically handicapped children Five-year loan, 5%	70,000	43,000
Washington International School (Washington, D.C.) — 1977 Purchase of permanent quarters	600,000	
MINORITY ENTERPRISE FINANCING INSTITUTIONS		
Coalition Venture Corp. (New York, N.Y.) — 1971 Venture capital for minority business Seven-year loan, 4½%	500,000	
Manpower Demonstration Research Corp. (New York, N.Y.) — 1977 Loan fund for revenue-generating work programs Four-year loan, 6%	300,000	300,000

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
South Shore National Bank (Chicago, Ill.) — 1977 Capitalization for community development projects	600,000	
Southern Cooperative Development Fund (Lafayette, La.) — 1976 Development bank for rural cooperatives Eight-year loan, 5.8%	675,000	675,000
Syndicated Communications, Inc. (Washington, D.C.) — 1976 Venture capital for minority-owned television and radio properties Preferred stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Witherspoon Development Corp. (New York, N.Y.) — 1975 Venture capital for minority businesses Ten-year loan, 6%	1,500,000	1,500,000
PUBLIC TELEVISION		
Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles, Calif.) — 1970 Studio purchase and renovation Eight-year loan, 7½ %	2,500,000	900,603*
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.) — 1971 Purchase of new broadcast facility Ten-year loan, 8%	350,000	103,600
Educational Broadcasting Corp. (WNET/Channel 13) (New York, N.Y.) — 1973 Relocation of offices and production facilities Five-year loan	500,000	
KQED, Inc. (San Francisco, Calif.) — 1975 Construction of production and administrative facilities Five-year loan participation, ½ % over prime rate	900,000	565,455
WIDENING HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES		
Cooperative Services, Inc. (Detroit, Mich.) — 1977 Housing for elderly and handicapped Guarantee	350,500	
FCH Services (Foundation for Cooperative Housing) (Washington, D.C.) — 1969 Low- and moderate-income cooperative housing development Nine-year loan, 7½ %	500,000	316,237
SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		
Total approvals, September 30, 1976		
Invested or guaranteed		\$27,615,031
In process		3,525,416
		<u>31,040,447</u>
New approvals during 1977		
Invested or guaranteed		1,500,000
In process		2,500,500
		<u>4,000,500</u>
Less:		
Capital repayments		3,190,172
Investments written-off		584,255
		<u>3,774,427</u>
Total approvals, September 30, 1977		<u><u>\$31,266,520**</u></u>

*Includes capitalized interest.

**Of this amount, \$18,840,604 represents loan and equity investments, \$6,400,000 represents guarantees, and \$6,025,916 represents investments in process.

IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

The Foundation's efforts to improve government performance center on research, evaluation, and experiments in streamlining operations and making government more responsive to people's needs.

Grants this year went to a number of institutions engaged in policy research and evaluation. Among them were the Brookings Institution, which is in its fifth and final year of monitoring the General Revenue Sharing Act, and the National Academy of Sciences, which is evaluating the implementation of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

In addition, the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education received support for its Commission on Law and the Economy. The commission, composed of lawyers, jurists, and political scientists, is analyzing the procedures by which the federal government establishes economic policy and regulates the economy.

On the state level, the National Academy of Public Administration Foundation received assistance for an evaluation of Florida's recently decentralized Health and Rehabilitative Services Department. The study is expected to be useful for other states as well as to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which is reviewing its block-grant social services program. The Council of State Community Affairs Agencies, which was organized last year so that officials of such agencies could share experiences and ideas, received a grant to help state governments work effectively in community development.

In the area of citizen involvement, grants went to the National Municipal League for its All-America Cities program, which gives awards for citizen participation in local government and institutions; to the National Center for Voluntary Action, which operates a network of volunteer groups, and to the Public Agenda Foundation, for public opinion polling on policy issues.

With a grant of \$1 million the Foundation renewed support for the Urban Institute. The institute has broadened its program to include research on state and local finance, housing, internal migration, minority problems, crime, welfare payments, transportation, and land use.

The Foundation continued support for studies and other projects related to New York City's fiscal crisis. These included work on the city's zoning laws, development of an econometric model of the metropolitan region, and analysis of the changing circumstances of representative business firms. The Citizens Committee for New York City, which has mobilized volunteer talent through its program to help neighborhood groups develop and manage self-improvement efforts, also received a supplementary grant.

Resources and the Environment

The principal emphasis of the Foundation's work in resources and the environment continued to be independent research that contributes to the formation of public policy. A new effort this year was improving the quality of research and analysis available to state governments, which have taken on increased responsibilities for environmental management in such areas as land use, waste disposal, pollution control, and coastal zone regulation.

The Foundation gave further assistance to experiments in environmental dispute mediation and to four public interest law firms that have been working primarily toward a cleaner, safer environment. Support was also given to help less-developed countries manage their land and water resources more productively and develop strategies for avoiding environmental deterioration.

Energy and Environmental Policy. Public policy research regarding the environment has tended to focus on the activities of the federal government. But more and more environmental programs are operating through agencies of state government. To help the states do a better job of energy and environmental management, the Foundation this year set aside \$775,000 for a grant competition that will enable university scholars to work cooperatively with state agencies on environmental problems. The funds will support such activities as year-long assignments of scholars in state government, joint university-government seminars, and technical advisory panels for state environmental agencies. Scholars will also conduct research aimed at improving state policies in such areas as pollution control, land use and growth planning, solid waste management, and the extraction, transport, utilization, and conservation of energy.

Two related grants were made to assist joint university-state research projects in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The Center for the Study of Environmental Policy at Pennsylvania State University received \$135,000 for faculty research on such issues as the booming market for recreational lands, the future role of nuclear power, and problems in the disposal of toxic and other wastes. The University of Wisconsin received funds to enable faculty and postdoctoral students to work in state environmental agencies on a state energy conservation plan, the management of state-owned forest land, and the reduction of stream pollution.

A \$2 million supplement went to Resources for the Future (RFF), an independent environmental research organization that has received large-scale Foundation

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1977. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1977 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1977 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ENERGY POLICY		
Alliance to Save Energy	\$100,000	\$100,000
American Association for the Advancement of Science [\$21,000—1975]	(5,252)	5,248
American Council on Germany	14,812	14,812
Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University (National Coal Policy Project)	50,000	47,200
CONEG (Council of Northeast Governors) Policy Research Center	16,025	16,025
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	20,000	
Mitre Corporation (Nuclear Energy Policy Study) [\$623,578—1976]		90,000
New York State Alliance to Save Energy	25,000	25,000
Princeton University [\$175,000—1976]		39,276
Supplementary costs for Foundation-managed energy policy projects	102,990	35,981
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION		
Resources and environmental research		
Arizona, University of [\$371,850—1970]	(58,377)	(501)
California Institute of Technology [\$500,000—1974]		110,000
Environmental Law Institute	550,000	198,750
Foundation-managed projects: studies and conferences	260,810	65,455
Harvard University [\$300,000—1976]		115,250
Resources for the Future [\$12,024,500—1975, 1976]	2,000,000	5,024,500
Urban Institute [\$300,000—1976]		225,967
Graduate training in ecology		
Washington, University of [\$50,000—1974]		7,107
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND MEDIATION		
Environmental law		
Council for Public Interest Law [\$110,000—1975]	75,000	87,500
Environmental Defense Fund	127,500	127,500
Environmental Law Institute [\$104,210—1975]		17,367
Harvard University	22,000	11,000
Natural Resources Defense Council	340,000	320,000
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund [\$85,000—1976]	85,000	93,000
Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest	850,000	629,167
Environmental mediation		
American Arbitration Association	5,440	5,440
Center for Energy Policy (Massachusetts) [\$50,000—1976]		25,000
Colorado, University of [\$30,000—1976]		15,000
Washington, University of	233,500	36,612
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Academic collaboration in state environmental management		
Foundation-managed project: research awards	775,000	9,022
Pennsylvania State University	135,000	1,000
Southern Growth Policies Board	40,000	20,000
Wisconsin, University of	103,000	
Demonstrations in regional management		
Foundation-managed project: consultants and technical services [\$17,500—1974]	(1,242)	2,000

support over twenty-five years. Reorganized in the last two years, RFF has been giving greater emphasis to studies relevant to public policy and practical problem solving. In one of its projects, the organization is planning for the day, thirty or forty years from now, when U.S. oil and natural gas are expected to run out, weighing the relative advantages of energy systems based on fossil fuels, nuclear power, solar energy, and geothermal energy. Other RFF studies are examining such subjects as the management of public lands and ocean resources, and the environmental impact of nuclear wastes, increased coal production, and chemicals used in agriculture and industry.

Energy policy has been an important focus of Foundation-supported research for several years. The Foundation's Energy Policy Project, a three-year study completed in 1974, concluded that future supplies would be seriously inadequate and that energy conservation should be a major policy goal. In 1976 a Foundation-supported Nuclear Energy Policy Study, prepared by twenty-one prominent scientists and scholars, examined a wide range of issues related to the development of nuclear power.* Two related activities were assisted this year. A \$100,000 grant was made to the Alliance to Save Energy, a volunteer organization that is seeking to educate Americans on the need for energy conservation. The Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University received \$50,000 for an examination of the environmental problems associated with accelerated development of U.S. coal resources. Funds were also set aside for conferences of U.S. and European experts to discuss the findings of the Nuclear Energy Policy Study.

Environmental Law and Mediation. Issues such as offshore oil drilling, the siting of dams and power plants, and the substitution of coal for other fuels bring two desirable goals into conflict: the need to develop new sources of energy and the need to protect and preserve the environment. In most cases responsible arguments can be made on both sides, and in the past few years the Foundation has assisted experiments in the use of third-party mediation techniques to resolve conflicts over these and other complex environmental issues. This year additional funds were granted to the University of Washington's Office of Environmental Mediation, which has helped settle disputes over a flood control project, the routing of a new interstate highway in the Seattle area, and the development of the Puget Sound port of

*The major publications resulting from these studies are *A Time to Choose: America's Energy Future, Final Report of the Energy Policy Project* (1974) and *Nuclear Power Issues and Choices* (1976), both published by the Ballinger Publishing Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Everett. The grant will assist a continuation of these activities, research on the mediation process, and training of mediators.

Support was continued for four public interest law firms that have played a significant role in helping protect the public interest in legal proceedings involving the use of toxic chemicals, offshore oil exploration, strip mining, timber management, and nuclear reactor safety. They are the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Center for Law and Public Interest, and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund. The Foundation expects to reduce its future support for these organizations since all have been able to develop alternative sources of funding.

The Environmental Law Institute, established in 1969 to monitor legal developments in the environmental field, was granted \$550,000 for environmental policy research and technical assistance to governmental agencies. The institute publishes the *Environmental Law Reporter*, and has studied the federal government's anti-pollution programs, the role of state and local government in promoting energy conservation, air quality, and wetland protection, and impediments to solar energy.

International Programs. Efforts of less-developed countries to accelerate development of their natural resources have brought in their wake a host of environmental problems. Intensive cultivation of tropical soils, for example, has led to soil erosion and nutrient depletion. The cutting of forests for fuel and cropland has reduced the ability of upland areas to hold water and caused severe erosion, flood damage, and the siltation of major reservoir projects. The expanded use of pesticides has endangered inland and coastal fisheries.

The Foundation has been assisting several countries in the analysis of these problems and in the training of specialists in resource and environmental management. This year support went to Indonesia's Institute of Agriculture in Bogor for research and training in the environmental sciences. For example, Bogor scientists are identifying ecological problems associated with the government's plan to drain more than one million acres of tidal swampland in South Sumatra and open them to settlement. The researchers are also working on plans for the optimum development of the area's fishery, forest, and agricultural resources.

The University of the Philippines received a grant of \$340,000 to develop a university-wide program to coordinate academic training and research in the environmental sciences. Scientists and students at the university are working on projects concerning river-basin management and development, rehabilitation of upland watershed areas, forest and grasslands manage-



Members of a task force of the National Coal Policy Project view reclamation procedures in a strip-mined area of West Virginia. The coal project, supported by the Foundation and other donors, brought together environmentalists and representatives of the coal-mining and coal-consuming industries to try to reach a consensus on environmental and other issues associated with the expanded mining and use of coal.

ment, multiple cropping, and pest control. The Institute for Research on Biotic Resources in Mexico received funds for work on such problems as the productivity and stability of marshland agriculture and resource planning in tropical lowlands and semi-arid uplands.

Resources for the Future, which heretofore has confined its work mainly to the United States, received a preliminary grant for a long-term program of research and training on the resource and environmental issues of agriculture in developing countries. RFF specialists will work with institutions in India and the Philippines in assessing the environmental consequences of development projects.

Supplementary grants went to complete two research projects in Egypt. Scientists have undertaken a series of water quality studies of the Nile River-Lake Nasser system in an effort to learn more about the alterations introduced by the construction of the Aswan Dam and to gain information for improved management of the system. The other project involves the development of a computer model of plant and animal life in the western coastal desert, a once fertile region that figures prominently in Egypt's plans for increased food production.

For research on global environmental and resource problems, funds were granted to the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria. Formed to promote scientific cooperation among the industrialized countries, the institute has been studying water quality, food and agricultural problems, and the application of ecological principles to resource management. One of its studies has found that the modifications of global weather patterns brought about by increased burning of fuels may limit future energy use as much as scarcities of oil, coal, and other energy resources.

Conservation programs		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$72,550—1973]		103,129
Matching grants to local governments in New England, New York, and New Jersey for conservation activities	6,575	
National Audubon Society [\$250,000—1969]	(10,784)	(10,784)
Nature Conservancy of Canada [\$100,000—1973]	(39,727)	(39,727)

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Research, training, and conferences		
Egypt, Government of	195,000	31,992
Foundation-managed project: environmental research and training in Indonesia	373,000	62,876
Foundation-managed project: managerial and program advisory services for International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	135,000	24,068
Foundation-managed project: Middle Eastern environmental studies [\$230,000—1974]		110,393
Foundation-managed project: research and training for Mekong Basin development [\$340,000—1975]	(333,366)	
Foundation-managed project: research, training, and technical assistance in resource and environmental management in India	230,000	
Foundation-managed project: resource management studies for Southeast Asia	282,773	69,163
Harvard University	20,600	
Imperial College of Science and Technology (England) [\$100,000—1975]		6,838
Indonesia, Government of	215,000	171,304
Institute for Research on Biotic Resources (Mexico)	205,000	105,000
Institute on Man and Science [\$10,000—1976]		2,500
International Council of Scientific Unions (Geneva) [\$100,000—1975]	(25,000)	28,000
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Vienna)	375,000	
International Institute for Environment and Development (England) [\$125,000—1976]	25,000	75,000
Philippines, University of the	340,000	78,153
Resources for the Future	180,000	10,000
Thai National Mekong Committee	335,000	60,000
United Nations Association of the U.S.A. [\$10,000—1976]		10,000
Total, Resources and the Environment	\$8,375,277	\$8,417,583

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—COMMUNICATIONS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1977. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1977 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1977 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
COMMUNICATIONS POLICY		
Educational Facilities Laboratories		
Reports on technology in higher education	\$100,000	\$75,000
Studies, conferences, and projects on communications		
Aspen Institute for Humanistic studies [\$735,000—1976]		120,000
Foundation-managed project: international communications studies	72,748	48,687
Foundation-managed project: research on communications	38,500	26,709
International Press Institute	7,500	7,500
Urban Institute (Cable Information Service) [\$300,000—1976]		246,256
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	10,000	10,000
Studies of news media and the political process		
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	11,500	11,500
California Center for Research and Education in Government	5,430	5,430
Duke University	64,000	64,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences [\$55,000—1974]	(15,658)	
Indiana University [\$50,000—1976]		25,000
Yale University	10,228	
Television and children		
Action for Children's Television [\$150,000—1976]		120,000
Center for Action Research	1,130	1,130
Council on Children, Media and Merchandising	75,000	45,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences [\$50,000—1976]	(20,590)	7,085
Georgetown University	132,460	77,460
JOURNALISM		
Brookings Institution		
Study of Washington, D.C. news corps	60,000	30,000
Columbia University		
<i>Columbia Journalism Review</i> [\$191,000—1976]		146,800
Conferences and studies on news and the law		
Florida, University of	1,000	1,000
Foundation-managed project	272,069	253,302
Hamline University of Minnesota	3,000	3,000
International Press Institute	39,505	39,505
Northwestern University	5,000	5,000
Mid-career journalism training		
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* [\$100,000—1976]	189,186	218,108
Institute for Southern Studies	12,000	12,000
Yale University [\$109,130—1976]	80,202	149,231
National News Council		
Book on the ombudsman in journalism	5,856	5,856
Training of minority journalists		
California, University of (Berkeley)	25,000	(1,135)
Columbia University [\$15,000—1976]	7,500	15,000
Missouri, University of	7,500	7,500
Northwestern University	31,458	22,500
Stanford University	7,500	7,500
PUBLIC TELEVISION		
American Universities Field Staff		
Public television programs on world affairs	25,000	25,000

*List available on request.

Communications

COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Communications Policy: Planning for the Future, a Foundation-assisted study by the Aspen Institute's Program on Communications and Society, was completed this year and will be published in the spring of 1978. It deals with many of the policy issues brought on by the rapid development of modern communications technologies. Among the subjects considered are the possibility of electronic mail service; the expansion of mobile radio telecommunications (foreshadowed in the enormous popularity of Citizens Band radio) and its effects on the telephone industry; the pros and cons of government regulation of cable television; the future of books, magazines, and newspapers in an increasingly electronic society, and the international implications of the new communications, particularly for the free flow of information and ideas.

In addition to supporting such comprehensive policy analyses, the Foundation made grants for conferences and studies on television's effect on children and the influence of the mass media on political campaigns. For a series of eleven seminars on TV selling to children, a \$132,460 grant went to Georgetown University. The meetings have attracted participants from government, the law, business, children's interest groups, and the advertising and television industries. They discussed the ethics of treating children as an exploitable market, the role of government in regulating advertising directed at children, and the effects of ads shown on programs not intended for children but watched by many of them. The Council on Children, Media, and Merchandising, which monitors television's selling practices to children and studies their effects on children, received \$75,000 to continue research. In particular the council will analyze the advertising of possibly hazardous products and the issuance of warnings that children will understand.

Under grants to Yale University and the Aspen Institute, political analysts are assessing the interaction between the media and the Presidential campaign of 1976, and studying the feasibility of organizing television debates for the 1978 Congressional and gubernatorial elections.

JOURNALISM

Since 1974, in collaboration with major newspapers across the country, the Foundation has sponsored twenty-two seminars on conflicts between freedom of the press and the judicial process. These sessions bring



A "news and the law" seminar held in conjunction with the 1977 convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Honolulu. The Foundation has supported twenty-two such seminars, which bring together judges, lawyers, reporters, and editors to confront issues underlying apparent conflicts between freedom of the press and such issues as national security, grand jury secrecy, and the right to a fair trial.

together leading judges, lawyers, and journalists to discuss such issues as publication of classified documents, grand jury secrecy, judges' restraining orders, and journalists' invasions of privacy. The goal of the seminars is to increase understanding of the complex issues that cause tensions among the press, the judiciary, and the legal profession—for example, when freedom of the press collides with the right to a fair trial.

Grants to the University of Florida, Hamline University in Minnesota, and Northwestern University helped underwrite one-day conferences on law and the media, and the Foundation published a handbook, with a tape cassette, to help local news groups and bar associations organize additional conferences. The Foundation also continued support for a new weekly, *Media Law*

Eastern Educational Network		
Establishment of the Eastern Regional Council for Educational Television	12,000	
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York City)		
Independent documentary fund at the Television Laboratory	250,000	
National Association of Educational Broadcasters		
Deficit retirement	40,000	13,816
Programming		
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles) [\$4,502,794—1974, 1976]	500,000	1,252,190
Corporation for Public Broadcasting [\$4,250,789—1976]	(427,457)	(427,457)
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York City) [\$11,200,000—1974, 1976]		2,972,689
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA-Washington, D.C.)	500,000	225,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	500,000	500,000
Public Broadcasting Service [\$1,000,000—1976]	427,457	2,702,457
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) [\$1,007,516—1974, 1976]	(1,102)	256,414
Public Broadcasting Service		
DATE (Digital Audio for Television), a high-fidelity, multi-channel audio system	10,000	10,000
Station Independence Project [\$410,000—1976]		300,000
Total, Communications.	\$3,074,922	\$9,636,133

Reporter, published by the Bureau of National Affairs, which covers the status of litigation in this field.

The first international “news and the law” seminar was held in England in June, and explorations are under way to try the format in other countries. In addition, the seminar technique is being adapted to other fields. A conference on conflicts between the business community and the media was held in October.

