

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national or international importance. The Foundation works mainly by granting funds to institutions and organizations for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that give promise of producing significant advances in various fields. Annual Report 1976

Occasionally, the Foundation itself administers projects. As an additional means of accomplishing program objectives, the Foundation in some instances makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it became a national organization. Including the fiscal year 1976,

the Foundation has made commitments totalling \$4.9 billion, including grants to 7,197 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

□ A board of trustees from a variety of fields determines Foundation policy. A professional staff evaluates grant applications, explores means and opportunities to stimulate advances in fields with which the Foundation is concerned, works with prospective grantees, and recommends proposals for approval by the president and the trustees. □ Applications for grants should set forth objectives and details of methods for carrying them out, the qualifications of the persons and institutions involved, and an estimated budget. The Foundation does not use grant-application forms.

Domestic applications and inquiries about how nominations or applications for grants to individuals may be made should be sent to the Secretary of the Foundation; applicants in foreign countries where the Foundation has an office should direct their proposals to the resident representative. □ Activities supported by the Foundation grants must be charitable, educational, or scientific under the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations.

Because its funds are limited in relation to the great number of worthwhile proposals it receives, the Foundation limits its grants to efforts likely to have wide effect. It does not grant funds for purely personal or local needs, the routine operating costs of institutions, programs for which government support is readily available, nor, usually, the construction or maintenance of buildings. □ The Foundation is independent of other institutions, commercial and noncommercial.

# Ford Foundation Annual Report

October 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976

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## Board of Trustees

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*Alexander Heard, Chairman*  
*McGeorge Bundy*  
*William H. Donaldson*  
*J. Irwin Miller*  
*Patricia M. Wald \*\*\**  
*Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. \*\*\*\**

### Finance Committee

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*Andrew F. Brimmer*  
*McGeorge Bundy*  
*Alexander Heard*  
*Patricia M. Wald \*\*\**

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*Chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee*

**McGeorge Bundy**, President

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

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

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

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

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*Partner, Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman & Fletcher, Seattle, Washington*

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*Vice President, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan*

**Henry Ford II\*\***  
*Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan*

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

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

**Dorothy N. Marshall**  
*Commonwealth Professor, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts*

**J. Irwin Miller**  
*Chairman, Executive and Finance Committee, Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, Indiana*

**Dr. Soedjatmoko**  
*Jakarta, Indonesia*

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

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

**Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. \*\*\*\***  
*Senior District Judge, United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts*

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*President*

**David E. Bell**  
*Executive Vice President*

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*Vice President and General Counsel*

**Jon L. Hagler†**  
*Vice President*

**Harold Howe II**  
*Vice President*

**Roger G. Kennedy**  
*Vice President*

**Marshall A. Robinson**  
*Vice President*

**Mitchell Sviridoff**  
*Vice President*

**Arthur D. Trottenberg**  
*Vice President*

**Thomas H. Lenagh††**  
*Treasurer*

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

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



# The President's Review

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

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

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

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

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

Both law and tradition leave it to the founding family of any foundation to decide what kind of Board of Trustees it wants. A board responsive to—or even limited to—family members is a choice as permissible as any other. But what Henry Ford II understood, more than twenty-five years ago, was that for a foundation as large as this one was to be, the choice of a

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family-centered board would be fateful, raising inevitable questions about undue influence or power, and making still harder what was hard enough already, the task of separating the work of this nonprofit philanthropy from that of the family-controlled business to whose success it owed its very existence.

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

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

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

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

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



## Trustees of the Ford Foundation<sup>†</sup>

Henry Ford II <i>Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Company</i> Dearborn, Michigan	1943-1976	Henry T. Heald* <i>President, Ford Foundation</i> New York, New York	1956-1965	Walter A. Haas, Jr. <i>Chairman of the Board, Levi Strauss &amp; Co.</i> San Francisco, California	1971-
Benson Ford <i>Vice President, Ford Motor Company</i> Dearborn, Michigan	1947-1976	Bethuel M. Webster <i>Partner, Webster &amp; Sheffield</i> New York, New York	1961-1970	Karl T. Compton* <i>Chairman of the Board, Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i> Cambridge, Massachusetts	1946-1951
Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. <i>Senior District Judge, United States District Court</i> Boston, Massachusetts	1952-1976	Robert S. McNamara <i>President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i> Washington, D. C.	1968-	James B. Webber, Jr.* <i>Vice President, J. L. Hudson Company</i> Detroit, Michigan	1948-1953
Donald K. David <i>Dean, Harvard School of Business Administration</i> <i>Chairman of the Executive Committee, Ford Foundation</i>	1948-1966	H. Rowan Gaither, Jr.* <i>President, Chairman of the Board, Ford Foundation</i> <i>Partner, Draper, Gaither, and Anderson</i> San Francisco, California	1953-1961	James B. Black* <i>Chairman of the Board, Pacific Gas and Electric Company</i> San Francisco, California	1955-1960
John Cowles <i>President, Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company</i> Minneapolis, Minnesota	1950-1968	Eugene R. Black <i>President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i> Washington, D.C.	1960-1968	Dorothy N. Marshall <i>Commonwealth Professor, University of Massachusetts</i> Boston, Massachusetts	1972-
Julius A. Stratton <i>President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i> <i>Chairman of the Board, Ford Foundation</i>	1955-1971	Kermit Gordon* <i>President, Brookings Institution</i> Washington, D.C.	1967-1975	Patricia M. Wald <i>Attorney</i> Washington, D.C.	1972-1977
J. Irwin Miller <i>Chairman, Executive and Finance Committee,</i> <i>Cummins Engine Company, Inc.</i> Columbus, Indiana	1961-	Edwin H. Land <i>Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Director of</i> <i>Research, Polaroid Corporation</i> Cambridge, Massachusetts	1967-1975	Soedjatmoko <i>Jakarta, Indonesia</i>	1973-
Burt J. Craig* <i>Vice President and Treasurer, Ford Motor Company</i> Dearborn, Michigan	1936-1951	Edsel B. Ford* <i>President, Ford Motor Company</i> Dearborn, Michigan	1936-1943	Frank Campsall* <i>Ford Motor Company</i> Dearborn, Michigan	1943-1946
John J. McCloy <i>Partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley &amp; McCloy</i> New York, New York	1953-1965	Clifford B. Longley* <i>Counsel, Ford Motor Company</i> Dearborn, Michigan	1936-1943	Gordon S. Rentschler* <i>President, Hoover-Owens-Rentschler Company</i> Hamilton, Ohio	1945-1948
Mark F. Ethridge <i>Chairman of the Board, Courier-Journal and</i> <i>Louisville Times</i> Louisville, Kentucky	1954-1966	Charles E. Wilson* <i>Chairman of the Board, W. R. Grace and Company</i> New York, New York	1949-1956	Paul G. Hoffman* <i>President, Ford Foundation</i> Pasadena, California	1950-1953
Laurence M. Gould <i>President, Carleton College</i> Northfield, Minnesota	1954-1966	Frank W. Abrams* <i>Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company (N.J.)</i> New York, New York	1952-1959	Andrew F. Brimmer <i>President, Brimmer &amp; Company, Inc.</i> Washington, D.C.	1974-
Roy E. Larsen <i>Chairman, Executive Committee, Time Inc.</i> New York, New York	1957-1969	James F. Brownlee* <i>Chairman of the Board, Minute Maid Corporation</i> New York, New York	1953-1960	Hedley Donovan <i>Editor-in-Chief, Time Inc.</i> New York, New York	1975-
McGeorge Bundy <i>President, Ford Foundation</i> New York, New York	1966-	Vivian W. Henderson* <i>President, Clark College</i> Atlanta, Georgia	1969-1976	Frederick Lewis Allen* <i>Editor-in-Chief, Harper's</i> New York, New York	1953-1954
Stephen D. Bechtel <i>Chairman of the Board, Bechtel Corporation</i> San Francisco, California	1961-1970	William H. Donaldson <i>Dean, School of Organization and Management,</i> <i>Yale University</i> New Haven, Connecticut	1970-	Robert B. Anderson <i>President, Ventures, Ltd.</i> New York, New York	1956-1957
John H. Loudon <i>Chairman of the Board, Royal Dutch Petroleum</i> <i>Company</i> The Hague, The Netherlands	1966-1975	James R. Ellis <i>Partner, Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, Holman &amp;</i> <i>Fletcher</i> Seattle, Washington	1971-	Ralf Dahrendorf <i>Director, London School of Economics and</i> <i>Political Science</i> London, England	1976-
Alexander Heard <i>Chancellor, Vanderbilt University</i> Nashville, Tennessee	1967-			Glenn E. Watts <i>President, Communications Workers of America</i> Washington, D.C.	1976-

<sup>†</sup>In order of length of service. Former Trustees are identified by their principal affiliations during the period of their Foundation service.

\*Deceased

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Annual Reports will know, a number of these questions have been addressed in the past. As it addresses them again in the future, our Board will have before it not only Mr. Ford's parting words, but his own extraordinary example of trusteeship.

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

- Our ever more varied and yet ever more persistent concern for equal opportunity (*passim*, but especially at pp. 2-11 and 17-23). This effort remains the centerpiece of our domestic activity, and our commitment to it has been resoundingly reaffirmed in repeated Trustee reviews during the last year. If we were to be judged by a single decision taken over the last decade, I hope it might be the decision to make and hold to this commitment.
- Our sponsorship of an independent study of nuclear energy policy (page 13). The report of this Study Group, led by Spurgeon Keeny, Jr., is called *Nuclear Power Issues and Choices*, and its publication in early 1977 has proven to be extraordinarily timely.
- Our adventures in bringing reporters, judges, editors, and lawyers together to confront the issues that arise in relating free speech to other constitutional rights and processes. On page 30 is a brief and modest account of an electrically effective educational process.
- Our support for a comprehensive study of the status of Vietnam veterans, dissenters, and draft evaders (page 34). Under the leadership of Father Theodore Hesburgh, Lawrence Baskir and William Strauss have done work that has already made a substantial contribution to understanding and to healing action.
- Our part in the establishment of the new International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington (page 35). This enterprise is significant not only because it may make a critically important contribution that no existing institution or government could make, but also because it is a good example of our capacity for timely and catalytic action in what is clumsily called "institution building."
- Our persistence in the hard work of helping on the scene in the developing countries, and the ever changing ways and means of that work (pp. 36-51).