Much of the responsibility for informing the American public about the federal government’s policies and programs falls to the Washington press corps. Whether reporters are being used efficiently in ways that lead to a thorough presentation of national news is the subject of a study supported by a grant to Brookings Institution. The focus is not on editorial decisions—what to publish or not once the news is gathered—but on the deployment of reporters, the range of their assignments, and the range of the resulting news coverage.

To help provide a greater number of reporters with the academic training helpful in covering a beat as complex as the courts and the law, the Foundation in 1976 began support for one-year fellowships, for five journalists, at the Yale University School of Law. A second round of five fellowships was funded this year. The course work, leading to the Master of Studies in Law, offers a systematic introduction to legal studies and closely resembles a first-year law curriculum.

A second round of mid-career journalism fellowships in education was also supported. A total of sixteen participants, including seven selected this year, have spent from three to four months investigating such subjects as parents’ rights in education, textbook selection, school desegregation, bilingual education, and school finance. The program, which is administered by the Institute for Educational Leadership at George Washington University, also aims to give reporters a deeper knowledge of the policy-making and governing bodies that help shape American education.

For the third year the Foundation supported graduate scholarships for minority students at the journalism schools of Columbia, Northwestern, and Stanford Universities and the University of Missouri. Fifty-five students have been assisted, and more than half of the first year’s class are working with news organizations. Support also went for a conference at Northwestern on special problems of reporting issues of importance to minorities. The conference was attended by minority scholarship recipients and by the journalism fellows in education. Renewed support went to the University of California (Berkeley) for an intensive summer journalism program for minorities. This program is an outgrowth of a similar one supported by the Foundation at Columbia University from 1968 to 1974. Graduates

who complete the course successfully go to pre-arranged full-time reporting jobs.

PUBLIC TELEVISION

The base of support for public broadcasting has greatly expanded since the days when the Foundation was the largest single source of funds. A mark of this change was the announcement by the Administration shortly after the close of the fiscal year of a proposed \$1 billion, five-year authorization for public television beginning in 1980.

Having concluded its large-scale support—grants totaling \$285 million from the early 1950s through 1976—the Foundation decided this year to make selective grants for public TV programming on subjects related to the interests of other parts of the Foundation, such as public affairs and the arts. The bulk of support in earlier years was in the form of unrestricted programming grants.

Responding to persistent criticisms of public television—that it does not broadcast enough documentaries and that independent producers have difficulty getting their works on the air—the Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts this year each provided \$250,000 to establish an Independent Documentary Fund at the Television Laboratory, an experimental center within WNET/13, New York. Awards ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000 will be made in the first year to some ten independent film and video producers. Their documentaries will be broadcast over the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) network.

To help WETA, the public station in Washington, D.C., realize its potential for specialized coverage of national affairs, a grant of \$500,000 was made to assist in the launching of the Federal City Station Plan. The plan calls for eighty to ninety days a year of live daytime broadcasts of activities of Congress, the President, the Supreme Court, and federal agencies. Twenty-six one-hour summaries of the daytime coverage will also be produced, and all the programs will be available to PBS and to local stations.

“Visions,” a series of original American plays produced at KCET-Los Angeles under the artistic direction of Barbara Schultz, received renewed support with a \$500,000 Foundation grant (as well as a like amount from the National Endowment for the Arts and \$1 million from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting). Funds were used to find new scripts and to prepare six new productions for a third season of “Visions” in 1978-79. The first season and the start of the second were well received by both the public and the critics. The “Visions” series continued to be the only anthology of original drama on television in the United States.

The Arts

PERFORMING ARTS

Since the early 1960s the Foundation has committed some \$43 million to the development of nonprofit professional theaters as alternatives to the commercial theater.* Assistance for the development of new playwrights, which has been an important ingredient of this effort, was expanded in 1976 with the launching of the New American Plays Program. The program provided subsidies to eighty-nine theaters to stage first or second productions of new plays. One of them, Michael Christofer's *The Shadow Box*, produced at the Long Wharf Theatre in New Haven, subsequently went to Broadway and won both the Pulitzer Prize and the Tony Award for the Best Play of the Year.

In Round 2 of the program, for which \$350,000 was allocated this year, the upper range of subsidies will be increased to \$20,000 (from \$7,500) and the number of participating theaters reduced to some thirty or forty. The principal criterion for selection will be the theaters' demonstrated commitment to working closely with writers in shaping new works for the stage.

Since 1971 the Foundation has helped stabilize the finances of performing arts groups primarily through its cash reserve program.** Because of declining Foundation budgets the program has been reduced in size, although stabilization funds continue to be provided in other forms, with particular emphasis on helping newer, less established companies. Two cash reserve grants were made this year, to the Performing Arts Foundation of Long Island in Huntington, New York, and to the McCarter Theatre Company in Princeton. In New York City, grants to the Circle Repertory Company and the Manhattan Theatre Club contained cash reserve components, and another form of stabilization grant was made to the Ensemble Studio Theatre. All five of these companies also received production subsidies under Round 1 of the New American Plays Program.

The Foundation made two program-related investments on behalf of the theater in New York. A \$250,000 loan enabled the 42nd Street Redevelopment Corporation to begin renovating six tenements on the rundown edge

*See *Theater Reawakening*, available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.

**The program provides funds to liquidate half of a company's net current liabilities after the company has liquidated the other half within a prescribed period. Thereafter companies must end each fiscal year with current assets at least equal to current liabilities. The program also provides a restricted revolving fund, payable over a four- or five-year period, from which withdrawals may be made for ongoing expenses. Withdrawals must be returned to the fund by the end of the fiscal year for the company to be eligible for the next installment. At the end of the grant period companies meeting the program's conditions may keep the revolving fund as an unrestricted working capital reserve.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—THE ARTS: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1977. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1977 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1977 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
American Assembly		
Program on public policy for performing arts	\$25,000	\$25,000
American Council of Learned Societies		
Analytical history of the arts in the U.S. [\$270,917—1976]		58,000
Arts and Business Council of New York City		
Management counseling for performing arts groups [\$15,000—1976]		6,000
Associated Councils of the Arts		
Handbook on "Cities, Counties, and the Arts"	38,500	38,500
Brooklyn Academy of Music		
Financial stabilization	75,000	
Foundation-managed project		
Small program actions, consultants, conferences, and individual awards	132,412	28,534
INFORM, Inc.		
Survey of corporate involvement in preserving buildings and neighborhoods	15,000	15,000
Johns Hopkins University		
Study of higher education mergers involving specialized schools of art	42,400	42,400
Municipal Art Society of New York		
Membership campaign	20,000	
Studies in financing of the arts		
Foundation-managed projects [\$500,000—1975] National Research Center of the Arts	65,000	120,624
TAG Foundation		
Financial stabilization	183,850	135,250
THEATER		
Audience development		
A Bunch of Experimental Theatres of New York, Inc.	12,710	
Ensemble Studio Theatre (New York City)	1,878	1,878
Theatre Development Fund (New York City) [\$100,000—1976]		30,000
Financial stabilization and cash reserve program		
American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco) [\$2,000,000—1974]		50,000
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy of Connecticut [\$974,927—1975]	(689,899)	
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society) [\$742,542—1973]	(25,000)	112,231
Circle in the Square (New York City) [\$1,000,000—1975]		160,623
Circle Repertory Theater	229,810	
Ensemble Studio Theatre	50,000	
Indiana Repertory Theatre [\$162,409—1976]		71,985
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (New York City) [\$300,000—1975]		65,000
Manhattan Theatre Club	232,053	
McCarter Theatre Company (Princeton)	342,189	85,546
Negro Ensemble Company (New York City) [\$343,000—1972]		97,869
Performing Arts Foundation of Long Island Studio Arena Theatre (Studio Theatre School, Buffalo) [\$418,643—1976]	334,753	53,279
		168,091
New American Plays Program		
Foundation-managed project: production subsidies to theaters [\$600,000—1976]	350,000	438,327



In a music class taught according to a method devised by the Hungarian composer, Zoltan Kodaly, children give the hand signal for the sound "so" on the music scale. In the Kodaly approach children begin by singing songs they already know, then learn to recognize combinations of sounds and to read music either in written notation or through hand signals.

General theater development

International Theatre Institute of the United States (New York City) [\$200,000—1975]		48,598
Theatre Communications Group (New York City)	400,000	148,845

Working Theatre, New York

Training of teachers for the theater [\$240,000—1976]		105,000
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MUSIC

Advanced Training

Juilliard School (New York City) [\$7,275,000—1971]		1,524,716
Mannes College of Music (New York City) [\$200,000—1976]		48,175
San Francisco Conservatory of Music [\$1,000,000—1972]		119,765

Affiliate Artists, Inc.

Development of performing artists' careers [\$700,000—1973]		85,000
Training program for community arts leaders	18,325	

of the city's theater district. They will be transformed into "Theatre Row," a complex of rehearsal, office, and performance spaces for rent at reasonable rates to several nonprofit theaters.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music, which dates from 1861 and has been enjoying a lively revival in dance and music as well as theater during the past ten years, has consolidated and refinanced its accumulated debts with a five-year bank loan of \$300,000. The Foundation guaranteed up to two-thirds of the loan and has promised the academy a grant of up to \$75,000 (to cover interest costs) if the loan is repaid in five years.

Two national service organizations for the nonprofit performing arts were assisted. Theatre Communications Group, established by the Foundation in 1961, received \$400,000 over five years to continue its activities while

it broadens its base of support. TCG runs a casting service and national student auditions, maintains files of theater artists and listings of new plays, provides management and fund-raising advice, and publishes a newsletter and other informational material.

The TAG Foundation, which has provided technical, management, and production assistance to some one hundred dance companies and other artistic groups, was given a three-year grant of \$183,850. In addition to its management services, TAG has organized the Dance Umbrella, which presents performances by smaller modern dance companies.

ARTS IN EDUCATION

Foundation support for efforts to increase musical literacy among school children has focused on training teachers in an instructional method developed by the eminent Hungarian composer, Zoltan Kodaly. In 1976 teachers trained with Foundation support at Holy Names College in Oakland, California, began a pilot program in the San Jose school system, which resulted in the system's deciding to adopt the Kodaly method throughout its elementary schools. The Foundation this year gave Holy Names a supplemental grant to enable it to introduce the program in eight schools, while San Jose officials complete plans and budgetary arrangements to include all thirty-six schools.

A complementary approach to advancing musical literacy, developed with Foundation assistance by Icelandic and American music educators, is being tried out through a grant to Iowa State University. A model curriculum is being tested over a four-year period in the public schools of Ames, Iowa, and in two schools in Iceland. Music education students at Iowa State will use the curriculum in practice teaching, and the state's supervisor of the arts will evaluate the results.

For a number of years the National Endowment for the Arts has funded a program of one-year residencies for dance companies, choreographers, and professional dance teachers in elementary and secondary schools throughout the country. The Foundation this year granted \$22,000 to enable Senahan, Inc., which administers the program, to provide additional training through short-term residencies in twenty schools. The aim is to test whether a two-year cycle of residencies will result in more schools adopting dance and movement courses permanently. The grant will be matched by the National Endowment and the participating school systems.

NEW DIRECTIONS

The Foundation has been investigating ways of cooperating with various private and governmental groups that are trying to protect existing artistic assets as well as

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
California, University of (San Diego) Residencies at the Center for Music Experiment [\$81,796—1974]		40,898
Concert artists program Foundation-managed project: grants-in-aid* [\$225,000—1969]		3,480
Contemporary music recording program Foundation-managed project [\$400,000—1975]		66,464
St. Paul Civic Philharmonic Society Experimental chamber orchestra program [\$375,000—1974]		100,000
DANCE		
American Dance Festival Experiments in joining dance and other arts	30,000	30,000
Financial stabilization and cash reserve program Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater (Dance Theater Foundation, New York City) [\$650,523—1974]		53,100
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City) [\$2,700,000—1974]		397,222
Dance Theatre of Harlem [\$1,484,140—1976]		305,897
Houston Ballet Foundation [\$203,582—1973]		35,624
Joffrey Ballet (Foundation for Joffrey Ballet, New York City) [\$1,850,000—1974]		272,222
San Francisco Ballet Association [\$926,281—1976]		409,918
Connecticut College American Dance Festival [\$90,000—1975]	(30,000)	
School of American Ballet (New York City) General support [\$2,000,000—1974]		278,720
OPERA		
Financial stabilization and cash reserve program City Center of Music and Drama (New York City Opera) [\$2,600,000—1974]		508,334
St. Paul Opera Association [\$238,917—1973]	(50,832)	
Metropolitan Opera Association Long-range planning	100,000	100,000
LITERATURE		
Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines Distribution projects for noncommercial literary magazines [\$439,636—1976]		115,912
FILM AND TELEVISION		
Special projects Document/CB (New York City)	25,000	25,000
Hardtimes Movie Company (New York City)	25,000	25,000
Institute for the Study of Universal History through Arts and Artifacts	25,000	
Moving Image (New York City) [\$35,000—1976]		10,000
Young Filmmaker's Foundation (New York City) [\$147,240—1975]		21,299
ARTS IN EDUCATION		
Association of Schools in the Arts (New York City) Study of accreditation of professional arts schools	19,500	19,500
Cell Block Theatre (New York City) On-the-job teacher training in prisoner rehabilitation	25,000	25,000
Music literacy Holy Names College (Oakland)	150,395	61,502
Iowa State University	193,576	
Kodaly Institute of Canada	13,421	13,421
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Massachusetts) [\$21,500—1975]		7,000
Reykjavik Children's Music School [\$34,577—1976]		13,318
Senahan, Inc. (New York City) Dance component of "Artists-in-Schools"	22,000	22,000

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Southeastern Academy of Theatre and Music (Academy Theatre, Atlanta)		
Training of artist-teachers [\$375,000—1973]		25,000
ARTS AND MINORITIES		
Training and performance programs		
Foundation-managed project: support for Newark Community Center for the Arts [\$200,000—1975]		47,789
Free Southern Theater (New Orleans) [\$225,000—1973]		33,322
George Washington University [\$300,000—1976]		99,902
Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles) [\$110,000—1976]		80,000
New Federal Theater (New York City) [\$89,141—1976]		22,285
Visual Arts Center of Alaska [\$200,000—1975]		30,000
VISUAL ARTS		
Catalogs of fine arts museum collections		
Denver Art Museum	20,000	10,000
Detroit Institute of Arts	14,867	
Fine Arts Museums Foundation (San Francisco) [\$39,385—1976]		39,385
Foundation-managed project [\$350,000—1972]	(93,454)	
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	20,000	
Nelson Gallery Foundation (Kansas City)	7,763	
Philadelphia Museum of Art [\$12,500—1971]	(12,500)	
Princeton University	20,000	20,000
Rhode Island School of Design	20,000	20,000
Toledo Museum of Art [\$7,600—1975]		7,600
Institute for Art & Urban Resources (New York City)		
Studio space for artists	75,000	
New York University		
Training of fine arts curators [\$416,000—1977]	(291)	38,949
Professional studio art training		
Columbus College of Art and Design [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Illinois, University of [\$50,000—1974]		25,000
Indiana University [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Maryland Institute [\$100,000—1974]		75,000
Massachusetts, University of [\$100,000—1974]		75,000
Memphis Academy of Arts [\$137,750—1974]		112,750
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Pratt Institute (New York City) [\$70,000—1975]		45,000
Rhode Island School of Design [\$150,000—1974]	(50,000)	(25,000)
Skowhegan School of Painting & Sculpture (Maine) [\$50,000—1974]		25,000
Syracuse University [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Temple University [\$60,000—1974]		35,000
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Washington University (St. Louis) [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Washington, University of [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Western Michigan University [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Worcester Art Museum (Massachusetts) [\$53,000—1975]		28,000
Yale University [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (North Carolina)		
Art show, 1978	5,000	
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN GREECE		
American Council of Learned Societies		
Lexicon of Turkish words in the Greek language [\$33,810—1975]		11,660
Athens Technological Organization		
Foundation-managed project: consultants and research awards [\$600,000—1976]		27,053
McGill University (Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning)		
Experimental Greek language teaching [\$2,007—1976]		2,007
Philosophical Research Center (Athens)		
Humanities research [\$332,390—1974]		77,110
Total, Arts	\$2,428,426	\$8,857,881

help new ones to grow. In recent years, for example, business corporations in various parts of the country have found it more economical to renovate older buildings than to venture the high costs of new construction. In this recycling process many buildings of architectural distinction have been saved and the new uses to which they are being put have helped upgrade surrounding neighborhoods. A Foundation grant to INFORM, Inc., supported an analytical survey of this conservation movement, which resulted in a collection of case studies titled *Business and Preservation*, published in 1977.

The rehabilitation of some older buildings provided suitable work space for artists at reasonable costs. The Institute for Art & Urban Resources has since 1970 provided studios for 250 artists and rehearsal and performing space for thirty performing groups in unused buildings in New York City. The institute's most recent find is an abandoned public school, a huge Romanesque Revival landmark in Queens, which the institute leases for \$1,000 a year and rents to thirty-five artists. To help repay a bank loan obtained to repair and rewire the old school, the Foundation granted the institute \$75,000, to be matched by contributions over a twelve-month period.

As interest in supporting community-based arts activities has grown among municipal and county officials, so has the demand for information. To assist recently formed city and county arts agencies the Foundation granted \$38,500 to the Associated Councils of the Arts for research and publication of a handbook, *Cities, Counties, and the Arts*. It is intended as a practical guide to successful arts programs, funding procedures, and methods of involving the public.

Although specialized schools of the arts train a high proportion of the nation's professional performing and visual artists, many of them cannot be accredited under existing accreditation procedures and are therefore ineligible for certain kinds of federal funding such as scholarship aid. To investigate a way out of this impasse the Foundation granted \$19,500 to the Association of Schools in the Arts, composed of ten schools in the New York area, to compile data about its members and investigate ways of obtaining formal accreditation. For other professional training schools in financial straits, a solution may be affiliation with a larger established institution. One such affiliation took place in 1977 between the Peabody Institute, a music conservatory, and Johns Hopkins University. For a report on the administrative problems encountered by the two institutions, which may serve as a guide to other groups considering similar mergers, the Foundation granted the university \$42,400.

International Division

In the less-developed countries and elsewhere in the world, the International Division conducts its work in settings afflicted by a host of difficult problems. In the poor regions, rural poverty, massive unemployment, illiteracy, and ominously high rates of population growth frustrate even the best-planned efforts to improve conditions. In the world at large, disturbances in the international economic order, threats to international peace, acts of political repression, and problems of unemployment and urban blight have grown more complex and intractable.

The Foundation engages in international work out of a long-standing concern for peace, freedom, and justice throughout the world. In the less-developed countries, where about 80 per cent of its international funds are spent, the Foundation seeks to develop human skills and institutional resources for a more focused attack on social and economic problems. Programs are conducted in four major areas: agriculture, education and research, population, and management and planning.

The Foundation's work in agriculture in poorer countries is aimed at developing the high-yielding crop varieties and production technologies needed for increased food production. Research and training to improve policy making and planning in agriculture are also supported. Increased attention is being given to bringing the benefits of scientific agriculture to small landholders, to developing crop varieties adapted to different ecological conditions, and to improving natural resource management.

The population problems of less-developed countries are addressed through such activities as basic research on human reproduction, the development and adaptation of contraceptive products, and social science research on the relations between population change and social and economic development. Increased funding from governments and international agencies for reproductive research and family planning has enabled the Foundation to reduce and reorient its support in this field.

In education, support is given for building national capacities to analyze educational problems and improve policy making. The Foundation also aids social science training and research aimed at improving planning and management of development programs. A growing interest is the role that women play in the social and economic development of poor countries.