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

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

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

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

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

McGEORGE BUNDY

APRIL 15, 1977



# Program Reviews

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The Severely Disadvantaged		Development Planning and Management	
Community Development		Educational Planning and Language Development	
Working-Class Problems and Concerns		Social Science Research	
Housing Opportunity		Population	
Public Interest Law		Asian Studies	
Administration of Justice		<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	
Improving Governmental Performance		Agricultural and Rural Development	
<b>Resources and the Environment</b>	<b>13</b>	Economics, Social Sciences, and Public Policy	
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Minority Opportunities		Development Planning and Management	
Finance, Management, and Policy		Population	
Women in Higher Education		<b>Development Studies</b>	
Sex Discrimination		<b>Population</b>	
The Rights of Children and Youth		Reproductive Sciences and Contraceptive Development	
<b>Public Education</b>		Management of Population Programs	
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# National Affairs

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

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

## CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY

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

The following groups received supplementary grants this year:

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

(The Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS:** The “Approvals” column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The “Payments” column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b>		
<b>Legal defense funds</b>		
Catholic University of America (Center for National Policy Review)	\$350,000	\$218,750
Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$326,390—1975]		193,750
Legal Action Center of the City of New York	300,000	85,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund	750,000	387,500
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	600,000	320,000
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	475,000	261,500
Native American Rights Fund	887,000	471,620
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund	200,000	100,000
Women’s Law Fund	200,000	125,000
<b>National and regional resource centers</b>		
Metropolitan Applied Research Center	225,000	223,500
NAACP Special Contribution Fund	850,000	437,498
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice [\$1,090—1972]	(870)	
National Council of La Raza	215,992	215,992
National Council of Negro Women	150,000	55,000
National Urban League	1,600,000	832,167
Notre Dame, University of [\$500,000—1973]		125,000
Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center (Universidad Boricua) [\$200,000—1974]		25,000
Southern Regional Council	1,100,000	883,500
<b>Voter Education Project</b>		
Citizen education and voter registration	175,000	108,869
<b>MINORITY LEADERSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITY</b>		
<b>Architecture and city planning</b>		
American Institute of Architects Foundation [\$500,000—1970]		44,173
American Society of Planning Officials [\$350,000—1973]		56,278
North Carolina, University of [\$180,000—1969]	(284)	10,395
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>		
Union leadership training [\$225,000—1974]		122,021
<b>Journalism training</b>		
Foundation-managed project: summer training program at Columbia University [\$54,905—1975]		15
<b>Legal training</b>		
National Conference of Black Lawyers, Inc.	51,200	50,000
Studies and consultants: Foundation-managed project [\$25,000—1974]	(6,200)	1,172
Washington Research Project	5,000	5,000
<b>News media access</b>		
Community News Service [\$57,500—1975]	50,000	62,016
United Church of Christ (Office of Communications)	50,000	50,000
<b>Public service and philanthropy</b>		
American Society for Public Administration [\$500,000—1974]		128,766
Association of Black Foundation Executives [\$75,000—1973]		35,000
Howard University	970,000	10,000
International City Management Association [\$110,450—1974]		50,000
Millsaps College [\$60,000—1974]		22,500
National Black United Fund	15,000	15,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>STATUS OF WOMEN</b>		
<b>Legal Action</b>		
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation	300,000	87,500
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund	100,000	45,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	100,000	50,000
Women's Law Project	6,000	6,000
<b>Research, technical assistance, and conferences</b>		
American Assembly [\$100,000—1975]		80,000
Center for Women Policy Studies	3,400	3,400
Conference Board (New York City) [\$25,000—1975]		25,000
Cornell University (School of Industrial and Labor Relations)	200,353	117,964
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, studies, and conferences [\$150,000—1975]	(18,400)	61,052
National Committee on Household Employment	100,000	85,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America [\$110,000—1975]		89,050
Rutgers University (Eagleton Institute of Politics Center for the American Woman and Politics) [\$100,000—1975]		57,650
Women's Action Alliance	50,000	50,000
<b>Child care services and public policy analysis</b>		
Bank Street College of Education—Day Care Consultation Service	130,000	105,000
Black Child Development Institute	167,500	128,125
Child Care Resource Center (Cambridge, Mass.)	30,000	10,000
Children's Council of San Francisco	65,000	65,000
Day Care and Child Development Council of America	176,100	131,100
Pre-School Association of the West Side (New York)	5,000	5,000
<b>THE SEVERELY DISADVANTAGED</b>		
<b>Explorations of welfare and public-service supported work</b>		
Duke University	7,739	
Studies and projects: Foundation-managed project	247,261	165,626
<b>Studies of relations between health and nutrition and socially troublesome behavior</b>		
Columbia University [\$10,000—1975]		10,000
The Growing Mind	10,000	10,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	30,133	30,133
Meharry Medical College [\$750—1975]		750
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio) [\$25,000—1975]		12,500
Research, special projects, and conferences: Foundation-managed project	420,867	32,291
South East Alabama Self-Help Association	2,000	2,000
Yale University	20,000	
<b>Supported work studies and demonstrations</b>		
Dispensario San Antonio	110,000	65,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corp.	2,000,000	1,266,000
National Manpower Policy Task Force	15,000	15,000
Wider Opportunities for Women, Inc. (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1975]		31,250
<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE</b>		
<b>Community development corporations</b>		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn)	1,700,000	850,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	125,000	125,000
Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation (Boston)	75,000	75,000
Home Education Livelihood Program (New Mexico)	50,000	50,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	410,000	250,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education	750,000	500,000
Pilipino Bayanihan (Stockton, Calif.)	25,000	3,200
South East Alabama Self-Help Association	750,000	290,611
Southeast Development, Inc. (South East Community Organization, Baltimore)	300,000	180,000

Law, the ninth legal defense fund supported by the Foundation, received a three-year grant in 1975.)

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

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

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

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

\**Nine for Equality Under Law*, a review of the Foundation's activity in the civil rights litigation field, by Robert B. McKay, former dean of the New York University Law School, was published this year and is available without charge.

VEP will continue to provide technical assistance to local groups and will collect and publish information on population trends, voting statistics, and minorities in public office.

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

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

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

## STATUS OF WOMEN

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

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

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

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

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

\*Program-related investments are portions of the Foundation's capital assets that are invested for social purposes (see list, page 9).

\*\*The League of Women Voters Education Fund also litigates for women's rights (see page 11).

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	400,000	200,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	900,000	518,714
The Woodlawn Organization (Chicago)	700,000	336,428
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia)	700,000	394,629
<b>Economic development, social services, technical assistance, and evaluation</b>		
Alaska Native Foundation	300,000	180,000
American Indian Development Association [\$10,000—1975]		10,000
American Indian Historical Society	150,000	100,000
Atlanta University (East Central Committee for Opportunity) [\$950,000—1974]	(188,056)	276,368
Boston University [\$950—1975]		875
Center for Community Change	600,000	340,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$600,000—1975]	295,000	301,845
Harlem Commonwealth Council [\$50,000—1975]		50,000
Indian Education Training, Inc.	165,578	145,529
Navajo Community College [\$150,000—1975]	(36,578)	74,368
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity	75,000	48,373
Puerto Rican Institute for Social Research [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Urban Institute	62,350	62,350
Yale University	15,777	7,900
<b>Rural business and cooperative development and job training</b>		
Arizona Job Colleges	10,000	10,000
Southern Development Foundation [\$375,000—1975]	300,000	391,101
Southern Regional Council [\$28,000—1975]		28,000
<b>Technical assistance for minority business</b>		
Minority Contractors Assistance Project [\$175,000—1975]	10,000	33,750
Minority Economic Development Corporation (Nashville) [\$100,000—1975]		54,000
<b>WORKING CLASS PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS</b>		
<b>Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs</b>		
Assistance to working-class communities	900,000	379,641
<b>Improving the quality of working life</b>		
Academy for Contemporary Problems (Ohio)	20,000	20,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$300,000—1975]		90,000
Columbia University [\$150,000—1972]		15,350
Cornell University [\$100,000—1974]	(28,054)	(28,054)
Loughborough University of Technology (England) [\$184,300—1975]		20,000
Michigan, University of	440,000	280,000
National Quality of Work Center	20,800	20,800
Research on worker discontent: Foundation- managed projects [\$100,000—1975]	(8,300)	31,299
Work in America Institute	500,000	250,000
<b>Manpower policy studies, conferences, and technical assistance</b>		
American Assembly	40,000	40,000
George Washington University	160,000	61,687
National Committee for Full Employment	25,000	25,000
National Manpower Policy Task Force [\$110,000—1975]	90,000	116,038
North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation	6,000	6,000
Recruitment and Training Program, Inc. [\$40,000—1974]		20,000
<b>Occupational health and safety</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley)	317,712	131,663
INFORM, Inc.	85,000	33,454
National Urban League	10,000	10,000
<b>Studies of race relations and ethnicity</b>		
American Jewish Committee [\$370,320—1974]		124,572
Foundation-managed projects: conferences, films, consultants, research [\$83,000—1975]	(23,092)	56,555





concentrating on employment, health care delivery, and prison reform.

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

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

Funds also went to the Women’s Action Alliance to help form a national coalition of diverse women’s organizations—ranging from Future Homemakers of

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*Over the past ten years the Voter Education Project has assisted more than 1,200 nonpartisan registration drives in communities throughout the South. More than two and a half million new black voters have been added to the rolls, and the number of black elected officials has risen from seventy-two in 1965 to more than 1,500.*

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America, to the Women’s Committee of the United Automobile Workers International Union, to the National Organization for Women—and to draw up a national agenda of broad goals in the attainment of equal rights.

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

appropriate services—ranging from licensed centers to babysitters—at moderate cost.

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

### THE SEVERELY DISADVANTAGED

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

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

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

Assistance was also given to the Dispensario San Antonio, a community center in Ponce, Puerto Rico, to provide young men and women in its delinquency prevention program with a supported-work program in environmental improvement, health, and home care.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Harvard University [\$136,000—1974]		35,618
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$65,000—1975]		65,000
National Opinion Research Center	<b>150,000</b>	65,000
<b>HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES</b>		
<b>Equal opportunity and strengthening inter-racial neighborhoods</b>		
Association for Better Living [\$125,000—1972]	<b>(67,786)</b>	7,215
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund	<b>50,000</b>	40,000
Fair Housing Council of Bergen County	<b>37,500</b>	
Fair Housing Council of the San Fernando Valley	<b>40,000</b>	
Flatbush Development Corporation	<b>30,000</b>	
Foundation-managed project: development of local and regional programs	<b>23,597</b>	7,998
Greater Dallas Housing Opportunity Center	<b>25,000</b>	10,000
Homefinders Listing Service (Decatur, Ga.)	<b>24,000</b>	8,100
Homestead Computer Project (Torrance, Calif.) [\$1,550—1975]	<b>(1,550)</b>	
Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington [\$150,000—1974]	<b>(30,356)</b>	(5,356)
Housing Opportunities Made Equal (Richmond, Va.) [\$21,600—1975]		18,000
Hyde Park—Kenwood Community Conference (Chicago)	<b>7,953</b>	
Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities	<b>60,000</b>	58,750
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	<b>35,000</b>	
Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association	<b>105,356</b>	42,856
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	<b>607,000</b>	312,000
National Neighbors [\$154,000—1975]		87,000
New York State Urban Development Corporation [\$200,000—1974]		50,000
Nineteenth Ward Community Association (Rochester, N.Y.) [\$50,000—1975]		26,250
Potomac Institute	<b>150,000</b>	87,000
Sherman Park Community Association (Milwaukee)	<b>15,000</b>	
Suburban Action Institute	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
United Neighborhood Houses of New York (for Forest Hills Community House) [\$45,000—1975]		30,000
Urban League of Greater New York	<b>12,000</b>	12,000
Washington (D.C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies	<b>25,000</b>	
West Mt. Airy Neighbors (Philadelphia) [\$9,000—1975]		9,000
Westchester Residential Opportunities [\$50,000—1974]		6,250
<b>Housing management and tenant employment</b>		
Advisory Services for Better Housing, Inc. [\$175,000—1975]		56,604
Cornell University [\$125,000—1973]	<b>(30,528)</b>	(5,528)
Foundation-managed project: training and development in Massachusetts	<b>88,500</b>	
Illinois, University of [\$50,000—1974]		50,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation	<b>600,000</b>	600,000
Massachusetts Union of Public Housing Tenants [\$105,000—1975]		31,500
National Center for Housing Management [\$125,000—1975]		75,000
National Council of La Raza [\$600,000—1970]	<b>(55,992)</b>	(55,992)
REMCA, Inc. (North Carolina) [\$80,000—1975]	<b>25,000</b>	49,235
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis)	<b>137,780</b>	109,445
<b>Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation programs</b>		
Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers [\$150,000—1975]	<b>125,000</b>	135,000
Conferences, projects, and technical assistance: Foundation-managed projects [\$97,000—1975]	<b>(84,100)</b>	15,442
Lutheran Medical Center (New York City) [\$100,000—1975]	<b>5,300</b>	50,000
Mexican American Unity Council [\$150,000—1975]		50,000
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
National Training and Information Center	<b>125,000</b>	50,267