Worldwide, the Foundation has expanded its support of programs to protect human rights and the free expression of ideas. Other activities supported are research and training in such fields as international

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1977. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1977 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1977 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Agricultural and rural development		
Agricultural Development Council	\$400,000	\$150,000
International Rice Research Institute [\$565,000—1976]	300,000	366,250
Assistance to displaced scholars		
Arkansas, University of [\$7,700—1976]		7,700
Foundation-managed project [\$125,000—1976]		7,781
Development planning and management		
Boston University	83,000	
Council for Asian Manpower Studies [\$88,600—1976]	75,000	88,600
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, fellowships,* and conferences [\$149,000—1973]		211
Social Science Research Council	9,710	
Yale University	10,000	10,000
Education and research		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and study awards*	260,000	197,413
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	250,000	93,331
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development	1,703	1,703
Stanford University [\$250,000—1975]	9,235	99,235
Field office operations		
Foundation-managed projects [\$242,900—1975]	491,536	524,323
International relations and world problems		
Asia Society	65,000	50,000
National Academy of Sciences	100,000	40,000
Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training		
Australian National University	25,000	10,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research [\$255,000—1976]	(30,179)	67,544
International Development Research Centre (Canada) [\$175,000—1976]		130,000
Preservation of the arts and culture		
Cambridge, University of	12,000	12,000
Chicago, University of	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research [\$208,000—1975]	(17,133)	10,160
International Centre for Conservation (Rome) [\$30,000—1975]		5,000
International Council for Educational Development [\$25,000—1976]		18,750
International Council of Museums (France)	12,320	9,177
Pennsylvania, University of	220,000	30,000
Press Foundation of Asia	6,100	6,100
BANGLADESH		
Agricultural and rural development		
Agricultural Development Council [\$118,500—1975]		11,125
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development [\$467,000—1973]		13,225
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corp. [\$175,000—1976]		48,388
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$75,000—1975]		40,625
Bangladesh Agricultural University	20,000	11,627
Bangladesh, Government of	509,620	18,632
Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation [\$25,000—1975]		10,934
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	152,000	14,594

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Chittagong, University of [\$100,000—1976]		16,299
Dacca, University of [\$11,000—1976]		5,500
Foundation-managed project: consultants and training [\$150,000—1970]		2,239
International Rice Research Institute [\$400,000—1970]		64,604
Rajshahi, University of	41,500	24,892
Regional Academy for Rural Development [\$15,000—1976]		4,319
Development planning and management		
Bangladesh Bank [\$135,000—1974]	(15,802)	2,497
Bangladesh Economics Association	2,750	2,750
Bangladesh, Government of [\$175,000—1974]		22,719
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	275,000	95,000
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [\$22,000—1976]		14,628
Institute of International Education	170,000	87,992
Education and research		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$20,000—1968]	(17,470)	
Bangladesh Statistical Association	4,000	2,000
Dacca, University of [\$84,000—1975]	10,000	17,200
Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development	2,350	2,350
Foundation-managed project: training for women [\$120,000—1976]		82,328
Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training		
Bangladesh Fertility Survey	5,000	4,927
Bangladesh, Government of [\$85,000—1976]		24,663
Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh	52,000	8,750
Dacca, University of [\$10,000—1976]		5,044
Foundation-managed project: international institute for research on health, nutrition, and population	140,000	42,678
Foundation-managed project: social science and population fellowships*	50,000	28,523
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$29,500—1975]		19,711
University Grants Commission [\$85,000—1975]		31,875
Specialists for Bangladesh field office		
Foundation-managed project [\$17,000—1976]	90,000	90,177
INDIA		
Agricultural and rural development		
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [\$205,000—1975]		30,400
Harvard University	254,000	49,200
Indian Agricultural Research Institute [\$500,000—1972]		11,531
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	190,000	132,565
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Society [\$370,000—1974]		90,500
Indian Institute of Public Administration	338,000	
Indian Institute of Technology [\$325,000—1974, 1976]		72,906
Institute of Development Studies (England)	3,600	3,600
Madhya Pradesh, Government of	300,000	
Manipal Industrial Trust	100,000	
National Council of Applied Economic Research	100,000	
National Dairy Development Board [\$135,000—1974]		22,019
Pant, G.B., University of Agriculture and Technology	224,000	3,474
Punjab Agricultural University [\$265,000—1971]	1,198	7,913
Roorkee, University of [\$259,000—1974]		39,300
Social Work and Research Centre	18,000	15,750
Sussex, University of	25,000	11,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$536,000—1974]		75,000
Development planning and management		
Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad) [\$300,000—1976]		95,790
Bihar, Government of [\$45,000—1975]		11,500
Foundation-managed project: consultants and training [\$231,000—1972]	(65,366)	(375)
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [\$185,000—1975]		40,000

*List available on request.

security and arms control, international economic relations, European affairs, and East-West relations.

The Foundation's international work is conducted through eleven overseas offices in the less-developed world and one in Japan. As part of the Foundation's general budget reduction, one representative's post—in Peru—was eliminated during the year. The Foundation's office in Bogotá, Colombia, now covers all activities in the Andean region (Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador) as well as in the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay) of South America.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Agricultural and Rural Development. Rice, the staple of millions of small cultivators, landless laborers, and urban poor throughout Asia, has not fared as well as wheat in the "green revolution" that has sharply raised agricultural yields over the last ten years. Modern plant research has produced improved varieties of rice, but they often are not suited to local growing and socio-economic conditions faced by most peasant landholders. In India, for example, rice is grown in many different ecological zones and faces a wide set of hazards, including drought, excess water, inadequate sunlight, pests, and plant diseases.

Further research is needed to develop new varieties of rice and new production technologies tailor-made for various growing conditions. Several Foundation grants this year assisted such research, including a renewal of support for the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. IRRI has established a network of agricultural scientists throughout Asia in order to increase knowledge of local conditions and assist in testing seed varieties that combine high yield with resistance to local hazards. The Foundation also granted funds to India's National Council of Applied Economic Research for a survey of agro-climatic and socio-economic factors limiting rice productivity.

The continued growth of India's population (experts estimate it will reach one billion by the end of the century) has convinced many leaders that water from the Himalayan mountains must be harnessed for irrigation in the rich Gangetic basin to achieve a vast expansion of food production. More intensive agriculture, however, depletes irreplaceable natural resources. Already in northern India, expansion of agriculture into the foothills of the Himalayas has led to overgrazing, cutting of forests, erosion, and increased flooding and sedimentation in the Gangetic plains.

The Foundation provided funds this year to assist two Indian institutions—the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology and the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute—in their

research on these problems. A major aim of the studies is to integrate work in agricultural and rural development with improved natural resource management. The funds will support a soil and water conservation project, research on alternative farming systems that will protect the environment, and development of improved watershed management strategies. Funds were also provided to enable a resource economist from Resources for the Future (see page 22) to work with Indian agencies on the resource and environmental problems of the Himalayan region and to Harvard University for research and training on the management of water and other natural resources in India.

Also assisted were a project to form community cooperatives in the Indian state of Karnataka, organized by the Manipal Industrial Trust, and a program in social forestry in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The latter project will help reduce soil erosion caused by overgrazing and cutting of forests by encouraging villagers to adopt improved land management practices.

For research and training on improved cropping systems and water resource management in northern Thailand, grants went to Chiangmai and Khon Kaen universities. The funds will support advanced training for social scientists and teachers of agriculture and engineering and assist research on such subjects as irrigation management, highland agriculture, and multiple cropping systems. A grant to the Philippines National Irrigation Administration is supporting staff training and research on water management and communal irrigation systems.

The Foundation continued to aid the development of skills for planning and policy making in agriculture. In Bangladesh, \$500,000 was granted to train staff of the Ministry of Agriculture in economics and statistics and to establish a new unit to undertake research on the role of women in agriculture. The women's unit will examine such subjects as women's access to credit and their role in the processing and storage of food grains. In Pakistan, funds were provided for training and research aimed at increasing the productivity of the Indus Basin, one of the world's great agricultural resources, whose potential is still largely untapped. The Agricultural Development Council, a U.S. organization that has been engaged in improving training and research in the rural social sciences throughout Asia, received a \$400,000 supplementary grant.

Development Planning and Management. The Foundation over the past twenty years has made a major effort to help Asian governments improve their ability to plan and manage economic development. Grants have supported graduate programs in economics at Asian

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Society [\$460,000—1975]		108,421
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$200,000—1975]		25,155
Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, Society [\$300,000—1975]	(12,322)	89,459
Indian Institute of Technology	126,000	
Indian Statistical Institute [\$50,000—1975]		45,000
Institute of Applied Manpower Research [\$120,000—1974]	(116,937)	(2,253)
Institute of Regional Analysis [\$100,000—1976]		31,669
Mysore, University of	200,000	
National Council of Applied Economic Research	270,000	
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy	200,000	
School of Planning and Architecture Society [\$178,000—1974]		12,000
Systems Research Institute [\$140,000—1975]		36,250
Education and research		
Birla Institute of Technology and Science [\$1,500,000—1968]		198,634
Centre for Urban Studies [\$21,500—1976]		1,200
Delhi, University of [\$1,125,000—1974]		949,304
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council	150,000	53,602
Indian Council of Social Science Research [\$450,000—1976]		211,921
Indian Institute of Education	150,000	
Indian School of Political Economy [\$125,000—1975]		36,000
Institute for Social and Economic Change [\$250,000—1975]		182,500
Islam and the Modern Age Society	10,000	5,800
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research [\$125,000—1975]		38,723
Seva Mandir Sansthan	50,000	7,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [\$649,750—1974]		79,750
University Grants Commission	300,000	1,260
Language and linguistics studies		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$370,000—1976]		43,809
Central Institute of Indian Languages (Mysore) [\$350,000—1976]		126,999
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay [\$400,000—1974]		93,605
Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training		
Gandhigram [\$95,000—1974]		46,000
India, Government of [\$85,000—1975]		15,750
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$300,000—1976]	10,000	190,459
Preservation of the arts and culture		
International Council of Museums (France)	3,000	783
Oxford University	7,650	7,650
Public and international affairs		
Foundation-managed project: research, fellowships,* and conferences	360,000	77,004
Specialists for India field office		
Foundation-managed projects	182,500	137,604
INDONESIA		
Agricultural and rural development		
Agricultural Development Council	100,000	65,000
Brawijaya, University of [\$68,000—1975, 1976]		26,014
Indonesia, Government of	304,000	174,417
Development planning and management		
Foundation for Management Education and Development [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, training, and research	199,676	71,734
Harvard University [\$565,000—1974, 1976]		127,150
Management Foundation of East Java	100,000	39,482
Wisconsin, University of [\$235,000—1976]		149,907

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Education and research		
Andalas University [\$40,000—1975]		23,184
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships*	746,837	224,580
Gadjah Mada, University of	35,000	31,000
Hasanuddin University [\$152,000—1975]		33,270
Indonesia, Government of	293,500	200,706
Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defender	56,006	10,006
Lambung Mangkurat University [\$50,000—1975]		19,063
League of Women Voters, Overseas Education Fund of the [\$53,000—1975]		6,625
Obor, Inc. [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Social Science Foundation	140,000	70,000
Syiah Kuala University [\$115,000—1975]		24,255
Language teaching fellowships, training, and workshops		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$100,000—1971]	34	(115)
Indonesia, Government of [\$20,000—1975]		16,513
National Center for Language Development [\$4,500—1975]	(26)	390
Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training		
Central Bureau of Statistics [\$164,500—1975]		43,712
Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research	121,160	24,061
Indonesia, Government of	165,000	85,029
Indonesia, University of [\$220,000—1975]		79,258
Malang Institute of Teacher Training and Education	10,024	
National Family Planning Coordinating Board	30,492	17,992
Preservation of the arts and culture		
Foundation-managed project: recordings, crafts, and other local activities [\$100,000—1973]	(3,623)	9,254
Indonesia, Government of [\$47,000—1973]		7,266
National Archives of Indonesia [\$3,019—1976]		1,053
Sekehe Gamelan Legong Kraton	3,623	3,623
JAPAN		
Development planning and management		
International Development Center of Japan [\$114,200—1975]	15,700	47,200
Japan Center for Area Development Research	7,000	7,000
Education and research		
Hiroshima University	30,000	
International House of Japan [\$179,000—1976]		50,000
Japan Center for International Exchange [\$98,300—1976]	3,850	33,849
International relations and social problems		
Columbia University	37,000	
International Press Institute [\$39,350—1974]		19,675
Japan Society	40,000	40,000
MALAYSIA		
Agricultural and rural development		
Louisiana State University [\$65,000—1971]	(12,200)	
Development planning and management		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$53,000—1974]		6,000
Malaysian Economic Association	2,000	2,000
Education and research		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, and fellowships*	1,899	1,132
Malaya, University of	4,800	4,800
Malaysia, Government of	35,000	20,000
Sciences, University of [\$120,000—1976]		59,000
PAKISTAN		
Agricultural and rural development		
Agricultural Development Council	125,000	
Foundation-managed project: consultants	130,000	27,509

*List available on request.

universities, research, and the overseas training of several hundred Asian economists. The demand for well-trained personnel to serve in government and private institutions still continues to exceed supply, however. Several actions this year sought to alleviate this shortage and to encourage further research on development issues at both the national and provincial levels.

In Pakistan, funds were granted to the University of Karachi for research on such subjects as urban public finance and small-scale industry and to the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics for research and for training of provincial government planners. A recent administrative reorganization in Pakistan has placed major responsibility for planning and evaluation of development projects in the hands of provincial officers.

Other economic research organizations receiving support this year were the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS); the National Council of Applied Economic Research and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, both in India; the Centre for Economic Development and Administration in Nepal, and the National Research Council of Thailand. BIDS has conducted studies of the 1974 Bangladesh famine, of the performance of government-owned enterprises, and of employment and income in rural areas. The Nepal center conducts seminars for government officials on such subjects as consumer price trends and water resource management and is preparing a study of government transport policy.

The Foundation continued to assist Indonesia's efforts to decentralize administrative services by providing funds for research and training in regional development at provincial universities. The University of Mysore in southern India also received a grant for training of regional planners and for research on rural development.

The School of Economics and the College of Public Administration of the University of the Philippines train many of that country's government administrators and planners. They received grants for expansion of their academic programs. The School of Economics, one of the few institutions in Asia providing training in economics at the doctoral level, is planning to increase its entering class from forty to sixty students by 1980. A third of the students will be from other Asian countries. The College of Public Administration is developing a new program for training students in modern techniques of public policy analysis.

Terminal support was provided to the Management Foundation of East Java, which over the past five years has trained more than 2,000 public and private sector managers in such subjects as accounting, finance, marketing, and personnel.

Many of the more able Asian students of economics

and management continue to seek advanced training in Western countries. The Foundation has helped provide these opportunities through fellowships for master's degree training at Harvard, Williams, and other U.S. institutions. This year funds went to Boston University for the training of Asian economists. Assistance was also provided for the training of Bangladesh civil servants in economics and management at various U.S. universities.

Population. The Foundation set aside funds for exploratory studies for a new international institute for the study of population, based at the Cholera Research Laboratory in Bangladesh. The institute would seek to develop improved methods for treating three problems afflicting poor countries—diarrheal disease, malnutrition, and high fertility. The cholera laboratory has developed an unusually complete system for monitoring the health status of 260,000 rural residents of Bangladesh, and its data would be integrated into the expanded research program. Funding for the new institute would come from an international consortium of donors.

For the past ten years the Foundation has been assisting Indonesia's efforts to limit population growth through support of social science research, data analysis at the Central Bureau of Statistics, and projects in population education and communications. This year a grant went to the Population Institute of the University of Gadjah-Mada for training of faculty from provincial universities in research methods. The project seeks to improve understanding of cultural, religious, and economic influences on child-bearing. Other funds are supporting the training of village workers who distribute contraceptives and research on why urban women have been more reluctant to use contraceptives than rural women.

Education. Since most Asian countries lack the resources to meet ever increasing demands for education, the need for better educational policies and planning is acute. In Indonesia, funds were granted to the Ministry of Education and Culture for advisors to work with newly created provincial bureaus that are planning new schools and educational improvements. Another project supports training for Ministry of Education staff and innovations in university curriculum planning and management.

The Indian Institute of Education was granted \$150,000 for library materials, for research and development of projects in nonformal education, and for a journal for teachers on successful educational innovations. India's University Grants Commission received a grant to help strengthen university teaching and scholarship on other areas of the world through the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [\$390,500—1972]		31,957
Pakistan Academy for Rural Development [\$120,000—1974]		(36,863)
Pakistan, Government of [\$394,000—1976]	8,333	265,357
Sind, Government of	5,000	4,280
Development planning and management		
Karachi, University of	209,500	64,833
Pakistan, Government of	5,195	4,141
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	260,350	185,659
Education and research		
Government College of Home Economics [\$4,040—1975]		1,027
People's Open University [\$4,200—1975]		541
Quaid-e-Azam University	75,000	25,252
Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training		
Foundation-managed project: consultants, and fellowships* [\$88,000—1970, 1976]	9,000	20,367
Pakistan, Government of [\$40,000—1973]		32,647
Preservation of the arts and culture		
Lahore Museum [\$2,602—1975]		2,500
PHILIPPINES		
Agricultural and rural development		
Aklan Agricultural College [\$20,260—1976]		3,782
Antique, Province of [\$9,905—1976]		1,820
Capiz Agricultural and Fishery School	13,532	9,943
Capiz, Provincial Government of [\$7,600—1976]		3,312
Central Philippine University	85,980	4,690
Foundation-managed project: planning, research, and consultants	91,809	35,668
Iloilo, Provincial Government of [\$11,244—1976]		4,371
National Economic and Development Authority	4,254	4,254
Philippines, Government of the	222,435	119,525
Philippines, University of the [\$145,000—1974]		39,050
Xavier University [\$1,892—1976]		931
Development planning and management		
Arizona, University of [\$46,600—1975]	9,000	24,532
Bulacan, Province of [\$3,500—1976]		503
Kalahan Educational Foundation [\$17,470—1976]		5,960
Man and the Biosphere Inter-Agency Committee on Ecological Studies [\$25,000—1976]		12,400
Philippines, University of the	266,960	43,336
Education and research		
Ateneo de Manila University	112,800	
De La Salle College [\$5,500—1974]		1,000
Notre Dame Educational Association	5,000	5,000
Philippines Social Science Council	300,000	299,958
Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training		
Children's Medical Center [\$13,765—1975]		4,286
Philippines, Government of the [\$38,500—1975]		1,830
Population Center Foundation	90,480	68,030
Preservation of the arts and culture		
Council for Living Traditions [\$75,000—1975]		12,500
Philippines, Government of the [\$20,000—1976]		10,340
Silliman University	500	500
THAILAND		
Agricultural and rural development		
Chiangmai University	168,812	156,282
Chulalongkorn University	14,425	4,807
Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants [\$163,000—1975]	(118,221)	38,078
Kasetsart University	1,250	1,250
Khon Kaen University	228,870	39,148
Mahidol University [\$27,000—1975]		13,500
Thailand, Government of	123,500	59,255
Ubon Ratchatani, Provincial Government of	23,967	9,892
Udonthani Teachers College	1,950	1,950

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Development planning and management		
National Institute of Development Administration [\$475,000—1973]		37,114
National Research Council of Thailand Thailand, Government of [\$24,000—1976]	50,000	50,000
United Nations Asian Development Institute	3,555	3,555
Education and research		
Chulalongkorn University	7,500	7,500
Cornell University	5,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, and fellowships* [\$215,000—1976]	(89,851)	25,592
National Education Commission	31,000	11,023
Social Science Association of Thailand	134,000	23,625
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization	124	124
Thailand, Government of	54,300	32,303
Language research and training		
Central Institute of English Language	62,800	61,950
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$236,000—1976]	28,200	106,610
Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training		
Chulalongkorn University	10,000	10,000
Institute of Population and Social Research [\$3,700—1974]		1,850
Population Council [\$44,200—1975]		8,300
Preservation of the arts and culture		
Siam Society [\$20,500—1976]		5,125
Thailand, Government of [\$8,000—1976]		4,000
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES		
Agricultural and rural development		
International Rice Research Institute	15,000	15,000
Development planning and management		
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$88,000—1976]		19,695
Nepal, Government of	212,000	130,697
Education and research		
Chinese University of Hong Kong [\$510,000—1967]		30,800
Foundation-managed project: consultants, research, and training [\$240,000—1974]		23,223
Korean Social Science Research Council	92,400	
Missouri, University of	12,000	12,000
Pittsburgh, University of	4,000	
Society of Friends of Korean Literature	7,650	7,333
Wisconsin, University of [\$95,000—1972]	(21,819)	(21,819)
Population and family studies		
Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	39,400	10,000
Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relations	18,000	18,000
ASIAN STUDIES		
CHINA:		
American Council of Learned Societies	108,450	43,000
Columbia University [\$1,200,000—1967]		110,123
Cornell University [\$500,000—1967]		27,711
East Asia History of Science Trust	60,000	
Harvard University	31,000	
INDIA:		
American Institute of Indian Studies [\$82,800—1974]	40,000	41,400
INDOCHINA:		
Foundation-managed project: Vietnamese-English dictionary	47,500	47,500
Harvard University	60,000	23,000
JAPAN:		
Harvard University [\$250,000—1974]		105,010
Social Science Research Council [\$250,000—1968]	(14,996)	(4,996)
Stanford University [\$26,100—1975]		7,000

* List available on request.

exchange of scholars between Indian and foreign universities and through acquisition of books. Support was also given for research, conferences, and overseas fellowships aimed at increasing knowledge of world problems among Indian scholars, professionals, and journalists.

Social Sciences. The Foundation supports research and training in the social sciences in the belief that they can contribute to a deeper understanding of forces contributing to national development. Assistance has gone to social science research councils in several Asian countries for training in social science methodology and for developing communication among scholars throughout the region.

This year the Korean Social Science Research Council received support for a major examination of Japanese colonial policies in Korea from 1910 to 1945. The project will draw upon the extensive documentary sources in Korea and Japan and on the memories of living participants.

In Southeast Asia, the Foundation's main vehicle for supporting the training of social scientists has been the Southeast Asia Fellowship Program, which since 1968 has awarded more than 125 fellowships to younger faculty in anthropology, history, language, political science, and sociology. A grant this year to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore will continue the program with a somewhat altered focus: awards will be made for cross-cultural research in three areas—history, governance and administration, and changing world views and values.

Other grants were made to associations of social scientists in Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia for research, training, and other scholarly activities. In the Philippines, the Ateneo de Manila University received a grant for graduate training in anthropology and sociology, and in Indonesia funds were provided for village-level research and for graduate training in the social sciences.

Asian Studies. The Foundation's planned reduction of support for Asian studies in the United States was largely completed this year. For nearly twenty-five years the Foundation was the principal source of support for scholarly research on Asia. This year a terminal grant went to the Association for Asian Studies for support of area councils dealing with parts of Asia and for preparation of a bibliography of Asian research. Also, the University of Pennsylvania received a \$400,000 endowment grant for its South Asia Regional Studies Program, joining seven other key university area study centers that received similar grants in 1975. Funds also were granted to the American Council of Learned Societies

(ACLS) for its Committee on the Study of Chinese Civilization and for postdoctoral research on pre-1911 Chinese civilization. Future Foundation support for Asian studies in this country will be mainly confined to the research awards programs administered by ACLS and the Social Science Research Council.

Despite Japan's huge economic growth in the postwar period, the participation of its scholars in the international community remains limited. To help Japan's scholarly community broaden its exposure to the world at large, funds were granted to the Japanese Society for Asian Studies. Asian studies specialists from other countries will be invited to teach in Japan, and Japanese scholars and students will work at Asian studies centers abroad.

Since 1970 the Foundation has supported efforts to preserve Asia's rich cultural and artistic tradition. This year the University of Pennsylvania received a grant for graduate training of archeologists from Southeast Asia. Students will spend two years at the Pennsylvania's University Museum, one of the leading research centers on Southeast Asian pre-history, followed by field research at archeological sites in Asia.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Social Sciences. A major emphasis of the Foundation in Latin America has been to assist the creation of a community of scholars able to use the tools of modern social science in analyzing major social and developmental problems. Several hundred scholars have received advanced training in anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology. In countries where the social science community has been able to work in relative freedom, Foundation grants are supporting independent and critical analyses of major questions of public policy. In countries where the tradition of open inquiry is fragile, grants have been aimed at keeping scholars productively at work, often in new institutional settings free of the political interference to which several universities have fallen prey.

This year, grants totaling \$390,000 went to the Latin American Social Science Council for three programs: assistance to Argentine scholars who have been removed from their academic posts for political reasons; individual research awards for social scientists from the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay); and support of study groups working on problems of regional concern. The council fosters research across national boundaries. Its research awards program has helped more than fifty scholars conduct studies on economic, agricultural, and labor policies and other subjects.

The Foundation continued to assist a small group of

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
REGIONAL:		
Association for Asian Studies	128,800	45,300
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$5,876—1976]		5,876
Chicago, University of [\$600,000—1975]		175,000
Columbia University [\$600,000—1975]		125,600
Cornell University [\$500,000—1975]		150,000
Harvard University [\$600,000—1975]		168,614
Japan Society for Asian Studies	120,000	
Malaya, University of	5,000	5,000
Michigan, University of [\$250,000—1975]		150,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	168,700	57,500
Pennsylvania, University of	400,000	
Social Science Research Council [\$2,000,000—1976]		930,227
Stanford University [\$250,000—1975]		75,000
Yale University [\$150,000—1969]		14,087
	13,950,709	12,946,081
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
REGIONAL		
Agriculture and rural development		
Foundation-managed projects: research and training in environmental management [\$220,000—1976]	(2,041)	23,757
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	108,000	68,000
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$400,000—1976]	300,000	392,503
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India) [\$90,000—1976]		44,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$465,000—1976]	350,000	391,250
International Potato Center (Peru)	82,000	
Education and research		
Center of Pedagogical Research and Experimentation (Uruguay)	10,000	10,000
Columbia University [\$10,000—1976]		10,000
Foundation-managed project: research, meetings, and consultants [\$90,000—1974]	(14,600)	48,598
Illinois, University of	4,600	4,600
Institute of International Education [\$105,000—1972]		24,636
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities	25,000	
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs	2,500	2,500
Field office operations		
Foundation-managed project [\$115,000—1975]	63,688	149,600
Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants	50,000	
Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction (Mexico)	7,500	7,500
Latin American Demographic Center (Chile) [\$286,800—1975]		77,925
Regional Population Center (Colombia) [\$500,000—1976]		150,000
Social sciences and public policy		
Anti-Slavery Society of London	25,000	
Center for Inter-American Relations	3,750	3,750
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile) [\$265,000—1976]		110,000
Foundation-managed project: research awards for Southern Cone scholars [\$150,000—1976]	(83,550)	10,000
Foundation-managed project: study of U.S.-Mexican border issues [\$50,000—1975]		27,035
Institute of Development Studies (England)	20,000	
Interamerican Planning Society (Colombia) [\$40,000—1975]		15,000
Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (Brazil)	25,000	
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile) [\$123,000—1976]	33,550	131,950
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	390,000	207,000
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.	10,000	10,000
Potomac Associates Fund	17,500	17,500
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile) [\$42,000—1976]	3,960	17,960

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ARGENTINA		
Agriculture and rural development		
Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences [\$232,000—1972]	(55,220)	(14,979)
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$19,000—1971, 1976]		2,055
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research [\$75,000—1972]	(25,000)	
Education and research		
Bariloche Foundation	75,000	75,000
Foundation Center for Research and Social Action	90,000	29,000
Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Center for Population Studies	50,000	
Latin American Social Science Council [\$50,000—1975]		36,000
Social science research and training		
Center for Studies of the State and Society [\$125,000—1976]		63,000
Torcuato di Tella Institute [\$150,400—1972]		16,671
BRAZIL		
Agriculture and rural development		
Brazil, Government of [\$250,000—1972]		4,589
Ceará, Federal University of [\$120,000—1975]		94,443
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$200,000—1974]		31,707
Institute of Agronomic Research [\$86,000—1976]		70,121
Purdue University [\$260,000—1970]		43,278
São Paulo, State of [\$78,000—1972]		6,838
São Paulo, University of [\$120,000—1976]		45,000
Vicosa, Federal University of [\$210,000—1976]		57,600
Education and research		
Carlos Chagas Foundation	100,000	87,000
Ceará, Federal University of [\$82,000—1972]		25,303
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$260,000—1976]		141,812
Nutrition training and research		
Foundation-managed project: training and research awards* [\$115,000—1976]		69,340
Institute of Economic Research Foundation Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$40,000—1975]	85,000	29,313
Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Bahia, Federal University of [\$430,000—1975]		108,500
Brazilian Association for Population Studies Campinas, State University of [\$37,000—1976]	35,000	37,000
Ceará, Federal University of [\$35,000—1976]		28,000
Civil Society for Family Welfare in Brazil Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$350,000—1976]	185,000	175,167
Juiz de Fora, Federal University of [\$150,000—1975]		190,533
Paulista School of Medicine [\$60,000—1976]		33,000
Pernambuco Superior Teaching Foundation [\$60,000—1976]		42,000
Rio de Janeiro, State University of [\$71,000—1976]		58,000
Souza Marques Technical-Educational Foundation	35,000	61,000
Social science research and training		
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics [\$180,000—1976]		90,000
Brasília, University of	108,000	26,554
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$750,000—1975]		125,000
Brazilian National Library [\$186,000—1974, 1976]		63,454
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$268,000—1976]		113,996
Foundation for Environmental Research	90,000	
Foundation-managed projects: research awards*	475,000	204,003
Foundation-managed projects: studies of Brazil's role in international affairs	52,000	1,576
Minas Gerais, Federal University of [\$55,000—1976]	100,000	148,500
Para, Federal University of	55,000	20,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$180,000—1975]		60,720
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	78,500	(20,300)
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	11,000	

* List available on request.

independent institutions in the Southern Cone where social scientists who have lost their academic posts can continue to study the realities of their countries and region. Recipients were the Center for Economic Research in Uruguay, which is examining the decline of Uruguay's once prosperous economy; the Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay, which is focusing on Uruguay's social, political, and demographic problems, and the Center for Urban and Regional Studies in Argentina.

Foundation support for strengthening the social sciences in Brazil has totaled some \$8 million since the early 1960s. This year funds were granted to help establish doctoral programs in social anthropology at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the University of Brasilia. The programs enroll some 100 students and stress research on neglected segments of Brazilian society, particularly slum dwellers and the Amazonian Indians.

Graduate programs in anthropology, political science, and economics at the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador and in political science and economics at the University of the Andes in Colombia were also assisted. A terminal grant went to the Central American Higher Education Council for a regional training program for sociologists. Based at the University of Costa Rica, the program trains students in theory and methods of social analysis.

Education and Research. Support was continued for a network of ten educational research centers, that study educational problems and needs in the region. Ten such centers now exist. They are producing a significant body of research on educational issues, and have begun to develop new curricula adapted specifically to the Latin American setting.

In Chile, for example, grants went to the Center for Educational Research and Development, a Jesuit-led institution specializing in educational programs for the poor, and to the Interdisciplinary Program for Educational Research, a group formerly affiliated with the Catholic University. Their projects include the development of a basic mathematics curriculum for adults, a program to teach low-income parents how to stimulate the cognitive development of their children, and studies of academic achievement, university dropouts, and the impact of educational television.

The Center of Educational Research in Argentina received a grant for research that emphasizes the sociology and history of Argentine education. And in Brazil, grants went to the Federal University of Minas Gerais for a master's degree program in educational research and to the Carlos Chagas Foundation for a

research competition for social scientists on the subject of education and employment of women.

Since 1970 the Foundation has assisted research and training in nutrition and its effects on infant mortality, early childhood health and learning, and labor productivity. In Brazil, for example, the Foundation has assisted graduate training abroad in nutrition for young Brazilians and a survey of malnutrition among 500 preschool children in São Paulo. A grant this year is supporting three-month courses in nutrition for personnel in nutrition-related public and private agencies, sponsored by the University of São Paulo and the Paulista School of Medicine.

The Human Ecology Research Foundation in Colombia, a group of psychologists, nutritionists, and medical doctors, is completing a four-year study to determine the effects of malnutrition on the cognitive, physical, and emotional development of preschool children from slum areas. The study has demonstrated that while poor nutrition has adversely affected the children's development, a program of nutritional supplements and preschool training can produce significant advances in ability. Support was provided this year for final analysis and publication of the data and for a capital fund for continuing research.

The National Nutrition Center of the Ministry of Health in Barbados received a grant for a study that will measure and classify patterns of brain dysfunction in children with a history of nutritional and health deficiencies. The study will make use of new computer-based methods that determine precisely the severity and location of brain impairment and indicate the likely behavioral consequences.

Agriculture. The three international agricultural research centers in Latin America continued to receive Foundation support. The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico has been responsible for the development and dissemination of high-yielding, dwarf Mexican wheats, which are now grown on more than a third of all crop land given over to wheat in the less-developed world. The center has also been developing improved varieties of corn, which have higher yield, shorter growing periods, and greater adaptability to diverse ecological conditions.

The International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia is working with agricultural scientists especially in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia to develop improved methods of beef production on the vast, underused savannas of the lowland tropics. Work focuses on upgrading the quality of forage, a key constraint on animal health and productivity. CIAT has also been working to increase the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$220,000—1972, 1976]	(10,926)	34,237
São Paulo, University of [\$300,000—1974]		117,089
CARIBBEAN		
Agriculture and rural development		
Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute	12,000	12,000
Caribbean Agro-Economic Society	6,000	6,000
National Planning Agency (Jamaica)	5,400	
West Indies, University of [\$162,000—1976]		70,000
Women's Bureau (Jamaica)	39,050	12,000
Education and research		
Bahamas, College of the	19,825	19,825
West Indies, University of the [\$130,000—1974]		45,000
Nutrition training and research		
Ministry of Health of Barbados	84,500	42,500
Social science research and training		
Aspira of America	206,975	55,550
Association for Development (Dominican Republic) [\$115,000—1974]	55,000	51,250
Foundation-managed project: research on migration [\$120,000—1976]	(5,972)	54,436
Institute of International Relations (London)	10,000	10,000
Organization of Commonwealth Caribbean Bar Associations	20,000	20,000
Pan American Health Organization [\$105,000—1976]		106,000
Smithsonian Institution	2,972	2,972
West Indies, University of the [\$635,000—1975, 1976]		200,200
CENTRAL AMERICA		
Education and research		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$45,000—1976]		35,000
Federation of Private Universities of Central America (Guatemala) [\$42,000—1976]		42,000
Valley, University of the (Guatemala) [\$80,000—1976]		26,250
Population studies and reproductive sciences		
El Salvador, University of [\$20,000—1976]		20,000
Social science research and training		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica)	135,000	58,000
Foundation-managed project: training and research in anthropology	90,000	
Pan American Health Organization [\$204,000—1976]		98,000
Valley, University of the (Guatemala)	15,000	15,000
CHILE		
Agriculture and rural development		
Chile, Government of [\$21,800—1975]		790
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$280,000—1972]		2,922
Education and research		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	70,000	
Center of Educational Research and Development	200,000	33,500
Institute of International Education [\$198,000—1976]		48,000
Environmental management, research, and training		
Chile, University of [\$129,000—1972]		6,000
Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$38,560—1975]		5,600
Social science research and training		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	50,000	50,000
Center for Studies of the State and Society	50,000	
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$226,000—1975, 1976]		97,967

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
COLOMBIA		
Agriculture and rural development		
Andes, University of the [\$4,830—1976]	500	744
Association for Sociojuridical Research and Action	7,353	7,353
Colombia, Government of	75,000	
Colombian Agricultural Institute [\$54,722—1974, 1975]		16,000
Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development	8,060	4,082
Foundation-managed project [\$180,000—1976]	(25,113)	68,187
Office of Interdisciplinary Studies	9,700	4,840
Education and research		
Colombian Institute of Family Welfare [\$122,900—1976]	25,000	81,606
Foundation for Higher Education [\$95,000—1976]	205,000	261,625
Foundation for Permanent Education in Colombia [\$91,500—1975]	23,500	41,500
Foundation-managed project: fellowships,* research, and consultants [\$55,000—1975]	(8,000)	5,524
Foundation-managed project: research, training, and consultants on the status of women [\$30,000—1976]		2,472
Human Ecology Research Foundation	258,000	108,000
National University of Colombia [\$7,500—1973]		2,443
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University [\$179,800—1976]		99,368
Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Colombia, Government of	80,000	65,000
Colombian Association for the Study of Population [\$110,000—1976]		45,000
Regional Population Center [\$400,000—1975]		130,000
Social science research and training		
Andes, University of the	229,128	43,500
Association for Sociojuridical Research and Action	6,000	6,000
Colombian Institute of Social Development	2,738	
Economic Research Development Corporation [\$150,000—1973]		35,750
Foundation for Higher Education [\$9,236—1975]		3,976
Foundation for Higher Education and Development [\$250,000—1975]		50,000
Foundation for Public Legal Service	2,000	2,000
Foundation-managed project: research on mass communications [\$45,000—1975]	(12,000)	46
Research Center for the Defense of Public Interest [\$95,000—1975]		27,000
ECUADOR		
Agriculture and rural development		
Center for Research and Socio-Economic Studies [\$75,000—1976]		41,335
Social science training and research		
Ecuador, Pontifical Catholic University of	110,000	20,000
MEXICO		
Agriculture and rural development		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$30,000—1976]		15,000
Foundation-managed project: research	172,005	70,639
Ibero-American University	13,033	13,033
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	5,000	5,000
Mexico, Autonomous University of the State of	4,783	4,783
Mexico, National Autonomous University of	2,000	2,000
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies	1,000	1,000
National Polytechnic Institute	12,004	12,004
National School of Agriculture [\$185,000—1976]	6,997	93,125
Education and research		
Center for Educational Studies	7,540	7,540
Foundation-managed project: history of Francisco Marroquin linguistics project [\$25,000—1976]		21,816
National Council of Educational Advancement	4,712	4,712
National Team Association for Rural Promotion and Support	1,230	1,230
Prospectiva Universitaria	6,261	6,261
Population studies and reproductive sciences		
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases [\$64,000—1975]		8,000

*List available on request.

yields and disease-resistance of beans and cassava, two important crops in the diet of Latin Americans.

The International Potato Center (CIP) in Peru has previously received Foundation support for the training of potato specialists and outreach activities in several countries. This year funds were granted for a program to test a new method for producing disease-free potato seed and for development of a commercial seed distribution system in Colombia and Ecuador. Potatoes, the primary food crop for many poor Andean farmers, are highly susceptible to disease. CIP researchers are working on a method of propagation that makes use of cuttings from disease-free plants rather than sections of the potato itself.

Besides supporting research on improved agricultural production, the Foundation assists work in the rural social sciences aimed at identifying social, economic, and political constraints that help to keep the large majority of Latin American farmers in extreme poverty. This year continued support was provided for research awards to Mexican and Central American specialists on rural development and for the research by four Argentine agricultural economists, now in Colombia, on technological innovation and adaptation in agriculture.

Population. For fifteen years the Foundation has supported population programs in Latin America, assisting in graduate training, in the study of the relation between population growth and social and economic development, and in research on reproductive biology. During that period, opinion on the significance of population growth and family planning has changed significantly. Many countries now endorse efforts to make family-planning information and services more widely available. Within the last few years, the governments of the region's two largest countries, Mexico and Brazil, have initiated national family-planning activities. The related social problems arising from rapid rural to urban migration have also received increasing attention.

The Foundation this year assisted activities aimed at strengthening family-planning programs and assisting analysis of fertility, migration, and other population-related questions. Brazil's Civil Society for Family Welfare, a private group that operates eighty family-planning clinics, received support for research, evaluation, and information dissemination. The organization has recently been experimenting with a community-based program for distributing contraceptives.

Since 1970 the Foundation has provided support for a fellowship program that has enabled some thirty-five Brazilians to pursue doctoral studies in demography

and for a national research competition on population-related issues. This year funds were granted to help establish a Brazilian Association for Population Studies to better communications in the field and to assist graduate studies in demography at the Universities of São Paulo and Brasilia.

In the Andean region, support was continued for a Colombian program to test models for the delivery of low-cost family-planning services through existing maternal and child health services and for research and training on population matters in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador.

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Education and Social Science Research. Faced with urgent demands to provide mass education to largely illiterate populations, many African nations have been searching for approaches to education that are better adapted to current realities than the Western-style school systems inherited from the colonial past. Among the innovations being tested in Africa are vernacular education (the teaching of students in their native language, rather than a foreign tongue) and distance education (a system that combines correspondence courses, broadcasts, and occasional face-to-face instruction). The Foundation assists these efforts through support of training aimed at improving understanding of the educational process and of research that assesses the effectiveness of the new approaches.

The Tanzanian government this year was granted funds, for example, for the training of Ministry of Education staff in techniques of educational research and evaluation and for an assessment of plans to double the number of primary school teachers. One of the most innovative African states in its approach to education, Tanzania has decreed universal primary education, undertaken a massive adult literacy program, and closely tied university education to the country's manpower needs.

In West Africa, the Foundation set aside \$360,000 for graduate training of educational researchers and for studies of educational policy and assessment. Among the educational issues that will be examined through research and workshops are teacher effectiveness, the contribution of education to development and modernization, and the social and economic determinants of educational success. Funds also went for staff training and research at Zaire's Center for Interdisciplinary Research for Educational Development, which is affiliated with the National University.