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Neighborhood Housing Services (Pittsburgh) [\$125,000—1974]	7,300	30,000
Neighborhood Housing Services (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1973]		35,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore [\$100,000—1974]	8,000	33,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago Neighborhood Housing Services of Dallas [\$100,000—1973]	25,000	50,000
Oakland Neighborhood Housing Services San Francisco Development Fund [\$50,000—1975]	2,800	2,800
Southeast Development, Inc.	92,000	23,268
<b>Research and policy analysis</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley)	16,500	16,500
District of Columbia	1,445	1,445
National Housing Law Project (University of California, Berkeley)	25,000	25,000
Regional Plan Association	30,000	10,000
<b>PUBLIC INTEREST LAW</b>		
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	1,170,000	575,477
For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center (Washington, D.C.)	480,000	250,000
Georgetown University [\$300,000—1975]	(6,566)	143,097
League of Women Voters Education Fund Public Advocates (San Francisco) [\$650,000—1975]	275,000	331,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$497,000—1973]		74,002
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>		
<b>Administration of justice: studies and demonstration programs</b>		
Films on Vera Institute of Justice programs: Foundation-managed project [\$55,000—1974]	553	(1,866)
Institute for Law and Social Research (Washington, D.C.)	68,000	68,000
National Urban Coalition	7,000	7,000
Vera Institute of Justice	850,000	590,298
<b>Corrections, criminal law, criminology research, training, and conferences</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	355,225	246,926
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation	75,000	42,500
Center for Correctional Justice [\$35,000—1975]		17,500
Crime in the U.S. (study by Charles E. Silberman): Foundation-managed project [\$445,000—1972]		82,556
Harvard University [\$400,000—1974]	10,000	82,458
New York City Board of Corrections	15,000	15,000
New York University [\$55,000—1973]	(3,848)	
Office for Law-Related Research (Association of American Law Schools) [\$175,000—1973]	(175,000)	
Pennsylvania, University of [\$58,000—1974]		16,500
<b>Judicial administration, research, and conferences</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	15,000	15,000
Fund for Modern Courts	18,400	18,400
Permanent Committee of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise [\$65,000—1975]		25,000
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation [\$80,000—1967]		5,000
<b>Law enforcement: training, administration, and research</b>		
Correctional Information Service	10,000	10,000
Police Foundation [\$10,600,000—1974]		2,400,000
<b>Legal education</b>		
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility [\$5,000,000—1974]		585,000
Georgetown University [\$600,000—1966]		134,160
Seven Springs Farm Center (Mt. Kisco, N.Y.)	15,000	15,000

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

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

—Mississippi Action for Community Education, the Home Education Livelihood Program in New Mexico, and the South East Alabama Self-Help Association, which work with predominantly rural populations.

Two community development organizations formed in the early 1970s to assist Puerto Rican and Filipino groups also received Foundation support. In Massachusetts the Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation works to facilitate access to public services by the state's Spanish-speaking (mostly Puerto Rican) population and to make governmental agencies more responsive to their needs. Pilipino Bayanihan, serving the Filipino immigrant community in California's San Joaquin Valley, provides youth counseling, education in nutrition, job training for migrant farm workers, and assistance in obtaining social security and unemployment insurance benefits.

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

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

### WORKING-CLASS PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS

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

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

\*Cambridge: MIT Press.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Legal services for the poor and minorities</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$62,500—1975]		15,625
Center on Social Welfare Law and Policy [\$62,500—1975]		62,500
East Tennessee Research Corporation	90,000	50,000
International Common Law Exchange Society	4,700	
Legal Aid Society of Cleveland [\$360,000—1972]		60,000
Planning Assistance, Inc. (New York)	5,500	5,500
<b>Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services</b>		
Research and information on legal insurance plans [\$100,000—1975]		75,000
<b>IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE</b>		
<b>Brookings Institution</b>		
Internships in federal agencies [\$110,000—1971]		12,002
Monitoring of revenue sharing [\$255,000—1974]		29,376
<b>Dispute settlement in communities and public employment</b>		
Foundation-managed project: studies and explorations	60,000	26,997
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution [\$800,000—1974]	110,000	170,000
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors [\$314,000—1974]		132,500
New Jersey, State of [\$100,000—1975]		75,000
<b>National Rural Center</b>		
Analysis of federal policies affecting small farmers	25,000	
Policy studies on development in the South	20,000	20,000
<b>Productivity studies and demonstrations</b>		
Columbia University [\$50,000—1974]		25,000
New York, State University of [\$170,000—1974]	10,000	73,200
Syracuse University [\$159,000—1974]	4,785	59,285
<b>Public Administration</b>		
American Society for Public Administration [\$20,000—1975]		20,000
Atlanta University [\$200,000—1975]		83,345
<b>Publications on state government</b>		
California Center for Research and Education in Government ( <i>California Journal</i> )	40,000	25,000
<i>Empire State Report</i> (New York) [\$125,000—1974]	100,000	110,000
Sangamon State University ( <i>Illinois Issues</i> )	100,000	55,000
<b>Public-policy research, training, and conferences</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science [\$102,000—1974]		44,850
American Political Science Association California, University of (Berkeley) [\$273,406—1970]	8,000	
Stanford University [\$100,000—1974]		40,521
		33,465
<b>Research and studies of New York City's fiscal problems</b>		
Citizens Committee for New York City	25,000	25,000
City Planning Department Fund	50,000	50,000
Columbia University	200,000	78,700
Foundation-managed project: studies and transitional support for city-dependent projects	5,000	
New School for Social Research	10,000	10,000
New York, City University of	20,000	20,000
New York, State University of	15,000	15,000
<b>Social welfare research and technical assistance</b>		
Call for Action, Inc. [\$35,000—1975]		17,500
Drug Abuse Council	2,400,000	1,300,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and studies	3,991	(1)
<b>State and local government research and advisory services</b>		
Analysis of government improvement programs: Foundation-managed project [\$130,000—1972]		262

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Governmental Studies [\$180,000—1974]	10,000	34,111
International City Management Association Retirement Corp. [\$72,180—1974]		8,918
National Academy of Sciences [\$435,000—1974]	230,000	323,875
National Training and Development Service for State and Local Government [\$250,000—1974]		75,000
National Urban Coalition	7,000	
Public Technology, Inc. [\$200,000—1975]		132,000
State Legislative Leaders Foundation [\$135,000—1975]	6,000	31,000
Task Force on Children Out of School (Boston) [\$150,000—1975]		70,000
<b>Urban problems and policy research</b>		
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$650,700—1972, 1973]		177,392
Chicago, University of [\$50,000—1975]		24,931
Columbia University [\$75,000—1975]		75,000
Conference Board [\$62,500—1974]	(11,155)	(11,155)
Council for International Urban Liaison (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	25,000
Council for Urban Economic Development [\$50,000—1974]		5,000
Foundation-managed project: research on university-urban involvement [\$135,000—1975]	10,000	33,398
Harvard University [\$131,820—1970]		25,820
International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (Austria) [\$150,000—1975]		75,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$80,000—1974]		20,500
Ljubljana, University of (Yugoslavia) [\$48,000—1975]		12,000
National Urban Fellows [\$207,500—1975]		75,000
New York Interface Development Project	10,000	10,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$44,500—1975]		37,353
Portland State University	10,000	10,000
Southwest Center for Urban Research [\$200,000—1974]		26,666
United States Conference of Mayors	25,000	25,000
Urban Institute [\$1,250,000—1975]	1,000,000	1,023,262
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies [\$200,000—1975]		100,000
Total, National Affairs	<b>\$35,038,232</b>	<b>\$29,690,792</b>

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

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

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

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

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

## HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

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

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (NCDH), the principal national organization working for equal opportunity in housing, received continued support for research, educational activities, and technical assistance to local fair housing groups. (As

**PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS** are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. The first column shows total amounts approved, and the second the amount loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1976. The fiscal year(s) of approval appears after the name of each recipient.

	Approvals*	Invested or Guaranteed
<b>ARTS</b>		
<b>Center Stage Associates (Baltimore, Md.) — 1975</b>		
Renovation of theater Five-year loan, 8%	\$750,000	\$750,000
<b>Harlem School of the Arts (New York, N.Y.) — 1975</b>		
Construction of new training facilities Guarantee	600,000	600,000
<b>New York Shakespeare Festival (New York, N.Y.) — 1976</b>		
Rehabilitation of Delacorte Theater in Central Park Three-year loan, 8%	260,000	

\*Amounts initially approved, less repayments, or recoveries, and expired commitments.

noted on page 2, the Foundation also assists NCDH's litigation activities.) As part of its public information program this year, NCDH produced a series of television and radio spot announcements for local groups. The announcements encourage living in interracial neighborhoods and tell minority home-seekers who encounter discrimination where to get help.

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

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

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

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

\*Jersey City, Louisville, New Orleans, Rochester, New Haven, and Oklahoma City.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals*	Invested or Guaranteed
<b>COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANS</b>		
<b>Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.) — 1970</b> Eleven-year loan, 6.5%	1,112,500	1,112,500
<b>Harvard Community Health Plan (Boston, Mass.) — 1970</b> Nine-year loan, 8%	325,000	325,000
<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS</b>		
<b>Mexican American Unity Council, Inc. (San Antonio, Texas) — 1976</b> Construction of a community center Eight-year loan, 8½%	400,000	
<b>Pride Gardens, Ltd. (Mississippi Action for Community Education) (Greenville, Miss.) — 1974</b> Low-income housing and community recreation facilities Two-year loan participation, 8½%	1,009,620	805,534
<b>RDC Commercial Center (New York, N.Y.) — 1972</b> Development of multipurpose commercial center in Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn Guarantee	3,400,000	3,400,000
<b>Southeast Development, Inc. (South East Community Organization) (Baltimore, Md.) — 1975</b> Experimental land banking and neighborhood revitalization program Four-year loan, 8%	1,035,500	72,030
<b>Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.) — 1975</b> Construction of new office facilities Eight-year loan, 8½%	325,000	325,000
<b>Zion Investment Associates (Philadelphia, Pa.) — 1968</b> Development of community-owned businesses Preferred stock	418,267	418,267
<b>Woodlawn Community Development Corporation (Chicago, Ill.) — 1975</b> Real estate development and neighborhood revitalization program Five-year loan, 8%	1,044,000	
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Center for Understanding Media (New York, N.Y.) — 1973</b> Traveling children's film theater to promote media literacy Two-year loan, 7½%	112,255	112,255
<b>Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.) — 1974</b> Debt repayment and management improvements Nine-year loan, 5%	425,000	375,000
<b>The Growing Mind (Berkeley, Calif.) — 1974</b> Land purchase for residence center for neurologically handicapped children Five-year loan, 5%	58,000	58,000
<b>MINORITY ENTERPRISES</b>		
<b>First Harlem Securities Corp. (New York, N.Y.) — 1971</b> Minority-owned securities brokerage firm Preferred stock	200,000	200,000
<b>Syndicated Communications, Inc. (Washington, D.C.) — 1976</b> Venture capital for minority-owned television stations Preferred stock	1,000,000	

\*Amounts initially approved, less repayments, or recoveries, and expired commitments.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals*	Invested or Guaranteed
<b>Trans-Bay Engineers &amp; Builders (Oakland, Calif.) — 1970-1972</b> Consortium of minority-owned construction firms Eight-year loan, 4%	1,038,930	1,038,930
<b>MINORITY ENTERPRISE FINANCING INSTITUTIONS</b>		
<b>CEDCO Capital Corp. (Chicago, Ill.) — 1971</b> Venture capital for minority business Preferred stock	600,000	300,000
<b>Citizens Trust Bank (Atlanta, Ga.) — 1975</b> Minority-owned bank Ten-year capital notes, 10%, and preferred stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Coalition Venture Corp. (New York, N.Y.) — 1971</b> Venture capital for minority business Seven-year loan, 4½ %	500,000	500,000
<b>Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.) — 1973</b> Investment pool for minority enterprises Units of participation	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Freedom National Bank of New York (New York, N.Y.) — 1975</b> Minority-owned bank Ten-year capital notes, 8%	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.) — 1974</b> Acquisition of neighborhood bank to assist in community rehabilitation Common stock, convertible debenture	160,000	160,000
<b>Inner-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit, Mich.) — 1969</b> Loan pool for minority business Ten-year loan, 4½ %	500,000	500,000
<b>Minority Contractors Assistance Project (Washington, D.C.) — 1970</b> Technical and financial assistance for minority contractors Guarantee	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>Minority Equity Capital Co. (New York, N.Y.) — 1971</b> Venture capital for minority business Preferred stock	750,000	500,000
<b>Southern Cooperative Development Fund (Lafayette, La.)</b> Development bank for rural cooperatives Ten-year loan, 7¾ % —1970 Eight-year loan, 7¾ % —1976	400,000 675,000	400,000
<b>Urban National Corp. (Boston, Mass.) — 1972</b> Venture capital for minority businesses Preferred stock	750,000	750,000
<b>Witherspoon Development Corp. (PEDCO, Inc.) (New York, N.Y.) — 1975</b> Venture capital for minority businesses Ten-year loan, 8%	1,500,000	1,000,000
<b>PUBLIC TELEVISION</b>		
<b>Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles, Calif.) — 1970</b> Studio purchase and renovation Eight-year loan, 7½ %	1,600,000	1,600,000
<b>Cooperation for Public Broadcasting (Washington, D.C.) — 1975</b> Satellite interconnection system for public broadcasting	1,230,000	

\*Amounts initially approved, less repayments, or recoveries, and expired commitments.

a service would help prevent recurring cycles of deterioration.

## PUBLIC INTEREST LAW

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

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

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

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

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

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

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

Receiving renewed assistance this year were:

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

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

—the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education for *Corrections Magazine*, a quarterly devoted to comprehensive reporting on corrections policies and programs.

## IMPROVING GOVERNMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The Foundation actively collaborates with public agencies at all levels, but it also supports continuing assessment of the cost and efficiency of government operations, the quality of public services, and the responsiveness of government agencies to the needs of the specific groups and communities.

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals*	Invested or Guaranteed
<b>Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.) — 1971</b> Purchase of new broadcast facility Ten-year loan, 8%	140,600	140,600
<b>Educational Broadcasting Corp. (WNET/Channel 13) (New York, N.Y.) — 1973</b> Relocation of offices and production facilities Five-year loan	500,000	500,000
<b>Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Washington, D.C.) — 1972</b> Purchase of new broadcast facility Six-year loan	650,000	650,000
<b>KQED, Inc. (San Francisco, Calif.) — 1975</b> Construction of production and administrative facilities Five-year loan participation, ½ % over the prime rate	900,000	693,621
<b>WIDENING HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES</b>		
<b>Connecticut Housing Investment Fund (Hartford, Conn.) — 1969</b> Second mortgages for minority homebuyers Guarantee	500,000	500,000
<b>Durham Homes (Durham, N.C.) — 1971</b> Low-income housing development Guarantee	200,000	200,000
<b>FCH Services (Foundation for Cooperative Housing) (Washington, D.C.) — 1969</b> Low- and moderate-income cooperative housing development Nine-year loan, 7½ %	425,000	425,000
<b>Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust (New York, N.Y.) — 1968</b> Operation of racially integrated apartment housing Shares of beneficial interest	933,595	933,595
	<b>\$30,928,267</b>	<b>\$23,845,332†</b>

### SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

<b>Total approvals, September 30, 1976</b>	
Invested or guaranteed	\$26,874,782
In process	4,747,935
	<b>31,622,717</b>
<b>New approvals during 1976</b>	
Invested or guaranteed	39,862
In process	2,335,000
	<b>2,374,862</b>
<b>Less:</b>	
Partial returns of amounts invested	830,424
Investments written-off	1,962,674
Guarantees expired	276,214
	<b>3,069,312</b>
<b>Total approvals, September 30, 1976</b>	<b>\$30,928,267</b>

\*Amounts initially approved, less repayments, or recoveries, and expired commitments.  
†Of this amount \$6,200,000 represents loans the Foundation has agreed to guarantee (of which \$4,131,163 has been disbursed by lenders) and \$17,645,332 represents loans and equity investments. The latter figure is shown in the Statement of Financial Position (page 66), net of allowance for possible losses of \$6,492,873.



**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>ENERGY POLICY</b>		
<b>Studies of alternative energy policies</b>		
Arkansas, State of [\$72,500—1973]	(\$5,097)	
Georgetown University	9,040	\$9,040
Harvard University [\$32,000—1975]		32,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	20,000	20,000
Mitre Corporation	679,354	589,354
Nuclear proliferation study: Foundation-managed project	50,000	50,000
Princeton University	175,000	70,124
Rand Corporation	31,839	31,839
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	5,000	5,000
Wisconsin, University of	21,810	21,810
<b>Energy Policy Project</b>		
Concern, Inc. [\$22,500—1975]		5,625
Supplementary costs for Foundation-managed Energy Policy Project [\$175,000—1975]		36,758
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Graduate and undergraduate training in ecology</b>		
California, University of (Santa Barbara) [\$26,533—1974]		9,033
Harvard University [\$144,000—1972]		36,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$858,000—1968]		80,300
Washington, University of [\$50,000—1974]		35,176
Yale University [\$909,655—1968]	(2,802)	
<b>Resources and environmental research</b>		
California Institute of Technology [\$500,000—1974]	15,288	132,788
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$35,000—1975]		35,000
California, University of (San Diego) [\$226,000—1970]	(212)	
Conservation Foundation [\$50,000—1975]		50,000
Harvard University	300,000	37,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	7,500	7,500
Resources for the Future [\$12,000,000—1975]	24,500	3,000,000
Studies and conferences: Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1974]	(69,643)	13,722
Urban Institute	300,000	184,889
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL LAW</b>		
<b>Training, research, and legal services</b>		
Council for the Advancement of Public Interest Law [\$110,000—1975]		55,000
Environmental Defense Fund	120,000	90,000
George Washington University [\$251,000—1970]	(15,834)	(15,834)
Natural Resources Defense Council [\$800,000—1974]	340,000	370,000
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund [\$192,000—1974]	85,000	110,000
Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest [\$350,000—1975]		175,000
Stanford University	7,815	7,815
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Demonstrations in regional management</b>		
Consultants and technical services: Foundation-managed project [\$17,500—1974]	10,000	13,254
Erie County (Pa.) Board of Supervisors [\$24,724—1975]		12,362
Metropolitan Seattle, Municipality of [\$246,400—1973]	(34,528)	(34,528)
Nashville and Davidson County Metropolitan Government [\$650,380—1972]	(34,655)	(4,050)
<b>Conflict resolution experiments</b>		
Center for Energy Policy (Massachusetts) [\$70,000—1975]	50,000	71,000
Colorado, University of	30,000	15,000
Washington, University of [\$120,000—1975]		68,388
<b>Pest control and resource management projects</b>		
Arizona, University of [\$371,850—1970]		32,949
Arkansas, State of [\$126,000—1973]		24,535
Cornell University [\$516,000—1969]		123,306

## Resources and the Environment

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

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

### PUBLIC-POLICY ANALYSIS

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

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

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

\* *A Time to Choose: America's Energy Future*, Final Report of the Energy Policy Project, Cambridge, Mass., Ballinger Publishing Co., 1974.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND MEDIATION**

Additional explorations in the use of mediation to resolve environmental disputes were supported. The Environmental Conciliation Project of the University of

Colorado's Institute of Behavioral Science, which is mediating a dispute over proposed second-home development near Denver, received funds to develop a regional service for the Rocky Mountain area. The service will seek to mediate conflicts over coal leasing, surface-mining, water quality, and recreational development.

Another organization trying to resolve environmental clashes before they reach the costly, prolonged process of litigation is the New England Energy Policy Council. Composed of prominent citizens representing diverse economic and environmental interests, the council, assisted in part by the Foundation, has been seeking for the last two years to develop consensus on complex energy and environmental policy problems. It has analyzed offshore oil development, conversion of oil-burning power plants to coal, and "fuel switching"—the use of lower-cost, higher-sulphur fuels during favorable weather conditions. A \$50,000 grant to the Center for Energy Policy was made to continue support for the council for another year.