During the 1960s the Foundation provided substantial support to the major African universities for the training of faculty and strengthening of academic

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Social science research and training		
Autonomous Metropolitan University	2,496	2,496
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics	22,304	22,304
Foundation-managed project: fellowships,* research [\$260,000—1975]	(38,062)	91,319
Ibero-American University	19,000	19,000
Mexico, College of [\$185,000—1976]	14,696	119,696
National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute [\$150,000—1976]		50,000
Yucatan, University of	8,000	8,000
PERU		
Agriculture and rural development		
Foundation for National Development [\$143,500—1976]	1,541	91,291
Institute of Andean Studies	12,953	11,178
Education and research		
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University [\$80,000—1975]		9,983
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships* [\$120,000—1975]		35,528
Higher School for Public Administration [\$76,000—1973]		4,011
National Council of the Peruvian University [\$75,000—1973]		3,931
Pacific, University of the	7,000	7,000
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$50,000—1975]		24,919
Peru, Government of (National Institute for Educational Research and Development) [\$108,000—1974]		36,257
San Marcos, National University of [\$115,000—1975, 1976]		21,885
Social science research and training		
Agrarian Tribunal [\$95,000—1976]		43,000
Agrarian University [\$203,000—1970, 1975]		1,710
Center for Higher Studies of Social Property	63,309	2,868
Central Reserve Bank of Peru [\$30,974—1972, 1975]	(4,646)	6,854
Foundation-managed projects: research	166,525	104,589
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$440,000—1975]	2,680	72,680
Latin American Council of Law and Development [\$5,000—1976]		2,500
National Institute of Culture	5,522	5,522
National Institute of Public Administration [\$110,000—1975]		13,727
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$427,000—1976]	5,500	213,968
VENEZUELA		
Education and research		
Eugenio Mendoza Foundation	12,500	12,500
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration [\$95,000—1975]	8,500	78,501
Venezuela, Government of	5,397	
OTHER COUNTRIES		
Social science research and training		
Bolivian Catholic University	15,000	7,500
Center for Economic Research (Uruguay)	40,000	6,000
Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay	40,000	
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [\$125,000—1976]		104,400
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES		
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships,* research and training	760,500	745,555
Latin American Studies Association [\$80,000—1975]	15,000	21,875
Marquette University	5,000	5,000
Oxford University [\$99,000—1975]		40,000
Pittsburgh, University of	10,000	
Social Science Research Council [\$494,000—1976]		317,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars [\$115,000—1976]		40,000
	6,465,107	9,676,987

* List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA		
Field office operations		
Foundation-managed projects [\$233,000—1975]	273,004	321,990
Research and information on Africa and the Middle East		
Council of Southern Universities [\$106,500—1976]	85,648	99,730
Foundation-managed project: Afro-American field research fellowships* [\$111,000—1975]	(15,600)	(2,173)
Social Science Research Council	378,106	237,000
Research, training, and conferences on Africa		
African-American Institute [\$750,000—1974]	5,000	255,000
African-American Scholars Council	24,600	24,600
African Association for Public Administration and Management	58,300	38,650
African Social Studies Programme [\$35,000—1976]		15,000
All Africa Council of Churches (Kenya)	20,000	20,000
Amherst College	13,800	12,000
Harvard University	10,000	
International African Institute [\$22,250—1974]	8,007	8,577
London, University of [\$86,900—1975, 1976]		30,000
Michigan, University of [\$200,000—1976]		49,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund	24,000	24,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund	80,925	5,925
Social Science Research Council [\$157,700—1976]	138,990	202,000
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa [\$60,000—1976]		30,000
Wisconsin, University of	67,854	29,500
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Agricultural and rural development		
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa [\$60,000—1973]		17,500
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$270,000—1976]	1,910	1,910
East African Community	7,100	135,030
East African Community	11,650	11,650
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training of agricultural scientists	151,186	92,121
Makerere University (Uganda) [\$203,500—1975]		53,339
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	25,000	18,000
National Christian Council of Kenya	41,329	21,697
Development planning and management		
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$109,336—1976]		30,900
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training	428,256	412,992
Kenya, Government of	1,250	1,250
Lesotho, Government of	5,000	5,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$953—1976]	4,850	5,803
Tanzania, Government of	22,000	22,000
United Nations Institute for Namibia	84,000	42,000
Language research and education		
Language Association of Eastern Africa [\$58,250—1975]		17,442
Social science research and training		
Foundation for Research into the Origin of Man	60,000	30,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research awards, and seminars	601,611	150,659
Northwestern University	120,000	10,000
Zambia, Government of	10,250	10,250
University development, educational planning, public education		
Addis Ababa University [\$495,000—1974]		134,151
Botswana Extension College [\$250,400—1976]		150,100
Botswana National Commission on Education	2,900	2,900
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	235,000	100,000
Museums Trustees of Kenya [\$50,000—1975]	(50,000)	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	100,000	
Tanzania, Government of	110,000	70,897
SOUTH AFRICA		
Research and publications		
South African Institute of Race Relations	38,000	38,000
Yale University	125,000	

*List available on request.

programs. This effort has now been concluded for all but a few institutions. One such is the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, where the Foundation continues to support the training of faculty at the master's and doctoral level. Tanzanians now make up 45 per cent of the faculty, as opposed to 30 per cent five years ago. The university also received funds for graduate fellowships for women, who have had limited opportunities for advanced study. The program aims at qualifying women for high-level positions in the Tanzanian government.

Political unrest in Uganda and Ethiopia has forced many teachers to flee to nearby countries. Academic appointments at other East African universities have been available to only a few of them, however, and to increase that number the Foundation provided a grant to the University of Nairobi.

Support was continued for several research awards programs for social scientists. In East Africa, funds were set aside for individual research, workshops, and training of undergraduates to promote a deeper understanding of the economic, social, and political changes taking place in the region. The Social Science Research Council in the United States received a total of \$675,821 for a variety of scholarly activities, including research by North American scholars on African and Middle Eastern affairs and conferences of African and Middle Eastern scholars. A Council of Southern Universities program to enable black American scholars to conduct field research in Africa and the Middle East also received continued support.

For twenty-five years the Foundation has supported a research awards program for Israeli scholars conducted by the Israel Foundations Trustees (IFT). Originally concerned with scientific and technological research, IFT now emphasizes studies by social scientists on such topics as integration of national minorities into Israeli society, development of human resources, politics in the Middle East, urbanization, and environmental problems. A \$300,000 grant this year continued support for the program.

Two collaborative research projects on issues of major regional significance were assisted. One, involving scholars from the University of California (Los Angeles) and from various Arab institutions, will examine the political, social, and economic ramifications of an expanded economic aid program for Egypt financed by the Arab oil states. In the other project, a team of scholars from Northwestern University and the University of Nairobi will assess the ways in which the Kenyan rural population has coped with famine, drought, and ecological stress.

Support was continued for a variety of language

development activities in the Middle East, including consulting services for a language survey in the Sudan and research in language-related learning problems.

Agricultural Development. Agriculture employs a majority of the population and is the major earner of foreign exchange in virtually all East African countries. Yet food supplies are precarious because of low crop yields, scarcity of fertilizers and other agricultural aids, the use of land for non-food crops, and periodic droughts.

The Foundation this year began an expanded program of assistance to accelerate East African agricultural development. The program is focused on training in the rural social sciences, but it also seeks to increase communication between national research programs and the international food research centers. Funds were set aside for the overseas training of faculty at the Universities of Dar es Salaam and Nairobi in agricultural economics. Both universities have depended heavily on expatriate faculty in the past. The Foundation is also supporting the training of East African agricultural scientists at the international food research centers in Nigeria, Mexico, India, Colombia, and Peru.

In West Africa, continued assistance went to Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria for research, fellowships, and development of postgraduate programs in agricultural economics and rural sociology. The university's rural research has made an important contribution to the understanding of the technological characteristics of peasant agriculture. Its village studies and its examination of government policies are aimed at devising ways in which peasant farmers might be induced to increase productivity.

Foundation assistance for research on new agricultural technologies is given mainly through two international centers that serve the Middle East and Africa—the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria and the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), which operates mainly in Lebanon, Syria, and Iran. Grants this year provided support for the operating costs of both institutions. In addition, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico assists in research and training to improve production of wheat and barley in Tunisia and Algeria.

IITA is developing farming systems that permit more intensive use of the fragile soils of the lowland tropics. It has developed a system of "zero tillage," which eliminates the need for fallow periods while at the same time reducing disease and insect problems. The newest of the international institutes, ICARDA is the world center for research on barley, lentils, and

broad beans. It will serve an ecological zone that covers most of North Africa and the Middle East, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, and part of the Sudan.

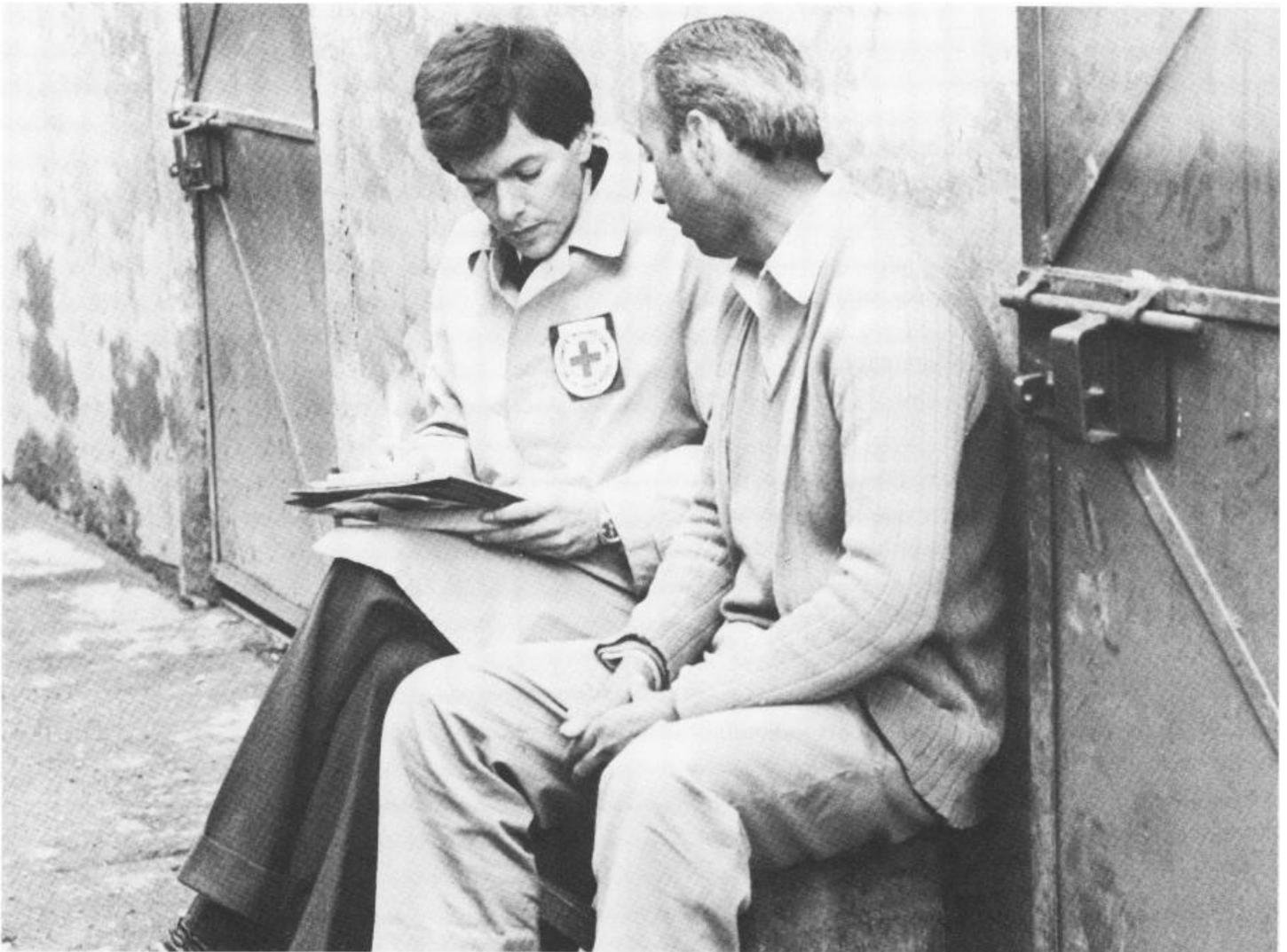
Funds were also provided to meet the final costs of the Arid Lands Development Program, a ten-year effort, now absorbed by ICARDA, to increase the production of cereal, legume, and fodder crops throughout the Middle East and North Africa, and for completion of a survey of agricultural research needs in the Sudan.

Development Planning and Management. In an effort to stimulate its stagnant economy, Egypt in the early 1970s adopted an open-door policy for foreign private investment under which bureaucratic controls over the economy were relaxed. To help Egypt implement this new approach to economic management, the Foundation for the past three years has provided funds for consultants to assist the government in analyzing and negotiating foreign investment projects. The consultants have also conducted in-service training for government personnel, organized workshops on legal and economic issues, and prepared a guide for foreign investors. The project received supplementary funding this year and will add a consultant on the legal aspects of foreign investment. A related grant went to the American University in Cairo to plan workshops for Egyptian government officials on management practices.

Additional funding was also provided for a team of consultants who have been advising the government of Botswana on economic planning, education, and agricultural and mineral resource development since 1970. In the Sudan, a grant was made to the University of Khartoum for the analysis of the country's system of customary law, which governs land tenure patterns and therefore has an important bearing on the country's plans to develop its natural resources. Funds also were set aside for consulting services to assist Bahrain and other states in the Persian Gulf region improve their administrative systems and the planning of their development programs.

For research, conferences, and other activities connected with the training of prospective public officials for Namibia (South West Africa), a grant went to the United Nations Institute for Namibia. Supported by member governments of the United Nations, including the United States, the institute last year began training Namibian students to staff the civil service in anticipation of Namibia's gaining independence from South Africa.

Population. Maternal and child health programs, through which family-planning services are also offered, have been assisted for several years in West Africa.



Human rights

International Committee of the Red Cross (Geneva)	250,000	250,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	58,750

Staff development of South Africa's black universities

Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$200,000—1976]	125,000	179,115
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WEST AFRICA

Agricultural and rural development

Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)	130,000	66,764
Benin, National University of [\$60,000—1975]		9,261
Higher National School of Agronomy (Ivory Coast) [\$90,000—1976]		24,521
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$140,000—1976]		49,012
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$100,000—1975]		25,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$180,000—1976]	522,500	693,500
Kansas State University	50,000	23,030
Pan African Institute for Development (Geneva) [\$120,000—1976]		120,000

Arts and culture

Foundation-managed project: <i>Okike, An African Journal of New Writing</i>	75,000	25,000
Ghana, University of [\$10,000—1976]		10,000

Economic and social science research and training

Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$100,000—1976]		39,579
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*List available on request.

A representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross interviews a political prisoner in Chile. The ICRC has received Foundation grants to upgrade the training of field delegates who check on the conditions of political prisoners and to develop an expanded program to monitor human rights performance in Southern Africa. A stepped-up program in human rights has been launched by the Foundation in response to the growing instances of political repression throughout the world.

This year a grant to the National University of Benin provided support for the training of health center personnel in six French-speaking West African countries in the organization and management of family health care activities at the community level. In addition, a grant to Johns Hopkins University will continue the services of consultants who have been advising the Institute of Child Health of the University of Lagos on its maternal and child health care programs.

To encourage more research by social scientists in Eastern and Southern Africa on population-related issues, the Foundation provided funds for a regional competition that will be run in conjunction with the Ford Foundation-Rockefeller Foundation population research awards program (see page 46). A grant also

went to the Population Council to station a regional representative in Jordan to advise on population research and training activities.

South Africa. Against a backdrop of mounting racial tension and uncertainty, the Foundation has assisted a limited set of activities to encourage educational opportunities for black South Africans and other minorities, protection of human rights, and research into the highly charged issues that are facing South Africa.

This year, for example, the International Committee of the Red Cross received a \$250,000 grant to set up an office in South Africa that will assess the condition of political prisoners, monitor violations of human rights, and provide relief to the innocent victims of political violence. The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, an American group, received continued support for its Southern African Project, an effort to assure that black leaders prosecuted under South Africa's security laws are represented by counsel. The committee has also initiated litigation in the United States in cases involving the importation of South African commodities and the export to South Africa of nuclear fuel.

Supplementary support was also given for a program initiated two years ago to provide graduate study opportunities abroad for junior faculty at South Africa's five black African, colored, and Indian universities. The program is aimed at improving teaching and research at these universities and at qualifying Africans for academic leadership.

POPULATION

In addition to supporting population-related activities in the poorer countries (see pages 34, 39, and 42), the Foundation assists programs throughout the world aimed at developing more effective contraceptive products and fostering scholarly research on population-related issues. Support is also given for research and training in population communications and education, for improving the management of family-planning programs, and for studies of public policy in the United States relating to fertility, health, and social welfare.

The Population Council, which has received Foundation assistance since 1954, was granted \$1.75 million for work in three main areas:

- studies of the impact of birth rates, migrations, and other demographic processes on social and economic development;
- biomedical research relating to new methods of contraception, sterilization, and abortion;
- technical assistance to less-developed countries on

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Ghana, University of [\$62,000—1975]		40,661
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$136,000—1976]	(5,982)	12,327
Nigeria, Government of [\$100,000—1975]		99,960
Educational research and training	450,000	24,833
Foundation-managed projects		(10,611)
Ghana, University of [\$14,800—1973, 1974]		90,000
Laval University [\$234,000—1976]	(56,039)	(18,565)
Nigeria, University of [\$150,000—1973]		5,480
Zaire, National University of [\$100,000—1974]		
Management training and development	(60,512)	
East Central State of Nigeria [\$75,075—1972]		5,554
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$132,000—1973]		40,671
Nigeria, Government of [\$43,000—1976]		
Nigerian Institute of Management [\$22,364—1972, 1974]		22,716
Population and maternal and child health	123,100	1,015
Benin, National University of		
Foundation-managed project: film on the Institute of Child Health (Nigeria)	45,000	11,465
Johns Hopkins University	150,000	75,000
Lagos, University of (Nigeria) [\$108,000—1976]		52,853
Yaounde, University of (Cameroon) [\$140,000—1975]		50,000
Regional fellowships in development planning and management, agriculture, and education*	85,000	106,749
Foundation-managed project [\$200,000—1976]		
Training and consultants in public administration, management, economic planning, education, agriculture, population, and maternal and child health	100,000	484,971
Foundation-managed projects [\$517,000—1976]		
NORTH AFRICA		
Agricultural training and research		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and travel and research awards [\$140,000—1975]	(20,700)	22,385
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$762,800—1976]		248,998
National Institute of Agronomy of Tunisia	20,700	6,913
Training and research in social sciences, languages, and management		
Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages (Tunisia) [\$80,000—1976]	4,000	44,000
Center for Economic and Social Studies and Research (Tunisia) [\$2,000—1976]		1,703
Foundation-managed projects: research awards, conferences, consultants [\$140,000—1975]	151	(13,264)
MIDDLE EAST		
Agricultural and rural development		
Egypt, Government of	93,456	46,166
Egyptian Family Planning Association	12,000	11,520
Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants [\$235,000—1976]	77,255	292,059
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Egypt)	7,500	7,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [\$70,000—1976]	50,000	55,000
Stanford University [\$150,000—1976]		62,500
Sudan, Government of	99,845	99,845
Development planning and management		
American University in Cairo (Egypt)	126,739	51,666
Egypt, Government of [\$120,000—1974]	7,620	53,120
Harvard University	28,250	4,000
Khartoum, University of	135,000	57,543
Sudan, Government of	10,700	10,600
Education and research		
Aleppo, University of (Syria) [\$300,000—1966]	1,590	141,590
American Community School (Lebanon)	25,000	25,000
American University in Cairo	26,000	26,000
American University of Beirut [\$100,000—1976]	299	50,299
Birzeit University [\$75,000—1976]		37,500

* List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Cairo, University of [\$125,000—1973]		35,000
Egypt, Government of	1,314	
Institute of Aquatic Resources (Egypt) [\$218,000—1965]	(9,705)	3,636
Institute of Land Reclamation (Egypt)	566	566
Jordan, University of [\$65,000—1976]		25,000
Lebanese University [\$244,000—1969]		19,000
Language training and research		
Ain Shams University (Egypt)	15,193	15,193
Alexandria University [\$29,000—1976]	2,911	30,324
American University in Cairo	15,025	15,025
Center for Educational Research and Development (Lebanon) [\$120,000—1974]		(28,425)
Jordan, University of	18,500	18,500
Khartoum, University of [\$34,000—1975, 1976]	2,500	13,000
Population research and training		
Egypt, Government of [\$28,750—1975, 1976]		16,461
Population Council	68,644	18,869
Science and mathematics education		
Ain Shams University (Egypt) [\$5,960—1976]		4,960
American Research Center in Egypt	5,000	5,000
Jordan, Government of [\$172,000—1972]	(139)	6,501
Social science research		
Al-Azhar University (Egypt) [\$30,000—1976]		15,000
American University in Cairo	20,000	20,000
Egypt, Government of [\$92,000—1973]	10,000	15,427
Israel Foundations Trustees	300,000	227,500
Yemen, Government of [\$92,000—1974]		15,418
Training, research, and conferences on the Middle East		
American University in Cairo	16,800	12,300
California, University of (Los Angeles)	188,750	
Chicago, University of [\$360,000—1974]		45,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training in agriculture, education, language, economic planning, population, management, social science [\$380,000—1976]	431,790	758,216
Khartoum, University of	15,000	7,000
Middle East Studies Association [\$201,000—1973]		18,000
Princeton University [\$122,500—1975]		15,000
Social Science Research Council	158,725	148,050
TURKEY		
Education		
Bosphorus University [\$143,000—1973]		36,000
Middle East Technical University [\$168,000—1969]		5,000
Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey [\$230,000—1972]		120,000
Management development		
Economic Development Foundation [\$57,000—1975]		5,000
Foundation for Management Education [\$150,000—1975]		12,500
Social science research		
Bosphorus University [\$66,800—1974]		12,950
Foundation-managed project [\$56,500—1973]		3,431
	7,358,272	8,688,046
POPULATION		
Population Council		
Research and technical assistance	1,750,000	1,750,000
REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING		
Albany Medical College [\$112,000—1976]		62,257
Assiut University (Cairo)	102,000	
Birmingham, University of [\$232,375—1974]		148,392
Brussels, Free University of [\$367,800—1972]		20,048
California, University of (Los Angeles)	100,032	45,192
Cambridge, University of	45,000	36,337
Case Western Reserve University [\$313,300—1972]	(18)	49,857

setting up family-planning and population studies programs.