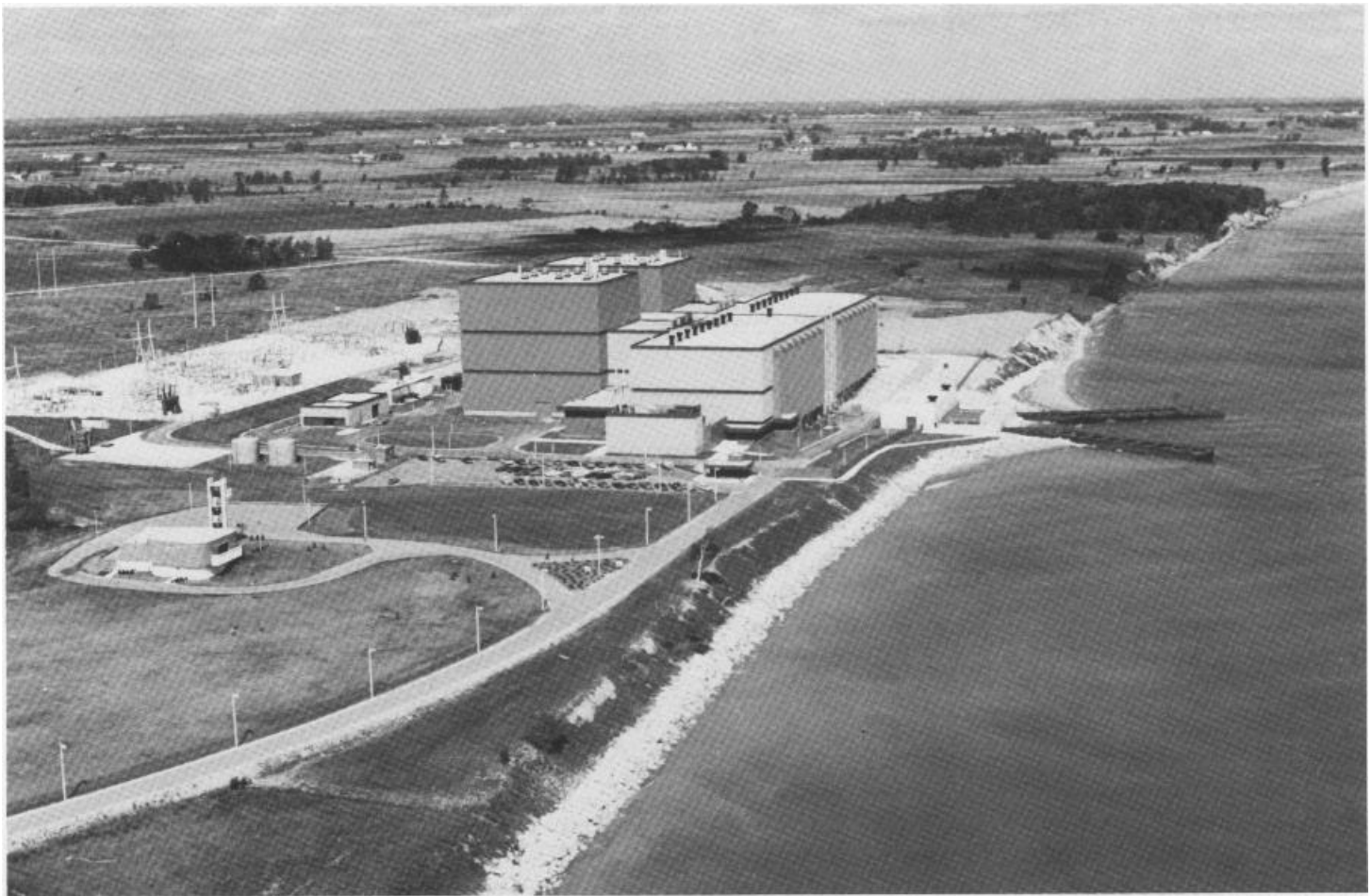
Three public-interest law firms practicing in the environmental field received additional funding for another year while they develop other sources of support. They are the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund. The firms litigate and conduct research in such areas as control of toxic substances, offshore oil and coastal-zone management, water resources development, protection of natural areas, and power plant location.

#### **INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

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

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

In Indonesia, the pressure of growing population on



#### INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

##### Research, training, and conferences

Bogor Agricultural Institute (Indonesia) [\$7,450—1975]	(92)	3,985
Brookings Institution	10,000	10,000
Egypt, Government of [\$159,000—1974, 1975]		120,174
Environmental Law Institute [\$104,210—1975]		52,106
Imperial College of Science and Technology [\$100,000—1975]		29,400
Indonesia, Government of	228,000	90,768
Institute on Man and Science	10,000	7,500
International Institute for Environment and Development	125,000	100,000
Michigan, University of [\$158,500—1971]		461
Middle Eastern environmental studies: Foundation-managed project [\$230,000—1974]		46,510
Philippines, University of (Los Baños) [\$114,286—1975]	81,000	111,636
Research and training for Mekong Basin development: Foundation-managed project [\$340,000—1975]	(6,150)	456
Resource management studies for Southeast Asia: Foundation-managed project [\$295,000—1975]	(142,419)	90,687 (10,786)
United Nations [\$64,000—1973]		
United Nations Association of the United States of America	10,000	

#### CITIZEN ACTION AND CONSERVATION

##### Arkansas Ecology Center

Citizen organization and public information  
[\$75,400—1973] 10,397

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

Preservation of natural areas and open space  
[\$572,550—1968, 1973] 204,718

##### Municipal Conservation Commissions

Matching grants to local governments in New  
England, New York, and New Jersey for  
conservation activities [\$300,000—1973] 9,363 28,877

Total, Resources and the Environment **\$2,444,077** **\$6,504,544**

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

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

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

# Education and Research

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

## HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

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

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

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

\*A review of Foundation-assisted programs in nontraditional education, "Higher/Wider/Learning," published this year, is available on request.

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH</b>		
<b>Research, conferences, and consultants</b>		
Foundation-managed projects [\$200,000—1975]	(\$127,800)	\$56,327
<b>White House Fellows Foundation</b>		
Endowment for fellowships in education	50,000	
<b>REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Experiments in instructional patterns</b>		
British Broadcasting Corporation [\$175,000—1975]		90,417
Columbia College (South Carolina)	9,000	
Educational Broadcasting Corporation	22,800	22,800
Educational Testing Service [\$200,000—1975]		114,500
Foundation-managed project: consultants	191,350	7,117
Mid-America, University of [\$700,000—1975]		233,332
National Association of College and University Business Officers [\$47,650—1975]		47,650
New York, City University of [\$24,442—1975]	(24,442)	
New York, University of the State of	25,000	
Nova University (Florida) [\$100,000—1975]		38,214
Open University (England) [\$116,220—1973]		60,420
Public Affairs Committee		
Shared Educational Experiences, Inc. (Boston)	65,000	
Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities (Ohio) [\$200,000—1974]		52,500
<b>Venture Fund for innovation in undergraduate education</b>		
Alderson-Broadbent College (West Virginia) [\$150,000—1972]		50,000
Alverno College (Wisconsin) [\$120,000—1973]		60,000
Benedict College (South Carolina) [\$100,000—1971]		10,000
Bowdoin College (Maine) [\$120,000—1974]		40,000
Chatham College (Pennsylvania) [\$100,000—1974]		25,000
Coe College (Iowa) [\$150,000—1973]		12,500
Colby College (Maine) [\$150,000—1974]		50,000
College Misericordia (Pennsylvania) [\$120,000—1974]		20,000
Earlham College (Indiana) [\$150,000—1973]		12,500
Grand Valley College (Michigan) [\$150,000—1973]		12,500
Hamline University (Minnesota) [\$150,000—1973]		25,000
Hobart and William Smith College (New York) [\$150,000—1974]		37,500
Kent State University (Ohio) [\$250,000—1973]		40,000
Michigan State University [\$250,000—1973]		20,000
Minnesota Metropolitan State College (St. Paul) [\$120,000—1973]		10,000
Nebraska, University of [\$250,000—1971]		165,000
Otterbein College (Ohio) [\$150,000—1973]		25,000
Pace University (New York City) [\$250,000—1974]		80,000
Roosevelt University (Illinois) [\$180,000—1973]		30,000
St. Lawrence University (New York) [\$180,000—1974]		60,000
Sangamon State University (Illinois) [\$150,000—1973]		25,000
Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) [\$120,000—1974]		50,000
Vermont, University of [\$240,000—1974]		66,371
Wellesley College (Massachusetts) [\$150,000—1974]		50,000
Wisconsin, University of (Green Bay) [\$180,000—1973]		15,000
Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Massachusetts) [\$180,000—1974]		60,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES</b>		
<b>Conferences, publications, research on education of minorities</b>		
Association of American Universities California, University of (Berkeley) [\$152,406—1975]	8,300	8,300 80,097
Consultants, conferences, research: Foundation-managed project	239,580	146,152
Howard University (Washington, D.C.)	723,000	394,258
National Academy of Sciences	9,415	9,415
New York, City University of [\$25,000—1975]		12,600
Northwestern University (Illinois) [\$7,506—1975]		7,506
<b>Faculty, administrative, library, and curriculum strengthening</b>		
Antioch College (Juarez-Lincoln Center, Austin, Texas) [\$152,000—1974]		55,000
Atlanta University Center	5,308,462	4,823,864
Bacone College (Oklahoma)	100,000	15,000
Benedict College (South Carolina)	500,000	275,000
Bishop College (Texas)	600,000	542,500
California State University (Northridge)	125,000	46,770
Fisk University (Tennessee) [\$100,000—1975]	173,500	203,500
Hampton Institute (Virginia) [\$765,000—1975]	700,000	987,000
Howard University (Washington, D.C.) [\$502,348—1975]	(9,465)	333,865
St. Augustine's College (North Carolina) [\$500,000—1975]	500,000	581,834
Talladega College (Alabama) [\$250,000—1970]		25,942
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama)	580,000	525,000
Universidad Boricua (New York) [\$280,000—1975]		107,564
Wilberforce University (Ohio) [\$610,000—1975]	400,000	557,491
<b>Graduate fellowships for minority students*</b>		
Council of Southern Universities [\$4,155,962—1975]	3,429,004	3,867,872
Educational Testing Service	2,970,088	2,571,307
Foundation-managed project	1,707,408	(346,404)
<b>Phelps Stokes Fund</b>		
Visiting minority scholars at predominantly white colleges	15,000	5,000
<b>Scholarships for minority students</b>		
Clark College (Ohio)	5,000	5,000
College Entrance Examination Board [\$1,800,000—1975]		919,785
<b>Technical assistance and research</b>		
Institute for Services to Education	150,000	100,000
Joint Center for Community Studies (Los Angeles) [\$152,500—1973]	75,000	75,500
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	125,000	43,172
<b>SCHOLARSHIP ON MINORITIES</b>		
<b>Afro-American studies, conferences, and materials</b>		
Amistad Research Center [\$73,188—1975]		35,361
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History [\$200,000—1974]		50,000
Boston University [\$350,808—1972]		92,000
New York Public Library [\$73,500—1975]		18,375
<b>Ethnic studies, conferences, and films</b>		
Arizona, University of [\$497,000—1971]	(193,263)	117,491
Aspira of America	24,000	24,000
California, University of (Irvine)	4,500	4,500
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$527,508—1971]		51,562
New York, City University of	252,000	93,557
Notre Dame, University of [\$499,545—1971]		9,648
<b>National Endowment for the Humanities</b>		
Dissertation fellowships on subjects dealing with minority groups [\$64,000—1972]		16,000

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

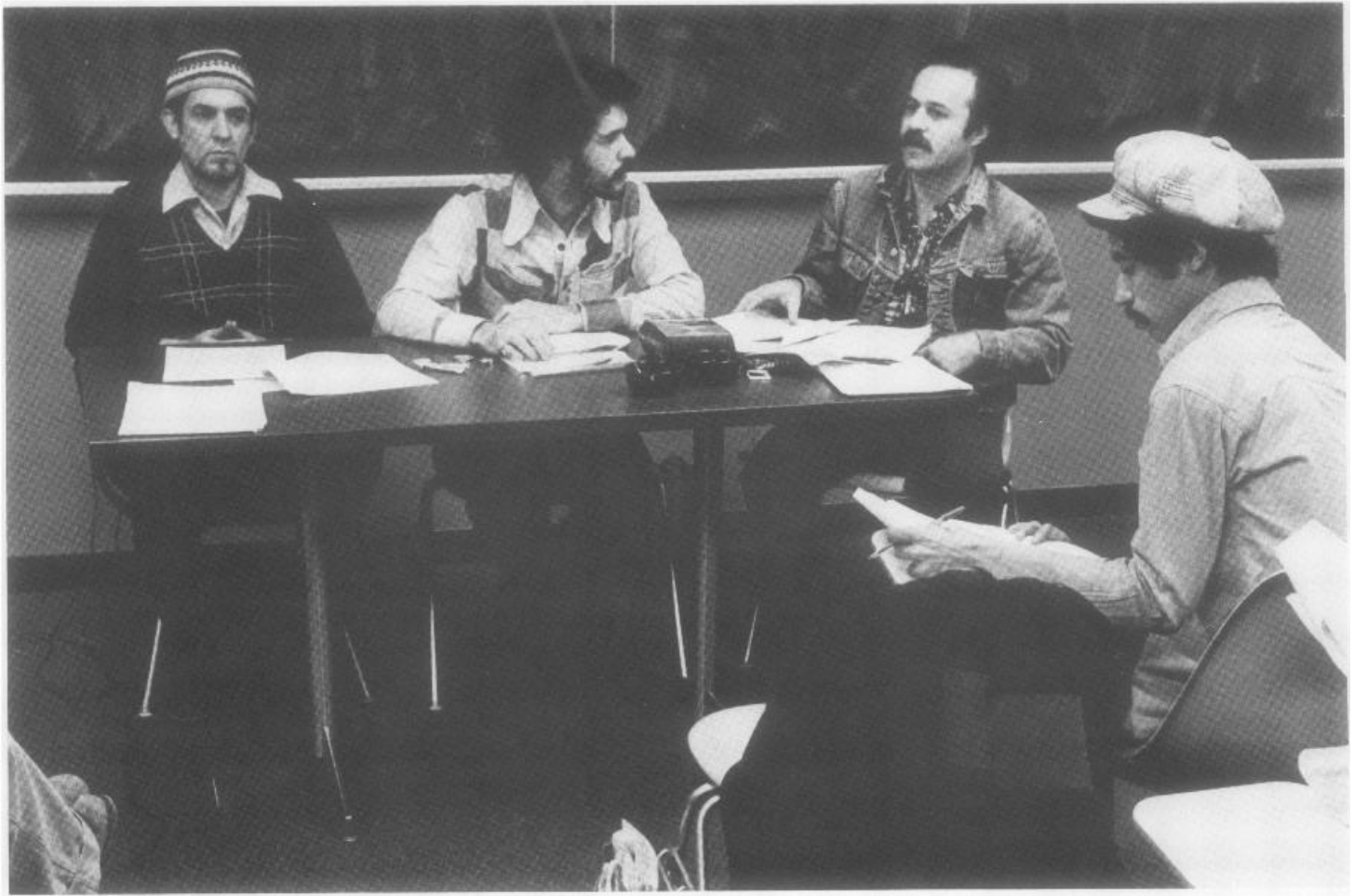
Financial assistance for blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans has been a major part of the Foundation's six-year, \$100 million commitment to minority higher education, a program that will end in 1978. This year Educational Testing Service and the Council of Southern Universities'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

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

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

\*\*Benedict College (S.C.), Bishop College (Tex.), Fisk University (Tenn.), Hampton Institute (Va.), St. Augustine's College (N.C.), Tuskegee Institute (Ala.), Wilberforce University (Ohio), and the six-member Atlanta University Center which includes Clark, Morehouse, Spelman, and Morris Brown Colleges, Atlanta University, and the Interdenominational Theological Center.

\*List available on request.



*Since 1973 the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at the City University of New York has received Foundation support for graduate programs in ethnic studies. In addition to the special seminar being videotaped here, the center sponsors research, training, and cultural programs for Puerto Ricans.*

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

American Indians are the most underrepresented minority group in higher education. Beset by a lack of funds, language difficulties, low achievement scores,

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

The geographic and cultural isolation of Indians on reservations has served to discourage their enrollment in existing higher education institutions. As a consequence, many Indian tribes are establishing their own colleges. There are now sixteen postsecondary learning centers on or near reservations, ranging in size from Navajo Community College in Arizona, with 900 students, to Fort Berthold Community College in North Dakota, with about twenty-five students. Encouraged by the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act passed by Congress in 1974, other tribal groups are planning to establish community colleges. To get off to a good start, these institutions will need assistance in budgeting, academic planning, achieving accreditation, and staffing. The Foundation therefore granted \$125,000 to the Western Interstate Commission for

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>FINANCE, MANAGEMENT, AND POLICY</b>		
<b>American Council on Education</b>		
National activities for higher education [\$1,200,000—1972]		200,000
<b>Educational Change, Inc.</b>		
Change Magazine [\$200,000—1974]		60,000
<b>Financing, costs, and management of higher education</b>		
American Council on Education [\$248,650—1974]		82,500
College Entrance Examination Board	197,620	
Education Commission of the States	200,000	
New York, University of the State of [\$40,000—1975]	25,000	42,278
Pennsylvania State University	113,700	
Tennessee Higher Education Commission	64,400	
<b>Fund-raising, business management, and planning techniques</b>		
American Association for Higher Education	100,000	25,000
Antioch College (Ohio)	99,642	99,642
Association of American Colleges [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges [\$61,950—1975]		30,975
Beloit College (Wisconsin)	24,500	24,500
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$227,747—1973]		75,915
College and University Personnel Association	9,955	9,955
Consultants, research, publications: Foundation-managed project	69,705	46,766
Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges	10,000	10,000
Diebold Institute for Public Policy Studies [\$200,000—1973]	(50,000)	50,000
EDUCOM, Interuniversity Communications Council [\$150,000—1975]		50,000
New York, City University of	23,930	23,930
Princeton University [\$190,000—1971]		23,592
San Francisco State University	10,000	10,000
<b>Intercollegiate cooperation</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$59,945—1975]		14,986
Warren Wilson College (North Carolina) [\$74,501—1974]		20,132
<b>Management of university endowments</b>		
Common Fund for Nonprofit Organizations	49,272	49,272
Harvard Management Company	20,000	20,000
Princeton University	5,000	5,000
<b>Policy studies and conferences on higher education</b>		
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges	17,050	17,050
American Association of University Professors	98,700	
American Council on Education	200,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)	180,068	76,337
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (for the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education) [\$345,000—1974]	(76,149)	81,289
College Entrance Examination Board [\$84,000—1974]		26,210
Education Commission of the States [\$25,000—1975]		25,000
Harvard University	37,548	
Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles)	100,000	
National Council of Churches of Christ	22,000	22,000
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$25,000—1975]		25,000
Society for College & University Planning	6,200	6,200
<b>Research on faculty collective bargaining</b>		
Association of American Colleges	149,734	57,423
New York, City University of [\$149,925—1975]		49,975
Stanford University	25,000	25,000
<b>Studies on academic goals and governance</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$500,000—1968]		45,721
Stanford University [\$100,000—1974]	(26,638)	3,362

Higher Education, whose office for Planning and Resources in Minority Education helps colleges and universities meet the needs of minority students. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to twelve American Indian community colleges, to prepare a detailed plan for a regional network of Indian colleges, and to encourage land-grant institutions and existing Indian colleges to help the new colleges.

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

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

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

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

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

—Many states now actively encourage colleges and universities to organize into regional groups for long-

range planning and more efficient allocation of resources. Pennsylvania State University received funds to analyze this movement and conduct studies of six states (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, and California) which were among the first to move toward regional cooperation in postsecondary education.

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

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

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

**Women in Higher Education.** Efforts to eliminate sex discrimination in colleges and universities fall into two broad categories: research on the role of women in society, and improvement of the status of women in teaching and other professions. The Foundation has supported activities in both categories for several years.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN</b>		
<b>Career advancement</b>		
Boston Theological Institute [\$15,000—1975]		5,000
Wisconsin, University of	15,000	15,000
<b>Research, training, conferences, and publications</b>		
Brown University [\$80,000—1974]		40,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	13,134	13,134
College and University Personnel Association	20,318	20,318
Consultants, experimental programs, surveys, conferences: Foundation-managed project	61,830	52,978
Federation of Organizations for Professional Women	1,363	1,363
Fellowships: * Foundation-managed projects [\$265,000—1975]	(32,297)	36,994
Graduate Theological Union (Berkeley) [\$75,000—1974]		25,000
National Association of College and University Business Officers	15,750	15,750
Pennsylvania, University of	153,515	23,515
Princeton University	6,000	6,000
Radcliffe College	300,000	20,000
Research Group for the Development of Higher Education (Rome) [\$20,000—1975]	4,000	19,000
Stanford University	97,000	
Wellesley College	70,000	
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation [\$125,000—1975]		75,000
<b>Women's Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund</b>		
Monitoring federal programs	150,000	15,750
<b>SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND HUMANISTIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING</b>		
<b>American Academy of Arts and Sciences</b>		
Planning for national humanities center	25,000	25,000
Research and conferences by <i>Daedalus</i> [\$300,000—1974]		60,000
Special issue of <i>Daedalus</i>	20,000	2,000
<b>Doctoral studies and fellowships in social science and humanities</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$3,200,000—1973]		1,120,342
Brookings Institution [\$98,000—1975]		73,500
California, University of (Santa Cruz) [\$50,000—1972]	(7,475)	
Cornell University [\$2,217,000—1965]	(582,501)	(16,049)
Illinois, University of [\$63,000—1968]		9,907
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$1,100,000—1975]		75,000
New York, State University of (Buffalo) [\$250,000—1969]		23,357
Pennsylvania, University of [\$1,240,000—1971, 1972]	(1,021,558)	(374,706)
<b>Harvard University</b>		
Urban Studies Program [\$800,000—1971]	(54,361)	(54,361)
<b>Humanistic Research</b>		
American Historical Association [\$96,000—1956]		4,000
Library of Congress [\$500,000—1971]	25,000	98,974
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$100,000—1975]		62,500
Princeton University [\$700,000—1969]		91,242
<b>Research and advanced training in economics</b>		
Atlanta University [\$1,750,000—1971]		67,400
Chicago, University of [\$29,700—1974]		17,110
Social Science Research Council [\$300,000—1973]		16,000
Yale University [\$350,000—1968]		50,042
<b>Research by senior scholars</b>		
Chicago, University of (Samuel Eisenstadt) [\$90,700—1971, 1975]		16,500
Chicago, University of (Theodore Schultz) [\$46,800—1973]		8,000
Harvard University (Wassily Leontief) [\$100,000—1970]	(4,012)	12,999
New York University (Wassily Leontief)	4,012	4,012



During 1976, two campus-based research centers received grants—the Center for Research on Women at Stanford University and Radcliffe's Data and Analytic Research Center for the Study of Women. They grant fellowships, hold seminars, and conduct research on the development of sex roles, health care for women, and the role of women in the labor force.

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

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION**

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

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

A grant was given to Duke University for a study by its Institute for Policy Science and Public Affairs of attitudes toward busing to achieve desegregation in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky. The first of three planned polls has been completed. It indicates that opposition to busing does not seem to be based on

whether those interviewed have school-age children, but, rather, on certain abstract beliefs about their rights in society. Responses also suggest that people are more apt to oppose busing if they think their neighbors share the same opinion, but that more than four-fifths of those questioned would accept the current plan for Louisville and environs if it were to continue the following year. The poll also suggested that parents have developed greater expectations of school performance and are more willing to participate in school operations.

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

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

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

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

—The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law is reviewing compliance with the law in federally assisted vocational education programs, which serve more than seven million students. The study will assess efforts to provide wider vocational opportunities for

women, who tend to be clustered in homemaking and clerical courses while males are trained in potentially higher paying technical, industrial, or engineering skills.