Contraceptive Development. Twenty-four medical schools and research institutions, mainly in North America and Europe, received grants totaling about \$1.6 million for research and training in the reproductive sciences relevant to contraceptive development. Recipients were selected by an international advisory committee from among fifty-three applicants. A number of the projects reflect the growing interest of reproductive scientists in developing new drugs for male fertility control. Other studies deal with the safety of oral contraceptives, immunological methods for interfering with embryo implantation, and the development of a female contraceptive vaccine.

A \$750,000 grant continued support for the International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR), organized by the Population Council in 1971 to identify and test new approaches to fertility control. Working through scientific groups around the world, ICCR is sponsoring studies of the possible side effects of the copper-releasing intrauterine device, an important new contraceptive for women, and of the effectiveness of the contraceptive vaccine, an intravaginal contraceptive ring, and drugs for men that suppress sperm formation. It has also licensed private manufacturers to produce certain contraceptives at low cost for publicly supported family-planning programs in return for rights to sales in the private sector.

The Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), which also received supplementary support, seeks to promote fertility regulation by modifying contraceptive products to make them more acceptable to people of varying cultural and socioeconomic characteristics. Among the projects it has initiated are a pilot facility in Mexico for the manufacture of drug-releasing vaginal contraceptive devices; the testing of a new intravaginal contraceptive sponge in India, Mexico, and Egypt; a simple surgical device for vasectomies, and the design of materials to instruct illiterates in the correct use of oral contraceptives.

Additional funds were provided for activities to follow up a major review of the state of reproductive and contraceptive knowledge commissioned by the Foundation in 1973. Two volumes have been published,* and additional work will be undertaken to provide more current information on the field's funding levels, personnel, institutional resources, and research

**Reproduction and Human Welfare: A Challenge to Research*, and *Frontiers in Reproduction and Fertility Control*, a collection of forty-one scientific essays, Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1976.

emphasis. Studies on the need for additional reproductive scientists will also be undertaken.

Population Studies, Communications, and Program Management. For research and dissemination of information on public policy in the United States relating to population, fertility, and abortion, the Foundation granted \$1 million to the Alan Guttmacher Institute, which is affiliated with the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. The institute seeks to insure that all segments of the population, particularly the disadvantaged, have knowledge of and access to means of regulating fertility. It also interprets research in the social, medical, and biological sciences and relates it to public policy. A series of studies are planned dealing with the availability of fertility control services for teenagers, the extent to which the nation's schools provide education about sex and reproduction, and the impact of contraceptive and abortion services on teenage pregnancy and illegitimacy rates.

A grant of \$360,000 went to the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center, one of the leading centers in the study of population dynamics in developing countries. Supported by the Foundation since 1964, the center has trained many of the world's prominent demographers and social scientists concerned with population. Its research has focused on the impact of population policies in several Asian countries, notably Taiwan, and it has developed a method for isolating the effect of the family-planning program in Taiwan on population change from such contributory factors as rising levels of income and education.

A seventh round of research awards on issues relevant to population policy was funded. Jointly sponsored with the Rockefeller Foundation, the program awarded thirty-one grants for scholarly research in the most recent competition, fourteen of them to investigators in less-developed countries. Among the research topics are the effects of family-planning practice on health in rural Korea, the causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in Colombia, and the relation of employment to fertility behavior in married Filipino women.

Support was continued for the International Committee on the Management of Population Programs (ICOMP) and for advisory services in population communications and program management. ICOMP is an association of managers of population programs and leaders of management training institutes in developing countries. It seeks to improve the efficiency of family-planning services through training, research, and other activities. In population communications the Foundation has made grants to assist the training

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan) [\$67,000—1976]		23,240
Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer (Israel) [\$305,000—1972]		15,895
Chicago, University of [\$510,195—1974]		45,944
Chile, University of	100,500	17,625
Edinburgh, University of [\$651,000—1972, 1976]		648,078
Emory University [\$400,000—1972]		57,136
Foundation-managed project: consultants	244,968	106,130
Foundation-managed project: Mexican Institute of Social Security [\$85,000—1976]		35,742
Foundation-managed project: Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) [\$90,000—1976]	37,000	54,662
Georgia, University of [\$198,000—1976]		99,000
Goteborg, University of (Sweden) [\$40,000—1976]		17,000
Gunma University (Japan) [\$200,000—1974]		29,400
Harvard University [\$825,000—1972]		277,375
Hawaii, University of [\$425,000—1971]		22,663
Helsinki, University of [\$561,000—1976]		162,050
Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine [\$750,000—1975]		166,429
Illinois, University of [\$90,000—1975]		21,808
Institute of International Education [\$125,000—1972]		(31,174)
International Andrological Committee (Spain) [\$10,000—1976]		10,000
Johns Hopkins University	14,000	
Kansas, University of [\$75,000—1976]		15,189
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$450,000—1975]		90,000
Kyoto University [\$128,000—1974]		17,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium)	105,000	26,289
Lund, University of (Sweden) [\$502,859—1973, 1976]		214,571
Maryland, University of [\$180,000—1976]		75,000
Mayo Clinic	40,000	
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research	77,261	
Mexico, National Autonomous University of [\$65,600—1976]		16,400
Miami, University of [\$502,920—1973]		234,920
Michigan, University of	120,000	22,500
Milan, University of [\$105,300—1976]		32,900
Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York) [\$106,000—1974]	73,484	146,537
National Institute of Agronomic Research (Paris)	74,000	
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France)	130,500	
Newcastle, University of (Australia) [\$105,000—1976]		42,350
New York University	13,500	
Northern Illinois University [\$119,000—1976]		36,015
Ohio State University [\$114,900—1975]		27,950
Oulu, University of (Finland) [\$226,000—1976]		72,357
Paris South, University of	64,000	
Pennsylvania, University of [\$192,500—1976]		169,980
Pittsburgh, University of	136,000	41,589
Population Council [\$750,000—1976]	830,500	1,462,433
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1974]		118,116
Queensland, University of (Australia) [\$126,773—1976]		29,800
Roma, University of	30,000	22,500
School of Medicine (Lodz, Poland)	12,000	
Strathclyde, University of (Scotland) [\$211,650—1974]		48,000
Tampere, University of (Finland) [\$170,000—1976]		40,700
Temple University	9,967	9,967
Tennessee, University of	70,427	
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$112,500—1976]		40,000
Texas, University of (Dallas) [\$70,000—1976]		34,522
Texas, University of (Houston) [\$232,040—1974]		170,610
Tokyo, University of [\$420,000—1974]		61,250
Toronto, University of	40,000	7,705
Trondheim, University of	46,000	
Turku, University of (Finland) [\$69,000—1976]		25,515
Uppsala, University of (Sweden) [\$80,000—1976]		60,000
Washington University [\$120,000—1976]	(140)	38,418
Washington, University of [\$223,725—1973]		63,633
Western Ontario, University of [\$250,000—1971]		33,801
Wisconsin, University of [\$150,000—1975]		111,878
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology [\$238,000—1974]		76,200
Yale University	133,000	7,918
Zagreb, University of (Yugoslavia) [\$102,280—1976]		34,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
POPULATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		
Consultants and conferences		
Foundation-managed projects	485,328	306,984
International program development		
Harvard University [\$100,000—1974]		14,400
International Committee on the Management of Population Programs	225,000	100,000
World Education	14,098	6,000
POPULATION RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION		
Alan Guttmacher Institute	1,000,000	
Battelle Memorial Institute	193,000	31,691
Brown University [\$273,800—1976]		79,729
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Hawaii) [\$37,425—1976]		27,202
Chicago, University of [\$109,300—1976]		47,856
Costa Rican Demographic Association	5,059	5,059
Duke University [\$200,000—1974]		40,000
Florida State University	24,000	8,000
Foundation-managed project: research awards to social scientists*	300,000	261,328
Harvard University [\$30,815—1976]	1,830	32,645
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics [\$75,000—1976]		30,000
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population	25,000	25,000
Johns Hopkins University	13,640	
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$200,000—1974]		43,697
Mexico, College of [\$50,000—1976]		20,000
Michigan, University of [\$400,000—1975]	360,000	430,467
North Carolina, University of [\$516,170—1975, 1976]		355,274
Pennsylvania, University of [\$200,000—1973]		29,523
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland	24,000	14,940
Planned Parenthood Federation of America [\$1,000,000—1974]		336,789
Population Council [\$100,000—1975]		42,000
Population Reference Bureau	60,000	20,000
Princeton University [\$75,000—1976]	35,000	97,651
Transnational Family Research Institute [\$80,000—1974]	(60,000)	
	7,104,936	10,075,834
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES		
Development research, training, and information		
Arizona, University of	8,000	8,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$5,000—1976]		5,000
Boston University [\$210,000—1976]		105,000
Cornell University [\$150,000—1972]		80,000
Foundation-managed project: review of public management in developing countries [\$80,000—1973]		1,016
Harvard University [\$80,000—1973]		35,000
International Executive Service Corps	67,000	
International Food Policy Research Institute [\$141,515—1976]	230,000	265,000
Michigan, University of [\$187,000—1974]		32,600
Overseas Development Council	218,250	173,000
Stanford University [\$75,000—1972]		3,001
Sussex, University of (England) [\$80,000—1972]		5,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$60,000—1975]		16,416
Foundation-managed projects		
Small program actions	25,500	
International educational development		
American Council for the United Nations University	25,000	25,000
American Council on Education	156,306	86,055
Chicago, University of [\$200,000—1974]		116,390
Foundation-managed project: educational policy development studies	116,280	96,152
Institute of International Education	29,000	14,580
International Council for Educational Development [\$400,000—1976]		120,000

* List available on request.

of communications personnel, to promote in-school population education, and to prepare family-planning publications and other materials.

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The Foundation also supports activities, mainly in the more advanced countries, that relate to problems of nutrition, education, and development in poor countries. This year, for example, a grant of \$230,000 continued support for the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, D.C., which was established in 1975 to help identify opportunities for increasing world food production. IFPRI publishes an objective annual review of world food production and requirements and undertakes studies on such topics as water development policies, the need for investment to close the food gap in poor countries, world agricultural trade, and factors limiting the ability of developing countries to import food.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization received a grant for support of the International Educational Reporting Service (IERS), a Geneva-based organization that provides information to educators in less-developed countries on educational innovations. IERS publishes a bimonthly newsletter, case studies of successful educational experiments, and a bibliographic guide to educational literature. The American Council on Education also received continued support for its International Education Project, which seeks to inform the development of public policy regarding the American academic community's international activities, such as area studies and scholarly exchanges.

Funds were set aside for the continued development of programs dealing with the needs and aspirations of women in poor countries. The Foundation's overseas offices are assisting several projects aimed at enhancing women's participation in the social and economic development of their countries (see pages 32 and 41). In addition, research has been supported on such topics as women's access to education, sex role socialization, and women's opportunities for supplementing family income.

Support was continued for the research, publications, and conference programs of the Overseas Development Council, an important source of information in the United States on the problems of the poorer countries and their relation to the industrialized world. The International Executive Service Corps received a grant for a study of its experience in transferring managerial and technical skills to business enterprises in less-developed countries by sending experienced American executives on short-term consulting assignments.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS

Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom. Instances of political repression and curbs on expression of ideas have been multiplying throughout the world. In response, the Foundation has supported research and made grants to nongovernmental organizations active in the field of human rights. Grants were made to three such groups this year. Support went as well to organizations that assist scholars and intellectuals whose work has been disrupted by political events in their countries.

The American Association for the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva received a grant of \$155,000 for activities to promote improved international standards of justice. The commission, whose membership includes judges, lawyers, and legal scholars, publishes studies on violations of rights in specific countries and a semi-annual review on the rule of law and human rights, sends observers to major political trials, and consults with international organizations on proposals for improved protection of human rights.

The American Society of International Law received support for panels that are analyzing steps that might be taken to implement various international human rights covenants, including those adopted by the United Nations and the Helsinki accords dealing with rights to travel and the free flow of information between East and West.

A supplementary grant went to the Minority Rights Group, a London-based organization that publishes journalistic reports on abuses suffered by ethnic, religious, and cultural minorities throughout the world. Supplementary funds were also granted to the International Association for Cultural Freedom in Paris for assistance to refugee scholars and intellectuals and for programs in defense of intellectual freedom, and to the American Council for Emigres in the Professions, which helps Soviet refugee scholars and intellectuals find employment in this country. The Chekhov Publishing Corporation received a grant for publication, through its subsidiary Khronika Press, of materials dealing with human rights in the Soviet Union.

International Security and Arms Control. For more than twenty years the Foundation has been engaged in efforts to promote world peace through better understanding of ways to resolve conflict without resort to military force. Funds have supported scholarly research and training to increase the depth of public analysis of arms control, international security issues, and alternative approaches to domestic defense policy.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	145,000	
Linguistic and foreign-language research and teaching		
Linguistic Society of America [\$200,000—1975]		25,000
Women's rights and opportunities		
Chicago, University of	4,000	4,000
Foundation-managed projects: development of women's programs	153,500	107,566
	1,177,836	1,323,776
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS		
American studies seminars and fellowships		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$1,000,000—1975]		600,500
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies [\$120,000—1976]		80,000
Arms control and international security research, training, and seminars		
Aberdeen, University of [\$25,000—1976]		13,000
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	6,000	6,000
American University [\$21,720—1976]		21,720
Arms Control Association	35,000	35,000
Australian National University [\$225,000—1975]		45,000
Brookings Institution	225,000	154,875
California Institute of Technology [\$200,000—1974]		158,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$250,000—1975]		66,000
California, University of (San Diego) [\$115,084—1975]		6,000
Chicago, University of [\$184,800—1973]		30,000
Columbia University [\$60,000—1975]		38,200
Cornell University [\$400,000—1973]		38,689
Harvard University [\$1,815,000—1978]	4,000,000	5,466,338
Indiana University [\$125,000—1975]		17,887
International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) [\$650,000—1976]		148,004
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	196,500	
North Carolina, University of [\$40,000—1976]		26,666
Pittsburgh, University of [\$155,000—1975, 1976]		70,432
Stanford University [\$500,000—1974]		226,984
Tel Aviv University [\$35,000—1975]		17,500
Toronto, University of [\$48,000—1976]		32,248
Foundation-managed projects		
Small program actions	41,688	
Human rights and intellectual freedom		
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists	155,000	60,000
American Council for Emigres in the Professions [\$200,000—1974]	56,600	91,600
Chekhov Publishing Corporation	45,000	22,500
Foundation-managed project: research and analysis [\$92,500—1976]	(24,500)	53,765
International Association for Cultural Freedom (Paris)	313,500	241,500
International Committee of the Red Cross (Geneva) [\$185,000—1976]		100,000
Maryland, University of	43,000	
Minnesota, University of [\$120,000—1976]		60,000
Minority Rights Group (London)	75,000	37,500
Randolph A. Philip, Educational Fund	10,000	10,000
Survival International: Primitive Peoples Fund (London)	4,500	4,500
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (London) [\$120,000—1976]		35,200
International economics research and conferences		
Brookings Institution [\$150,000—1976]		71,200
Brussels, Free University of	40,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	30,000	
Chicago, University of [\$4,510—1976]		4,510
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$41,500—1975]		22,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Economic Institute of Paris [\$15,000—1976]	(2,521)	12,479
Foundation-managed project: research awards,* and consultants [\$402,000—1976]	14,360	151,036
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	5,800	5,800
Illinois, University of [\$88,900—1975]		22,324
Institute for the Future	22,000	
International Economic Association (Paris) [\$275,000—1973]		30,000
International Seminar in Public Economics [\$15,000—1976]		5,000
London School of Economics and Political Science	8,100	
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium)	57,300	25,000
Michigan State University	8,500	8,500
Minnesota, University of [\$50,000—1975]		50,000
National Bureau of Economic Research	129,904	50,000
New York University [\$45,720—1976]		45,720
Nottingham, University of	47,500	21,000
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris)	75,000	25,000
Overseas Development Council [\$70,000—1976]		35,000
Pennsylvania, University of	59,250	59,250
Princeton University	51,740	23,140
Royal Institute of International Affairs (London)	55,400	55,400
Tel Aviv University [\$42,300—1975]		21,150
Trade Policy Research Centre (London) [\$248,500—1976]		161,050
Warwick, University of (England) [\$37,200—1975]		5,735
Western Ontario, University of	75,000	66,000
Wisconsin, University of	20,196	5,400
International law and legal studies		
American Society of International Law	176,000	35,000
International Legal Center [\$650,000—1975]		325,000
McGill University [\$140,000—1972]		25,000
International relations and foreign policy: research and communications		
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (Paris) [\$250,000—1974]		18,750
British International Studies Association [\$10,000—1976]		4,000
Chicago, University of [\$20,191—1976]		20,191
Council on Foreign Relations [\$400,000—1974]		185,000
Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	180,000	
Georgetown University	25,000	25,000
International Institute of Communications (London) [\$500,000—1976]		296,500
International Press Institute (Zurich) [\$150,000—1967]		41,600
Interreligious Peace Colloquium (Washington, D.C.)	75,000	40,000
Michigan, University of [\$60,800—1975]		34,300
National Endowment for the Humanities	70,000	70,000
Trilateral Commission (New York)	120,000	50,000
United Nations Association of the U.S.A.	45,000	45,000
International studies programs, research, and conferences		
Denver, University of [\$100,000—1972]		7,500
Foundation-managed project: review of international studies [\$95,000—1974]		21,070
Harvard University [\$150,000—1973]		19,693
International Social Science Council (Paris)	7,000	7,000
Yale University [\$300,000—1974]		240,000
Zagreb, University of (Yugoslavia) [\$30,000—1976]		2,000
Problems common to industrial societies		
California, University of (Davis) [\$180,000—1974]		19,000
Clark University [\$100,000—1974]		30,720
Columbia University [\$100,000—1974]		50,000
Council for International Urban Liaison	25,000	25,000
European University Institute (Florence) [\$50,000—1976]		34,000
Florida, University of [\$50,000—1973]		25,000
Louisiana State University [\$100,000—1974]		49,719
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$80,000—1975]		27,500
McGill University	80,000	30,625
Montreal, University of [\$50,000—1973]		10,000
New School for Social Research [\$75,000—1974]		5,000

*List available on request.

This year a grant of \$4 million to Harvard University provided a permanent endowment for the Center for Science and International Affairs, a key scholarly institution in the arms control field. The center has trained many of the academic specialists in the field and conducted research on such subjects as the U.S.-Soviet strategic weapons balance, U.S. weapons and defense policies, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The center has also provided short-term training for journalists who write on defense issues and publishes *International Security*, a leading journal in the field.

The Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which also received supplementary funding, conducts an allied research and training program. MIT provides training at the master's degree level in arms control and defense studies for students who later go to work for government or private defense-related research institutes. MIT research has focused on the future of the international nuclear energy industry, alternative sources of energy, Canadian-American energy policy, nuclear reactor safety, and the arms control implications of recombinant DNA research.