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

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

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

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

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

\*Special issue, "Children and the Law," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Duke University, Vol. XXXIX, No. 3, June, 1976.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Scientific research and training</b>		
Cornell University [\$4,400,000—1965]		43,529
Princeton University [\$685,000—1964]	(61,085)	(61,085)
<b>INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE</b>		
<b>Business and economics studies and conferences</b>		
European Institute of Business Administration [\$1,000,000—1971]		250,000
Harvard University [\$252,000—1970]		94,200
<b>European doctoral fellowships in business administration</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$2,000—1975]		2,000
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$2,000—1975]		2,000
Columbia University [\$2,000—1975]		2,000
Foundation-managed project [\$140,388—1975]	(22,300)	63,279
Harvard University [\$2,000—1975]		2,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$6,000—1974, 1975]	(4,196)	(8,596)
New York University	2,000	2,000
Northwestern University [\$2,000—1975]		2,000
Pittsburgh, University of [\$2,000—1975]		2,000
<b>Management education, research, and exchange</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley)	45,950	45,950
Cambridge, University of (England) [\$93,000—1968]		1,773
Conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European management education specialists; Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1971]		(62,541)
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management [\$300,000—1972]	25,000	112,500
Japan Economic Research Center [\$40,000—1971]		2,900
London Graduate School of Business Studies [\$203,200—1974]		61,957
New York University [\$25,000—1973]		5,000
Stockholm School of Economics [\$75,000—1971]		14,600
Visiting faculty at Belgian institutions; Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1968]		(3)
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges	19,800	19,800
Center for Comparative Political Studies (Florence) [\$75,000—1972]		12,500
Essex, University of (England) [\$272,500—1970]		7,500
Göteborg, University of (Sweden) [\$75,000—1972]		25,000
International Council for Educational Development	20,000	20,000
Research and training awards to social scientists; Foundation-managed project* [\$300,000—1973]		26,390
Social Science Research Council [\$200,000—1968]		2,000
<b>U.S.-U.S.S.R. seminars on management</b>		
Administrative costs: Foundation-managed project [\$40,000—1975]	7,337	9,058
Institute of International Education [\$34,600—1975]	(7,337)	27,263
	<u>19,751,061</u>	<u>23,231,587</u>
<b>PUBLIC EDUCATION</b>		
<b>DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Racial desegregation and discrimination</b>		
A Better Chance (Boston) [\$178,972—1973]		38,762
American Friends Service Committee [\$25,000—1975]		20,000
Books for the People Fund [\$120,000—1975]		43,955
Cambridge, University of	40,000	
Center for Applied Linguistics	25,000	24,990
City-Wide Educational Coalition	53,700	
Duke University	150,000	
Education Commission of the States	52,000	52,000
Integrated Education Associates	50,000	50,000
L.Q.C. Lamar Society [\$243,200—1974]	136,000	167,350
National Conference of Christians and Jews [\$250,000—1974]		81,000



Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund	11,000	11,000
San Francisco Unified School District [\$300,000—1971]	(49,826)	(9,826)
School Committee of the City of Boston [\$225,070—1973]	(54,540)	(24,405)
School Volunteers of Boston	56,988	

**Sex discrimination studies and programs**

Education Commission of the States	144,068	85,687
Feminist Press [\$200,000—1975]		60,000
Harvard University	50,000	12,500
Institute of Open Education	10,000	10,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	110,000	55,000
Merrill-Palmer Institute	3,000	3,000
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education	154,000	147,006
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund	209,000	175,000
Royaumont Center for a Science of Man (Paris) [\$26,000—1975]		26,000
Stanford University [\$97,300—1973, 1975]		30,785

**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

**Research and projects on adolescence**

Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service [\$130,000—1975]		90,000
Learning Institute of North Carolina	7,475	7,235
New York City Board of Education [\$105,707—1974]	(13,385)	7,322
St. Mary Center for Learning (Chicago) [\$180,726—1974]		65,089
Studies, experiments: Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1974]	(7,475)	11,057

**Washington Research Project, Inc.  
(Children's Defense Fund)**

Definition and protection of children's rights	750,000	250,000
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**EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, POLICY, AND  
FINANCE**

<b>Advisory and technical assistance</b> Aspira of New York [\$25,000—1975]		25,000
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*Contrary to the popular myth that early adolescence is a time of troubled upheaval, recent research has found that a majority of youngsters are relatively happy and stable during this period. On the other hand, a Foundation-supported report by the Learning Institute of North Carolina, Growing Up Forgotten, concludes that the needs of many youngsters in this group are not being met by most social and educational institutions.*

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

**Finance and Planning.** For the last six years the Foundation has assisted various groups working for more equitable systems of school finance. For example, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, which received renewed support this year, assists lawyers and citizens' groups challenging state funding systems. Committee lawyers helped prepare the legal arguments and

filed a brief in a landmark case before the New Jersey Supreme Court on the state's obligations to provide equitable school funding. The legislature revised the finance system after a prolonged controversy over taxation. The committee has also advised legislators interpreting court decisions and prepared handbooks and articles on school finance.

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

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

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

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

One way to make such research more useful is to conduct it in the settings where learning actually occurs—in front of television sets, at home, and in classrooms. For example, researchers at the Education Development Center in Massachusetts were granted funds this year to design a series of mathematics tests through work in classrooms with predominantly black and Hispanic

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bilingual education: Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1975]	(36,000)	822
Center for Community Change	10,000	
Columbia University (Teachers College)	12,500	12,500
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute	90,000	90,000
Educational Testing Service	474,750	220,000
Foundation-managed project: small grants, publications, and consultants	144,168	101,737
League of Cities — Conference of Mayors	131,400	65,700
Navajo Tribal Council	150,159	24,680
Publishing Center for Cultural Resources	8,000	8,000
<b>Comprehensive planning for public education</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$203,626—1974]		44,452
American Council on Education	17,250	17,250
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$150,000—1975]	78,500	68,500
Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs	7,400	7,400
Council for Basic Education	9,250	9,250
Governor's Conference on Education, Inc.	15,000	15,000
Institute of International Education [\$400,000—1970]	(45,667)	22,027
<b>Educational Facilities Laboratories</b>		
School and educational equipment design [\$6,000,000—1970]		205,000
<b>Improvements in public knowledge about education</b>		
National Committee for Citizens in Education [\$446,000—1974]		31,000
National Council for the Advancement of Education Writing [\$10,000—1974]		4,450
San Francisco Public Schools Commission Foundation	50,000	50,000
<b>Research and planning for private education</b>		
Council for American Private Education	100,000	15,000
National Association of Independent Schools (Commission on Educational Issues)	96,676	43,399
<b>Studies of financing and economics of public education</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$1,325,000—1974]		487,229
Chicago, University of [\$146,000—1974]		21,195
Columbia University (Teachers College)	278,000	48,500
Council of State Governments (for National Conference of State Legislators)	271,755	116,000
Duke University	24,000	24,000
Education Law Center [\$675,000—1975]		263,000
Foundation-administered project: small grants, studies, and conferences	213,000	63,289
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	450,153	161,296
League of Women Voters [\$165,662—1975]		83,756
London School of Economics and Political Science	214,300	
National Urban Coalition [\$507,300—1974]		342,000
New York, State of [\$180,000—1975]		120,000
Oregon State Legislature [\$145,000—1974]	(7,191)	(6,980)
Rutgers University [\$24,300—1975]		12,150
Stanford University	163,900	33,000
Syracuse University (Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs) [\$330,740—1972]		43,740
<b>STAFF DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Advanced training for administrators and policy makers</b>		
Atlanta University	81,299	81,299
Chicago, University of [\$400,000—1975]	38,738	285,988
Ciaramont University Center (California) [\$164,000—1973]	(9,850)	(5,850)
Columbia University (Teachers College) [\$237,190—1973]	(51,040)	(27,507)
Council of Chief State School Officers [\$194,890—1975]		119,138
Council of the Great City Schools [\$75,598—1974]	(20,563)	
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership) [\$1,704,000—1975]		514,080

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Massachusetts, University of [\$579,965—1973]	(1,969)	308,168
Northwestern University [\$36,003—1975]		36,003
Ohio State University [\$280,828—1973]	(50,684)	(27,065)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) [\$40,000—1975]		40,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$250,420—1973]	(51,420)	(36,634)
University Council for Educational Administration [\$150,000—1974]		32,975
<b>In-school staff development</b>		
Associates for Renewal in Education (Washington, D.C.), (for the Advisory & Learning Exchange)	10,000	35,000
Bank Street College of Education	5,000	39,500
Cambridge Institute of Education	6,100	6,100
Center for Understanding Media [\$193,000—1974]		10,000
Colorado Mountain College [\$86,311—1973]		28,590
Colorado, University of [\$34,510—1973]		10,051
Educational Confederation (St. Louis) [\$256,350—1975]		102,400
Hull House Association [\$26,800—1975]		12,300
Illinois, State of (Department of Mental Health) [\$241,821—1975]		85,000
New York, City University of [\$142,100—1973]		31,812
Palace of Arts and Science Foundation (The Exploratorium) [\$225,000—1974]		63,549
Research and evaluation of teacher centers: Foundation-managed project [\$425,000—1975]	(27,100)	171,135
<b>Leadership Development Program</b>		
Center for Community Change [\$650,858—1975]		359,212
Fellowships for rural educators: Foundation- managed project* [\$1,500,000—1973]		6,732
National Indian Training and Research Center [\$300,000—1975]		100,700
Southern Regional Council [\$999,950—1975]		439,822
<b>THE LEARNING PROCESS AND ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<b>Experiments in learning</b>		
Academy for Educational Development, Inc.	100,000	100,000
Alaska, University of	10,000	10,000
APPALSHOP, Inc.	129,625	
California, University of (San Diego)	4,436	4,436
Children's Television Workshop	1,500,000	838,000
Constitutional Rights Foundation	350,000	45,010
Diller-Quaile School of Music (New York)	19,928	19,928
Education Development Center	160,000	64,000
Evaluation of tutorial project: Foundation- managed project [\$150,000—1973]		152
Israeli research on learning: Foundation- managed project	200,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities	500,000	500,000
Prime Time School Television	71,000	
Staten Island Community College Association	150,000	58,000
Syracuse Research Corporation	10,000	10,000
<b>Research on learning</b>		
California, University of (San Diego)	21,000	21,000
CEMREL, Inc.	6,132	6,132
Center for Applied Linguistics [\$650,000—1975]		243,000
Consultants, conferences: Foundation-managed project [\$250,000—1974]	(48,426)	126,293
East Anglia, University of (England) [\$22,000—1974]		20,892
Geneva, University of	202,020	59,937
Harvard University	170,573	23,410
Illinois, University of [\$163,021—1971]		67,056
International Reading Association	500	500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$60,000—1975]		22,500
National Academy of Education [\$411,900—1974]		43,321
National Association of Elementary School Principals	5,000	5,000
Rockefeller University (New York) [\$300,000—1975]	10,000	181,800
Social Science Research Council	10,366	
Teachers and Writers Collaborative	7,000	7,000
Washington, University of	107,931	
	<b>8,433,904</b>	<b>9,703,714</b>
Total, Education and Research	<b>\$28,184,965</b>	<b>\$32,935,301</b>

\*List available on request.

children. By reflecting students' cultural backgrounds and realistic situations in classroom materials, they hope to produce tests that will measure skills more accurately. The new tests seek to measure "mathematical literacy"—the ability to reason quantitatively—while diagnosing specific learning deficiencies. They will also avoid anxiety-producing time constraints, confusing multiple-choice formats, and dependency on reading skills.