The Brookings Institution received a \$225,000 grant for a research program entitled "Prospects for Conflict and Threats to International Security by the Year 2000." The project will examine the possibility of nuclear war, areas of possible regional conflict, East-West relations, and the implications of threats to security for U.S. military forces.

International Economic Research. Disturbances in the world economy, including rising oil and commodity prices, worldwide recession, and the continued maldistribution of wealth between rich and poor nations, have highlighted the need for more sharply focused research to help policy makers deal effectively with these problems. The Foundation initiated a special program for such research in 1974, and this year grants were awarded for eight projects. The studies will deal with topics ranging from techniques for testing the efficiency of foreign exchange markets to the impact of multilateral textile agreements on national development.

Grants also went to the National Bureau of Economic Research for completion of a major study by economists Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz of changes in the money supply over the last century in the United States and Great Britain and their effect on income, prices, and interest rates, and to Princeton University and the University of Pennsylvania for conferences on the current system of flexible currency exchange rates and on stabilizing world commodity markets.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and

Development received a grant to support participation from the less-developed countries in a research project dealing with future growth of the advanced industrial countries in relation to the Third World. Funds also went to the Interreligious Peace Colloquium for meetings and other activities aimed at developing a consensus among the world's five major religious faiths on promoting a more equitable world economic system.

European and Canadian Affairs. One of the most searing conflicts in recent years is the state of virtual civil war existing in Northern Ireland. To help Irish scholars contribute insights into the nature of this conflict, the Foundation in 1973 provided funds, through Queen's University in Belfast, to a committee of scholars from both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. A \$150,000 supplementary grant was made this year for individual and joint research on Irish political, economic, and social problems, as well as for fellowships to enable younger teachers to study abroad. The committee has surveyed public attitudes about the conflict and their implications for public policy.

Preliminary funds were made available for the first of a series of meetings of European governmental and academic leaders to discuss the possible formation of an independent, nongovernmental institute that would conduct research on European public policy issues.

Indiana University received a terminal grant for research and teaching centered around contemporary problems of Eastern Europe and East-West economic and political relations. One of the major East European study centers in this country, Indiana will conduct research seminars on Eastern Europe's evolving relations with the West, the transfer of technology between East and West, and East European relations with the Soviet Union.

For research on the French-speaking Cajuns of Louisiana, a group whose ancestors were expelled from Acadia (now Nova Scotia) during the eighteenth century, a grant went to McGill University in Canada. Researchers are tracing the group's linguistic, racial, economic, and cultural evolution in the United States and its relations with French-speaking peoples in Canada and Europe.

A terminal grant of \$120,000 went to the Trilateral Commission, a group of some 200 business and professional leaders from the United States, Western Europe, and Japan that was formed in 1973 to examine major world problems. A supplement was also granted for support of a Council on Foreign Relations fellowship program that enables young faculty members and government officials to spend a year in research and writing on international issues.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rutgers University [\$145,500—1973]		41,627
Vera Institute of Justice	100,000	40,000
Western Ontario, University of [\$147,000—1974]		6,645
Zurich, University of [\$90,000—1976]		45,000
	6,782,817	10,950,442
EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS		
Canadian affairs		
Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia) [\$225,000—1972]		35,398
McGill University [\$100,000—1973]		40,000
National Planning Association [\$75,000—1975]		18,750
Parliamentary Centre for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade [\$80,000—1974]		20,000
East European and Soviet studies		
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies [\$149,600—1974, 1976]	5,000	78,648
American Council of Learned Societies [\$450,000—1976]		91,174
Bowling Green State University (Ohio) [\$30,000—1976]		10,000
Center for the Study of Religion and Communism (England) [\$30,000—1975]		15,000
Columbia University	15,000	15,000
Florida State University [\$20,000—1975]		6,667
Glasgow, University of [\$70,000—1972]		19,000
Harvard University [\$45,000—1975]	14,977	39,977
Illinois, University of [\$85,000—1975]		55,000
Indiana University	110,000	
International Social Science Council (Paris) [\$50,000—1975]		13,542
Iowa, State University of [\$35,000—1975]	1,300	17,025
Massachusetts, University of [\$60,000—1975]		34,050
Paris III, University of [\$30,000—1975]		10,700
Pennsylvania, University of [\$35,000—1975]		11,800
Stanford University [\$50,000—1975]		27,000
Stockholm, University of [\$30,000—1975]		15,000
Washington, University of [\$60,000—1975]		51,668
East/West fellowships, scholarly exchanges, and conferences		
American Council of Learned Societies (International Research and Exchanges Board) [\$660,000—1976]		360,000
College of Europe (Belgium)	27,000	
Council on Foreign Relations	6,513	6,513
Council on International Educational Exchange [\$100,000—1975]		23,703
National Endowment for the Humanities (International Research and Exchanges Board) [\$1,000,000—1976]		800,000
New York, City University of [\$10,200—1976]		10,200
Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships for young scholars from Southern Europe* [\$600,000—1976]		160,658
Granada, University of (Spain) [\$65,000—1976]	5,500	31,000
Institute for Training and Research on Social Problems of Development (Italy) [\$50,000—1976]		25,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome) [\$150,000—1973]		25,000
West European studies		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	40,000	40,000
Belfast, Queen's University of	150,000	54,856
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$33,300—1973]		22,200
Columbia University [\$100,000—1976]	601	68,401
Hansard Society (London) [\$150,000—1974]		22,000
Interuniversity Centre for European Studies (Montreal) [\$40,000—1976]		13,500
Social Science Research Council [\$495,000—1976]		106,000
	375,891	2,394,430
Total International Division	\$43,215,568	\$56,055,596

*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1977. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1977 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1977 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
GRADUATE TRAINING		
Graduate centers		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1976]	(\$12)	\$90,338
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$200,000—1976]		189,495
Duke University [\$100,000—1976]		40,000
Michigan, University of [\$250,000—1973]	100,000	134,667
Rand Corporation [\$100,000—1976]		37,500
Stanford University [\$100,000—1976]		42,000
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$100,000—1976]		40,000
Teaching materials		
Boston University	15,000	15,000
Duke University and the Rand Corporation [\$150,000—1976]		46,074
CENTERS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS AND CONSULTATION		
Brookings Institution		
"Setting National Priorities" series	200,000	84,000
Howard University		
Research program of the Joint Center for Political Studies [\$90,500—1975]		45,250
National Academy of Sciences		
Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences [\$200,000—1975]		30,000
Public interest research and consultation		
National Association of Accountants for the Public Interest	150,000	76,250
Public Interest Economics Foundation	100,000	87,726
SUBJECTS OF CONTINUING INTEREST		
Duke University		
Analyses of policies for controlling distribution of hand guns	76,000	
Economics and public finances		
Brookings Institution [\$336,400—1973]		40,453
Center for Economic Studies (Palo Alto, Calif.)	50,000	50,000
National Committee for Full Employment	45,000	45,000
Tax Analysts and Advocates [\$70,000—1976]		45,000
Foundation-managed project		
Book on corporations and the development of environmental policy	40,350	40,350
Harvard University		
The family in contemporary society Consensus and disagreement in America [\$60,000—1976]	38,000	19,000
The military and higher education	38,000	26,950
National Academy of Sciences		
Forum on research with recombinant DNA	10,000	10,000
Notre Dame, University of		
Study of Vietnam-era military offenders [\$225,000—1976]		52,500
Policy issues affecting blacks		
Atlanta University Center (for "Black Economic Review")	24,000	6,000
Black Economic Research Center [\$275,000—1975]	(55,003)	32,747
Policy issues affecting women		
Brookings Institution [\$25,000—1976]		25,000
Urban Institute [\$300,000—1975]		78,293

Public Policy and Social Organization

For the past five years the Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization has supported advanced professional training for public service, analyses of broad public policies and of specific contemporary problems, studies of important social institutions, and inquiries into the social and philosophical values underpinning public policies and programs. The committee is composed of fourteen men and women drawn from the Foundation's other divisions and offices. It works primarily in fields not touched by the Foundation's regular programs and occasionally joins with them in supporting projects of common interest.

GRADUATE TRAINING

Eight graduate centers for public policy training supported since 1973 (see list opposite), received a second round of grants in 1976 and 1977. All the centers offer programs that combine studies of the social sciences, management techniques, and quantitative analysis. Although most offer doctorates, primary emphasis is placed on two-year master's programs. Students may also study for two degrees, one in public policy and another in a field such as law, public health, or urban planning. The joint degree programs require a third year of study. Demand for graduates has been heavy. The majority are now working for state and federal agencies, and others for private firms that do research and analysis for government.

Texts and reference works used by traditional public administration schools have proved unsatisfactory for these newer centers, and Boston University was granted \$15,000 this year to investigate the possibility of establishing a national clearinghouse for more appropriate public service educational materials, especially case studies.

STUDIES OF POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The committee this year supported studies of various aspects of the American economy. Under a grant to the National Committee for Full Employment, a group of younger economists is investigating the persistent coincidence of high unemployment and high inflation. They aim to construct an economic theory adequate to explain this recent phenomenon. The Center for Economic Studies in Palo Alto, California, received funds to examine the possible effects on unemployment of several radical economic reforms, ranging from the nationalization of basic industries to increased worker



The Foundation has a continuing interest in helping to illuminate public policy issues arising from the discoveries of science. Here, at a forum organized by the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C., scientists, government officials, and the public discuss the regulation and potential risks and benefits of research with recombinant DNA.

ownership of business. The Brookings Institution was granted \$200,000 to continue its annual comprehensive analyses of the American economy. Titled "Setting National Priorities," these studies consider the long-range implications of government priorities as reflected in the President's annual budget proposals for defense, welfare, health care, and employment.

Many people believe that the ready availability of cheap handguns—the "Saturday Night Special"—contributes to high crime rates in the United States. Yet public discussion of restrictions on bearing arms is characterized by more heat than light. To provide unbiased information needed to make sound decisions on the regulation of handguns, the Foundation granted \$76,000 for a statistical examination of the facts. A team of two economists, from Duke University and Harvard, and a policy analyst from the U.S. Department of Justice will seek to determine the relations between patterns of state and local enforcement of gun laws, gun availability, and crime.

Surveys suggest that one of the primary motives for enlistment in the military's All Volunteer Force is a desire to obtain further education. However, both educators and military officials are dissatisfied with the nature and quality of higher education currently available to military personnel on and off base. Under a grant to Harvard University, Professor Stephen K. Bailey of the Graduate School of Education is making a preliminary study of present inadequacies and will suggest long-range policy alternatives to help the armed forces and colleges and universities work out more satisfactory programs.

Although the Presidency has come under close scrutiny in recent decades, a Foundation-supported study of the

literature in the field reports that most of the research has made insufficient use of primary materials and has neglected recurring problems and processes that cut across several administrations.* To prepare for support of comprehensive studies of the Presidency, the Foundation this year made three small grants. Vanderbilt University and the University of Illinois received funds to study the Council of Economic Advisors under various Presidents, and a grant to Wesleyan University supported a conference on the scholarly resources of the John F. Kennedy Library.

Citizens have become increasingly aware that in order to have a say in shaping public policy they need the advice and assistance of a range of specialists. The Foundation has assisted several public interest law firms (see pp. 17 and 21), and this year renewed support for public interest groups in two other professions: the National Association of Accountants for the Public Interest and the Public Interest Economics Foundation. Both have marshalled the services of hundreds of volunteer professionals to help community groups unravel the complexities of government policies and programs.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES

The first year of a far-ranging inquiry into major issues confronting the United States as it enters its third century was supported through a grant to the University

**Studying the Presidency: Results, Needs and Resources. A Report to the Ford Foundation, by Hugh Hecl. 60 pp. \$2.95. Available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.*

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Problems of the aging		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences [\$82,000—1976]		30,736
Brookings Institution [\$75,000—1976]		18,600
The Presidency		
Foundation-managed project: development of Presidential studies program	36,000	192
Illinois, University of	5,000	5,000
Vanderbilt University	6,000	6,000
Wesleyan University	3,000	
SPECIAL INQUIRIES		
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Study of major influences on American politics and policies	92,243	92,243
Cheswick Center (Massachusetts)		
Planning of a center to strengthen nonprofit institutions	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project		
Program development and small-grant actions	243,490	237,268
Graduate Theological Union		
Conference on new religious movements in the United States	19,260	19,260
Harvard University		
Research on basic legal concepts [\$555,000—1973]		69,513
Institute for the Study of Civic Values		
Adult education curriculum [\$60,000—1976]		31,500
Institute of International Law and Economic Development		
Rights of citizens and nationals in U.S. territories [\$41,000—1976]		21,000
Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences		
Research on ethical issues arising from scientific advances [\$195,700—1976]		85,000
Study of ethics in public policy curricula	14,200	14,200
National Commission on Confidentiality of Health Records		
Study of laws on privacy of health records	24,500	24,500
Royamont Center for a Science of Man (France)		
Research on the human race	40,000	40,000
Vanderbilt University		
Research on non-violent Mexican communities [\$60,000—1976]		26,340
Yale University		
Practical uses of social sciences	24,550	24,550
Total, Public Policy and Social Organization	\$1,364,578	\$2,237,268
GRANTS AND PROJECTS — GENERAL		
Reductions and refunds		
Miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and payments of \$100 or less from grants made under various programs in past years	(326,428)	(242,953)
Coordinating committee on women's programs		
Foundation-managed project	80,000	48,330

*List available on request.

of California (Berkeley). The sociologist and historian Franz Schurmann and a group of other scholars and graduate students are conducting research and holding seminars on such topics as the future of American cities, the rights of minorities, the role of large corporations in determining governmental policies, and the relation of these issues to American foreign policy.

Because computers have made it possible to store and easily retrieve vast amounts of information about people's lives, from the size of their bank accounts to the state of their health, concern is rising that confidential details may be released without a citizen's permission or knowledge. For a study of the extent to which the privacy of medical histories is protected by law, a grant was made to the National Commission on Confidentiality of Health Records.

Several years ago the Foundation supported a study of new religious movements in the United States.* Challenges to the recruiting methods used by some of these movements have raised questions about interpretation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of religion. A conference to explore these questions and to assess the impact of the new movements on American life was supported through a grant to the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, where the original study was conducted.

Although there is an ethical dimension to many public policy questions, few professional training centers provide formal ethics courses. With a view toward possibly helping centers incorporate more rigorous ethical analysis in their class work, the Foundation granted funds to the Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences for a study of how ethics are handled in public policy curricula.

General

Grants to Individuals. In 1977, 1,167 individuals received grants totaling \$5,912,766. The awards supported research and writing on subjects related to the Foundation's interests, participation in educational programs, attendance at conferences and seminars, and exchanges of information or specialized knowledge. In addition, individuals receive Foundation support indirectly through grants for fellowship programs administered by other organizations. For example, the Educational Testing Service and the Council of Southern Universities administer graduate fellowships for minorities (see page 2).

**The New Religious Consciousness*, by Robert N. Bellah and Charles Y. Glock. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976)

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.

Council on Library Resources. During the past few decades rising costs and an information explosion have placed a tremendous burden on the nation's libraries. Since 1956 the Council on Library Resources has been helping public and campus libraries make the most of their limited funds, space, and staff. The council, which has been funded principally by the Foundation in the past, this year received a five-year supplement of \$2.5 million. However, the council now also receives funds from the Mellon Foundation and Carnegie Corporation.

New funds from the Foundation will be used to continue such programs as mid-career fellowships for librarians, international conferences and exchanges, and the development of a national library data bank in machine-readable form, a long-term venture also supported by the Library of Congress. The council also will continue work on policies aimed at increasing interlibrary cooperation, reducing duplication of services, and encouraging greater federal and state support of libraries.

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 some \$1 million each for charitable activities in Michigan and for the Fund for the City of New York.

Established in 1968, the New York fund is an independent institution engaged in research and experimentation aimed at improving the quality of the city's life and the efficiency of its government agencies. One of the fund's major interests is the development of explicit standards against which the performance of city agencies can be measured. Programs were tested this year in the Sanitation and Parks departments, outpatient health clinics, and agencies dealing with child abuse and neglect.

In Michigan the Foundation assists activities that are within its regular program interests but are of benefit mainly to the Michigan community. Grants were made this year to seven organizations (see list, opposite). For example, Focus: HOPE, a civil rights organization, received \$100,000 to work with students, teachers, and community leaders to facilitate court-ordered desegregation in six Detroit high schools.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Council on Library Resources		
Library development	2,500,000	1,330,000
Dissemination of program-related information		
Foundation-managed project: audiovisual research and production	150,000	103,000
Foundation-managed project: program-related meetings in the Foundation's headquarters building	50,000	3,666
Foundation-managed project: publications	75,000	62,572
Fund for the City of New York		
Strengthening New York City government [\$1,000,000—1976]		1,000,000
Philanthropic studies and technical assistance		
Council on Foundations	20,000	20,000
Foundation Center [\$100,000—1976]		100,000
Foundation-managed project: Foundation oral history project [\$8,000—1976]		2,016
Foundation-managed project: planning of future programs [\$75,000—1976]	10,000	19,087
Travel and study programs		
Foundation-managed project*	1,085,233	1,499,708
PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES IN MICHIGAN		
Arts and cultural programs		
Center for Creative Studies [\$50,000—1975]		60,000
Interlochen Center for the Arts [\$120,000—1975]		19,438
Criminal justice reform		
Supported Work Corporation [\$50,000—1976]		50,000
Team for Justice	30,050	18,000
Detroit, City of		
Productivity center [\$89,000—1974]		44,500
Downriver Community Conference		
Inter-village cooperative projects	90,000	
Educational research and experimentation		
Detroit Science Center [\$79,000—1975]		5,415
Focus: HOPE	100,000	80,700
Merrill-Palmer Institute [\$165,000—1975]		62,625
United Community Services of Metropolitan Detroit	35,050	
Henry Ford Hospital		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$118,000—1973]	7,000	9,891
Medical education, research, outpatient clinics, and facilities [\$2,513,389—1973]		2,308,031
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law		
Analysis of discrimination in provision of government services [\$55,000—1976]		55,000
Training in housing management		
Midwest Association of Housing Cooperatives	30,000	
National Center for Housing Management	100,000	70,000
Organization for Applied Science in Society [\$96,000—1976]		72,000
United Foundation		
Detroit area charitable activities	500,000	450,600
Women's Resource Center (Grand Rapids)		
Job opportunity program [\$99,560—1975]		23,640
Michigan assembly on women in the American economy [\$10,800—1976]	(1,295)	9,505
Total, General	\$ 4,534,560	\$ 7,284,771
TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS	\$98,445,371	\$144,606,138

*Travel and study grants, designed to assist the development of men and women in the fields of Foundation activity, were made in fiscal 1977 to 362 individuals, a list of whom is available on request.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1976 and 1977 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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Introduction to Financial Statements

In fiscal 1977, the Ford Foundation continued to move toward a better balance between its service to philanthropy today (expenditures) and its capacity to sustain philanthropy in the future (the earning power of its assets). Total cash outlays declined to \$172 million from \$184 million in fiscal 1976, \$203 million in 1975, and \$284 million in 1974. At the end of fiscal 1977, the Foundation had reduced the unpaid commitments from previous budgets to \$225 million, compared with \$271 million at the end of 1976. The effort to improve the Foundation's future financial capacity by reducing expenditures was not, however, assisted in the capital markets, which did not yield enough to offset the effects of inflation.

Investment Results. Before deducting expenditures or accounting for inflation, the overall portfolio performance showed a slight decline—less than half of 1 per cent—even though the Standard & Poor's 500 Index was off 4 per cent and the Dow Jones 10 per cent during the period.* As an inflation-sensitive, long-term investor, the Foundation places heaviest reliance upon equity securities. Thus, in fiscal 1977 its marketable U.S. equities (comprising 69 per cent

of the total portfolio at the end of the period) showed a negative total return of 3.8 per cent. Total investment performance benefited significantly from the portfolio of U.S. marketable fixed-income securities (15 per cent of total assets at year end),** which registered positive total returns of a little over 10 per cent. In summary, before adjusting for inflation, the total portfolio began the year at \$2.289 billion, provided funds for cash expenditures of \$172 million during the year, reflected a negative total investment return of 0.3 per cent, and ended the fiscal year at \$2.091 billion.

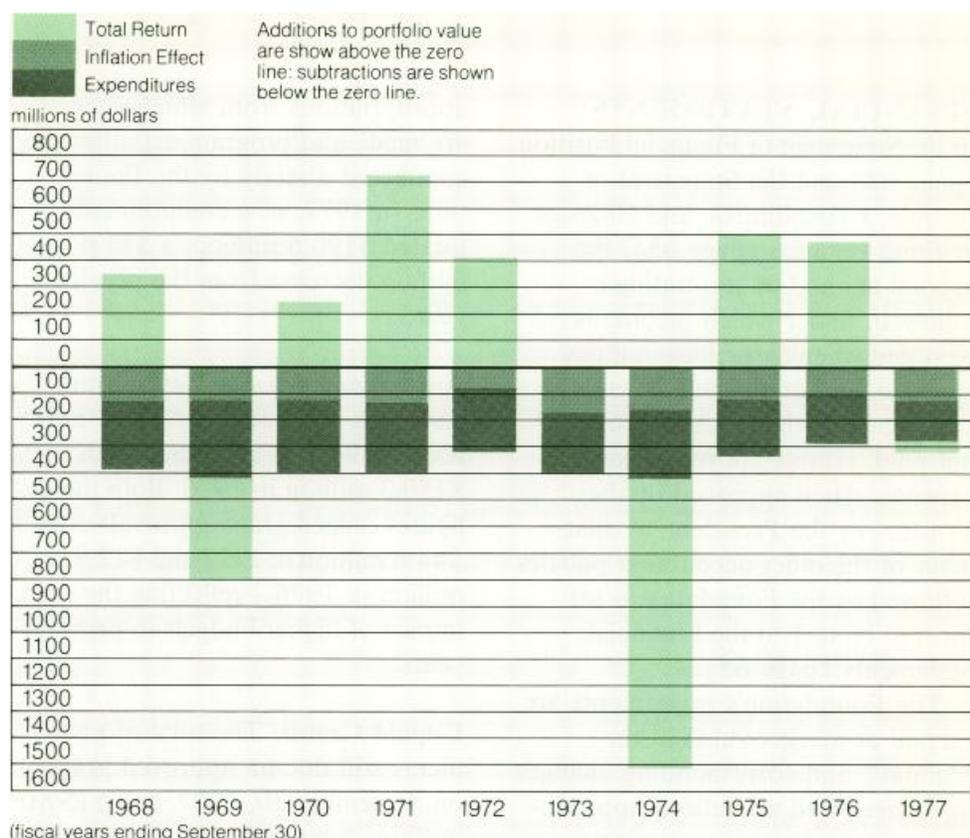
Inflation Accounting. The Foundation has long recognized that the loss of purchasing power resulting from inflation should be considered in reviewing investment results. In fiscal 1977 the Consumer Price Index increased about 6½ per cent, and the GNP deflator, another measure of inflation, showed an increase of only a little less than that amount. Subtracting inflation from the rates of return cited above, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index was off more than 10 per cent and the Dow more than 16 per cent. Before expenditures, the Foundation's total portfolio lost 6½ per cent of its purchasing power to inflation (since total returns were close to zero for the period in nominal terms).

Management. During 1977, the Foundation enhanced its ability to achieve its financial goals and thus its charitable objectives in the future through the addition of a number of key financial personnel, principally

*Investment performance is measured by total return, defined as interest and dividends plus or minus capital gain or loss.

**Inclusion of non-marketable securities, both equities and fixed income, would alter these percentages somewhat, as can be seen in the detailed portfolio breakdown on page 68.

Total Return, Expenditures, and Inflation*



*The above chart shows the relationships among total return, inflation, and expenditures for the Ford Foundation over the last decade. For example, in fiscal 1971 the total return on portfolio assets was \$714.5 million. Cash expenditures were \$268.3 million and the loss of value of portfolio assets due to inflation was \$152 million. In fiscal 1977, total return was minus \$27 million while expenditures were \$171.5 million and the inflation effect was \$113 million. Portfolio assets at the end of each fiscal year are shown in the Ten-Year Summary on page 72.

Jon Hagler, vice president and treasurer, whose remarks appear below. The close of 1977 marks the end of my tenure as vice president for financial affairs, to become a vice president on the grant-making side of the Foundation.

ROGER G. KENNEDY
VICE PRESIDENT

The Foundation's charitable assets have endured a decade of weak capital markets and high inflation while the Foundation's average annual rate of expenditure (as a percentage of assets) has been about twice that of most foundations in this country. It is important to remember that over the decade this institution has spent about \$2 billion in pursuit of its

philanthropic objectives. To maintain its commitment to the public well-being, the Foundation's financial staff must both build upon the real achievements of its financial policy over the decade and address a series of new conditions. Chief among the topics we are now examining are this institution's comparative advantages as an investor in the world's capital markets and the possibility of achieving a greater and more systematic equilibrium between the Foundation's investment and spending policies. I expect to be able to report next year in more detail about these and other aspects of the Foundation's financial management.

JON L. HAGLER
VICE PRESIDENT and TREASURER
JANUARY 16, 1978

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the Statement of Financial Position (page 62) and the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 63), 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 65).

The Foundation's investments are carried at market value in the accounts, and corresponding changes in realized and unrealized appreciation or depreciation on securities holdings are reflected in the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 63).

Income and Expenses. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1977 amounted to \$98.0 million as compared with \$96.6 million in 1976.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities (Foundation-managed projects), and program management expenses—totaled \$115.4 million as compared with \$150.9 million in 1976. General management expenses amounted to \$8.6 million in 1977 as compared with \$8.5 million in 1976. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$5.3 billion (see chart, page 61).

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 1977, new commitments totaled \$100.6 million, a \$44.6 million decrease from the previous year.

Sources and Uses of Cash. Grant payments amounted to \$136.8 million in 1977, as compared with \$150.3 million in 1976. Both these figures exceed grant approvals—by \$44.6 million in 1977 and \$22.9 million in 1976—reflecting the cash impact of higher budgets in previous years.

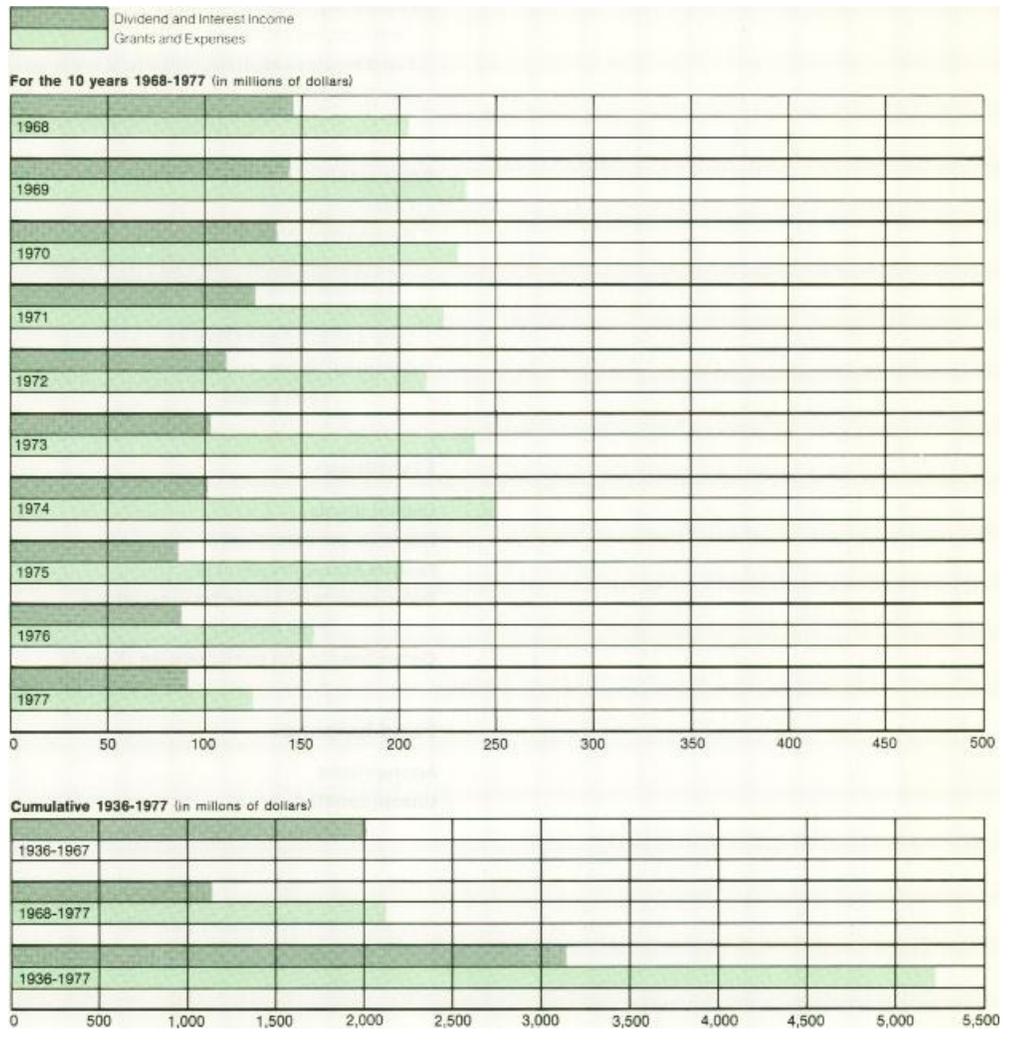
Unpaid Grants. The total of payments still due on approved grants on September 30, 1977, was \$157.0 million, compared with \$201.6 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. (Other unpaid commitments are included under "Fund Balance—appropriated" in the Statement of Financial Position on page 62).

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 \$31.6 million had been approved and \$23.5 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1977. A list of program-related investments begins on page 17.

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,

Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936-1977



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 1976, the Foundation paid taxes totaling \$37.1 million; the tax for fiscal 1977 is estimated at \$4.1 million.

The Acts also require private foundations to distribute income (as defined in the Acts) by the end of the year following the year in which earned. The minimum amount to be distributed is either total income or 5 per cent of the market value of

assets, whichever is higher. The Foundation's distributions for the first seven years under the Acts substantially exceed the required amounts, as follows:

	Distributed* (in millions)	Required
1971	\$275.6	\$138.3
1972	259.9	113.2
1973	236.7	131.3
1974	232.8	107.5
1975	253.7	107.4
1976	184.0	128.4
1977 (estimated)	169.5	109.3

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

The Ford Foundation
Statement of
Financial Position (Note 1)
SEPTEMBER 30, 1977 AND 1976

	1977	1976*
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Investments, at market (Note 2)		
Fixed income securities	\$ 378,689	\$ 440,012
Fixed income securities with equity participation	23,230	32,739
Equity securities	<u>1,689,179</u>	<u>1,816,500</u>
	2,091,098	2,289,251
Other assets		
Cash	6,168	3,453
Receivables (Note 3)	26,395	26,757
Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$6,221,000 in 1977 and \$6,493,000 in 1976)	12,620	11,152
Land and buildings (Note 4)	21,284	21,730
Other real estate, at cost	<u>1,873</u>	<u>1,804</u>
Total assets	<u>2,159,438</u>	<u>2,354,147</u>
Liabilities		
Unpaid grants	156,997	201,551
Accounts payable (Note 3)	15,954	17,183
Federal excise tax payable	4,522	4,087
Deferred federal excise tax—estimated	<u>3,472</u>	<u>7,170</u>
Total liabilities	<u>180,945</u>	<u>229,991</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	68,197	69,945
Unappropriated	<u>1,910,296</u>	<u>2,054,211</u>
	<u>\$1,978,493</u>	<u>\$2,124,156</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

For footnotes to financial statements, see page 65.

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (Note 1)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 1977 AND 1976

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 59,247	\$ 52,829
Interest	<u>38,760</u>	<u>43,724</u>
	98,007	96,553
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	5,929	6,474
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 5)	<u>4,100</u>	<u>3,700</u>
	10,029	10,174
	87,978	86,379
Expenditures		
Program activities		
Grants approved—organizations	86,406	121,550
Grants approved—individuals	5,824	5,821
Direct conduct of charitable activities*	8,154	7,189
Program management (Note 4)	14,614	15,462
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	<u>401</u>	<u>872</u>
	115,399	150,894
General management (Note 4)	<u>8,605</u>	<u>8,474</u>
	124,004	159,368
Excess of expenditures over income before (depreciation) appreciation on investments	(36,026)	(72,989)
(Depreciation) appreciation on investments (Note 2)	<u>(109,637)</u>	<u>372,162</u>
(Decrease) increase in fund balance during the year	(145,663)	299,173
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,124,156	1,824,983
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$1,978,493</u>	<u>\$2,124,156</u>

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

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash (Cash Basis) (Note 1)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 1977 AND 1976

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by income		
Dividends and interest	\$ 98,813	\$ 94,949
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	<u>6,053</u>	<u>6,237</u>
Net cash provided by income	92,760	88,712
Uses of cash		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments	136,784	150,270
Direct conduct of charitable activities	8,087	7,209
Program management expenses	14,505	15,516
General management expenses	8,386	7,973
Federal excise tax	<u>3,700</u>	<u>3,312</u>
	171,462	184,280
Excess of cash used over cash provided by income	<u>(\$ 78,702)</u>	<u>(\$ 95,568)</u>
Cash provided by net disposition of investments		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$1,116,693	\$1,928,269
Less—Purchase of investments	<u>1,033,271</u>	<u>1,832,126</u>
	83,422	96,143
Cash (used) provided by changes in other assets and liabilities		
Increase in program-related investments	(1,767)	(817)
Increase in cash balances	(2,715)	(730)
Other, net	<u>(238)</u>	<u>972</u>
	(4,720)	(575)
	<u>\$ 78,702</u>	<u>\$ 95,568</u>

For footnotes to financial statements, see opposite page.

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1977 AND 1976

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 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, 1977 and 1976 was as follows:

	1977	1976
Fixed income securities	\$ 393,224,000	\$ 444,452,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	34,988,000	63,162,000
Equity securities	1,548,179,000	1,543,801,000
	<u>\$1,976,391,000</u>	<u>\$2,051,415,000</u>

Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to \$129,185,000 at September 30, 1977 and \$123,475,000 at September 30, 1976 (see Note 1).

Depreciation on investments in 1977 comprised unrealized depreciation of \$125,158,000 less realized gains of \$15,521,000 on dispositions. Comparative amounts for 1976 were unrealized appreciation of \$363,398,000 and realized gains of \$8,764,000.

Unrealized (depreciation) appreciation is net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax of \$3,472,000 in 1977 and \$7,170,000 in 1976.

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

Note 3—Receivables and Accounts Payable

Receivables and accounts payable at September 30, 1977 and 1976 comprised the following:

	1977	1976
Receivables		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$13,105,000	\$13,752,000
Securities sold but not delivered	10,910,000	11,287,000
Other	2,380,000	1,718,000
	<u>\$26,395,000</u>	<u>\$26,757,000</u>
Accounts payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$ 9,336,000	\$13,640,000
Other	6,618,000	3,543,000
	<u>\$15,954,000</u>	<u>\$17,183,000</u>

Note 4—Land and Buildings

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1977 and 1976 were as follows:

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
New York		
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$4,152,000 in 1977, and \$3,725,000 in 1976)	17,183,000	17,596,000
Overseas		
Office building and housing facilities (net of accumulated depreciation of \$246,000 in 1977, and \$213,000 in 1976)	365,000	398,000
	<u>\$21,284,000</u>	<u>\$21,730,000</u>

Depreciation is included in program and general management expenses and aggregated \$460,000 in 1977 and \$455,000 in 1976.

Note 5—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Reform Acts of 1969 and 1976, federal excise tax has been provided in the amount of \$4,100,000. 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—Commitments and Contingencies

At September 30, 1977, the Foundation had commitments to make loans aggregating approximately \$28.3 million. In addition, the Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans aggregating \$6.8 million of which about \$2.1 million is currently outstanding.

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

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, 1977 and 1976, 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, 1977 and 1976 by correspondence with the depositaries.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 7, 1977

Summary of Investments[†]

SEPTEMBER 30, 1977 AND 1976

	1977			1976		
	(in millions)		Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market	(in millions)		Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Market (1)</u>		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Estimated Market (1)</u>	
Investments						
Fixed income securities						
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 173.5	\$ 174.2	8.3	\$ 167.6	\$ 171.9	7.5
Money market instruments	28.4	28.2	1.3	79.8	79.8	3.5
Marketable bonds	133.4	141.4	6.8	146.4	155.0	6.8
Bonds with limited marketability	58.2	34.9	1.7	50.6	33.3	1.4
	<u>393.5</u>	<u>378.7</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>444.4</u>	<u>440.0</u>	<u>19.2</u>
Fixed income securities with equity participation						
Securities with limited marketability	35.0	23.2	1.1	63.2	32.8	1.4
Equity securities						
Convertible debentures	82.9	82.5	3.9	115.9	120.1	5.3
Common and convertible preferred stocks	1,394.9	1,535.6	73.5	1,358.8	1,639.0	71.6
Securities with limited marketability	72.2	71.1	3.4	69.1	57.4	2.5
	<u>1,550.0</u>	<u>1,689.2</u>	<u>80.8</u>	<u>1,543.8</u>	<u>1,816.5</u>	<u>79.4</u>
Total	<u>\$1,978.5</u>	<u>\$2,091.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$2,051.4</u>	<u>\$2,289.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1) See Note 1 to financial statements.

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

Ten Year Summary

FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1977

Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	1977	1976	1975
Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)	92.1	90.1	88.7
Federal excise tax	4.1	3.7	3.5
Expenditures—per income statements (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities and program and general management expenses)	124.0	159.4	204.6 ⁽⁴⁾
Cumulative excess of expenditures over income	2,115.6	2,079.6	2,006.6
Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities	15.5	8.8	(32.2)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year ⁽²⁾	(125.2)	363.4	441.2
Fund balance at market value, at end of year⁽³⁾	1,978.5	2,124.2	1,825.0
Expenditures on a cash basis	171.5	184.3	203.3

Statement of Portfolio

Investments

Fixed income securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(59.1)	(52.3)	65.7
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	378.7	440.0	455.6
% of total portfolio	18.1%	19.2%	22.7%
Fixed income securities with equity participation			
Net purchases (sales)	(16.0)	(1.6)	1.5
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	23.2	32.8	39.6
% of total portfolio	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%
Equity securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(13.4)	(42.5)	(176.8)
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	1,689.2	1,816.5	1,508.7
% of total portfolio	80.8%	79.4%	75.3%

Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)

Shares disposed of during year			
Market value of shares disposed of			
Market value at end of year ⁽⁶⁾			
Shares held at end of year			
September 30 market price per common share (\$)			
% of total portfolio			
Percentage held of total outstanding shares of Ford Motor Company			

Total portfolio

Market value at end of year ⁽⁷⁾	2,091.1	2,289.3	2,003.9
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⁽¹⁾Shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock are stated in millions. All other figures, with the exception of percentages, are stated in millions of dollars.

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

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

	(in millions) ⁽¹⁾					
1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
105.4	109.3	121.6	136.2	140.8	149.2	154.5
4.2	5.4	11.2	9.4			
251.6	237.0	218.5	225.1	236.8	238.0	210.2
1,887.2	1,736.8	1,603.7	1,495.6	1,397.3	1,301.3	1,212.5
(206.4)	(72.4)	(18.4)	56.4	(35.3)	(12.6)	(4.8)
(969.5)	(39.1)	196.8	521.9	116.1	(534.4)	173.6
1,535.4	2,861.7	3,106.3	3,036.0	2,556.0	2,571.2	3,207.0
284.2⁽⁴⁾	244.2	262.6	268.3	284.9	286.7	269.6
74.8	(27.1)	(167.5)	(67.3)	(51.9)	(175.7)	(163.8)
382.2	355.1	362.5	504.8	543.5	590.0	795.2
22.5%	11.6%	11.0%	15.4%	19.2%	20.2%	22.1%
28.0	14.7	(8.9)	8.7	25.7	18.8	5.9
60.9	42.4	60.1	99.6	84.4	65.4	39.4
3.6%	1.4%	1.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%
(4.5)	164.5	480.8	254.9	3.7	165.4	175.8
1,255.9	2,260.9	2,145.2	1,424.4	979.4	1,094.0	1,053.5
73.9%	73.7%	65.0%	43.4%	34.6%	37.5%	29.3%
6.8	4.2	7.0	5.7	3.4	3.0	2.5
281.5	275.0	466.0	349.0	144.2	148.9	127.6
	406.4	733.4	1,250.7	1,226.2	1,166.5	1,711.9
	6.8	11.0	18.0	23.7	27.0	30.0
	59%	66%	69½%	51¾%	43%	57
	13.3%	22.2%	38.2%	43.2%	40.0%	47.5%
	7 %	11 %	17 %	22 %	25 %	27 %
1,699.0	3,064.8	3,301.2	3,279.5	2,833.5	2,915.9	3,600.0

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

⁽⁵⁾Includes securities with limited marketability, which are valued at cost for 1968.

⁽⁶⁾Based on the September 30 market price of Ford Motor Company common stock.

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

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