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

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

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

# The Arts

## ARTISTIC FINANCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*\**National Report on the Arts*. New York: National Committee for Cultural Resources, October 1975.

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—THE ARTS:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>THE ARTS</b>		
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>		
Study of postwar development of the arts in the U.S.	\$270,917	\$80,000
<b>Arts and Business Council of New York City</b>		
Management counseling for performing arts groups	15,000	9,000
<b>Cable Arts Foundation</b>		
Cable television programming on the arts	5,000	5,000
<b>Financial survey of nonprofit performing groups</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$250,000—1975]		42,283
<b>International Council of Museums</b>		
Study of European artists and institutions [\$36,000—1974]	(5,966)	(3,684)
<b>Studies in arts financing</b>		
Council on Foundations [\$37,500—1975]		18,750
Foundation-managed project [\$500,000—1975]		265,213
Johns Hopkins University [\$25,686—1975]		(318)
National Committee for Cultural Resources	50,000	50,000
<b>Small program actions</b>		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and logistical support	42,484	6,556
<b>Women's Interart Center (New York City)</b>		
Workshops for visual and performing artists	25,000	25,000
<b>THEATER</b>		
<b>Cash Reserve Program</b>		
Acting Company (Group I Acting Company, New York City) [\$350,834—1975]		164,493
Actors Theatre of Louisville	255,191	63,797
American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco)* [\$2,000,000—1974]		300,000
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society)* [\$742,542—1973]	(25,000)	112,231
Asolo State Theater (Florida) [\$176,955—1972]		38,113
Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park [\$420,751—1973]		63,834
Circle in the Square (New York City) [\$1,000,000—1975]		277,198
Indiana Repertory Theatre	162,409	30,142
Loretto-Hilton Theatre (St. Louis) [\$222,010—1974]		36,910
Mark Taper Forum (Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles) [\$665,015—1973]		164,314
Studio Arena Theatre (Studio Theatre School, Buffalo)	418,643	83,518
Yale Repertory Theatre/School of Drama (Yale University)	506,586	
<b>Resident theater development</b>		
International Theatre Institute of the United States [\$200,000—1975]		75,000
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (New York City) [\$300,000—1975]		135,000
Theatre Communications Group [\$944,701—1972]		169,733
<b>Subsidies for production of new American plays</b>		
Foundation-managed project	600,000	1,612
<b>Theatre Development Fund (New York City)</b>		
Audience development for plays and recitals	100,000	45,000
<b>Working Theatre, New York</b>		
Training of teachers for the theater	240,000	130,000

\*In addition to cash reserve funds, organizations received operating support.



*Actors of the Organic Theater Company, a leading experimental theater in Chicago, perform a scene from "Cops," a new play by Terry Curtis Fox. The company was one of the first to receive a subsidy in a new Foundation program to encourage nonprofit professional theaters to stage new American plays. Up to 100 companies will be assisted in producing scripted works by playwrights and unscripted works developed by the companies.*

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

## THEATER

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

Cash reserve grants totaling \$836,243 went to three

## MUSIC

### Advanced training

Mannes College of Music (New York City)	<b>200,000</b>	
Marlboro School of Music (Vermont)		35,000
[\$675,000—1971]		
MCA Educational Activities (Music Critics Association) [\$4,062—1975]		4,062
San Francisco Conservatory of Music		254,794
[\$1,000,000—1972]		

### Affiliate Artists, Inc.

Development of performing artists' careers		130,000
[\$700,000—1973]		

### American Symphony Orchestra League

Advisory services for member orchestras		44,868
[\$360,000—1968]		

### Concert artists program

Foundation-managed project: grants-in-aid*		15,854
[\$225,000—1969]		

### Contemporary music recording program

Foundation-managed project [\$400,000—1975]		271,276
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### Free Library of Philadelphia

Music publication program [\$78,400—1975]	<b>(8,000)</b>	24,200
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### Mills College

Films on eight American composers	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
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### New York Jazz Museum (New York Hot Jazz Society)

Performances and educational programs		34,276
[\$140,000—1973]		

### Society for the Dissemination of Greek Music

Recording of ecclesiastical and folk music		39,843
[\$39,843—1975]		

### St. Paul Civic Philharmonic Society

Experimental chamber orchestra program		25,000
[\$375,000—1974]		

## DANCE

### Cash Reserve Program

Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater (Dance Theater Foundation, New York City)**		122,039
[\$650,523—1974]		
American Ballet Theatre (Ballet Theater Foundation, New York City) [\$1,000,000—1972]		222,222

\*List available on request.

\*\*In addition to cash reserve funds, organizations received operating support.

resident professional theaters: Actors Theater of Louisville; Indiana Repertory Theatre, Indianapolis, and Studio Arena Theatre, Buffalo, N.Y. Funds also were granted to help stabilize the financial position of the Yale Repertory Theater/School of Drama.

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

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

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

## MUSIC AND DANCE

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

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

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

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City) [\$2,700,000—1974]		458,334
Dance Theatre of Harlem	1,484,140	461,174
Houston Ballet Foundation [\$203,582—1973]		35,624
Joffrey Ballet (Foundation for American Dance, New York City)* [\$1,850,000—1974]		372,222
Pennsylvania Ballet Association* [\$2,900,000—1971]		59,663
San Francisco Ballet Association	926,281	172,123
<b>Connecticut College</b>		
American Dance Festival [\$90,000—1975]		30,000
<b>Dance Notation Bureau</b>		
Preservation of dance repertoire [\$85,000—1975]		75,000
<b>School of American Ballet (New York City)</b>		
General support [\$2,000,000—1974]		313,243
<b>TAG Foundation (New York City)</b>		
Performance series for small dance companies	42,587	42,587
<b>OPERA</b>		
<b>Cash Reserve Program</b>		
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City) [\$2,600,000—1974]		125,000
Opera Company of Boston [\$492,226—1971]		52,179
Western Opera Theater (San Francisco) [\$165,747—1971]		24,599
<b>Commissions for new American operas</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$175,000—1967]		(3,000)
<b>LITERATURE</b>		
<b>Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines</b>		
Distribution projects for noncommercial literary magazines	439,636	89,636
<b>ARTS IN EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Film and television projects</b>		
Roberson Memorial Center	30,516	30,516
Young Filmmaker's Foundation (New York City) [\$147,240—1975]		55,106
<b>Music Educators National Conference</b>		
Cooperative music project	3,000	3,000
<b>Music literacy (Kodaly training program)</b>		
Holy Names College (Oakland)	129,701	86,604
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Massachusetts) [\$21,500—1975]		9,500
Reykjavik Children's Music School	34,577	26,530
<b>Settlement Music School of Philadelphia</b>		
Music instruction for low-income students [\$41,980—1970]		9,100
<b>Southeastern Academy of Theatre and Music (Academy Theatre, Atlanta)</b>		
Training of artist-teachers for area schools and colleges [\$375,000—1973]		35,000
<b>ARTS AND MINORITIES</b>		
<b>Texas Southern University</b>		
Professional training in the visual arts [\$100,000—1975]		40,000
<b>Training and performance programs</b>		
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts (Boston) [\$950,000—1974]		95,000
Free Southern Theater (New Orleans) [\$225,000—1973]		49,464
George Washington University	300,000	100,000
Henry Street Settlement (New York City) [\$150,000—1973]		50,000

\*In addition to cash reserve funds, organizations received operating support.



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles) [\$650,000—1974]	(110,000)	125,000
New Federal Theater (New York City) Newark Community Center of the Arts [\$200,000—1975]	89,141	22,286
Smithsonian Institution [\$317,991—1973]		50,000
Visual Arts Center of Alaska [\$200,000—1975]		136,083
		140,000
<b>VISUAL ARTS</b>		
<b>Catalogs of fine arts museum collections</b>		
Bowdoin College (Maine) [\$17,628—1970, 1975]		12,063
Fine Arts Museums Foundation	39,385	
Foundation-managed project [\$350,000—1972]	(54,385)	
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) [\$19,488—1973]		9,744
Museum of Modern Art (New York City)	7,500	7,500
Newark Museum Association [\$20,000—1975]		10,000
Philadelphia Museum of Art [\$12,500—1971]		(6,250)
John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art (Florida) [\$19,775—1975]		9,887
Wadsworth Atheneum (Hartford) [\$20,000—1973]		19,943
Worcester Art Museum	7,500	
<b>Moving Image (New York City)</b>		
Theater for independent filmmakers	35,000	20,000
<b>New York University</b>		
Training of fine arts curators [\$416,000—1968]		133,458
<b>Professional studio art training</b>		
Art Students League of New York [\$100,000—1974]		100,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$150,000—1974]		25,000
California, University of (San Diego) [\$132,200—1974]		25,000
Cranbrook Academy of Art (Michigan) [\$75,000—1974]		50,000
Georgia, University of [\$150,000—1974]		25,000
Hawaii, University of [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Indiana University [\$150,000—1974]		25,000
Iowa, State University of [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Kansas City Art Institute [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture [\$146,100—1974]		25,000
Ohio State University [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts [\$50,000—1974]		25,000
Pennsylvania State University [\$57,000—1975]		25,000
Washington, University of [\$150,000—1974]		25,000
Worcester Art Museum (Massachusetts) [\$53,000—1975]		25,000
<b>CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN GREECE</b>		
<b>American School of Classical Studies at Athens</b>		
Library collection of Byzantine and modern Greek works [\$43,500—1972]		9,000
<b>Athens Technological Organization</b>		
Archaeological and historical research on ancient Greek cities [\$150,000—1973]		37,500
Foundation-managed project: consultants and research awards	150,000	122,647
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>		
Lexicon of Turkish words in the Greek language [\$33,810—1975]		3,050
<b>Institute for Modern Greek Studies (University of Thessaloniki)</b>		
Lexicon of Greek vernacular literature [\$12,000—1975]		12,000
<b>McGill University (Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning)</b>		
Experimental Greek language teaching	2,007	
<b>Philosophical Research Center (Athens)</b>		
Humanities research [\$332,390—1974]		30,000
Total, Arts	\$6,418,850	\$8,224,044

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

## LITERATURE

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

## ARTS AND MINORITIES

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

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

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

# Communications

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

## JOURNALISM

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

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

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

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

Fellowships for journalists to study law were awarded

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

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—COMMUNICATIONS:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>JOURNALISM</b>		
<b>Brookings Institution</b>		
Study of Washington, D.C., news corps	\$9,750	\$9,750
<b>Columbia University</b>		
Columbia Journalism Review	295,000	104,000
<b>Conferences and studies on news and the law</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$75,000—1974, 1975]	88,600	126,669
<b>Mid-career journalism training</b>		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* Yale University	260,000 109,130	136,588
<b>Training of minority journalists</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley)	25,000	25,000
Columbia University	15,000	15,000
Missouri, University of	15,000	15,000
Northwestern University	15,000	15,000
Stanford University	15,000	15,000
<b>PUBLIC BROADCASTING</b>		
<b>Audience research and experimentation</b>		
Corporation for Public Broadcasting [\$100,000—1975]		95,220
Foundation-managed project [\$10,000—1974]		3,282
Southwest Texas Public Broadcasting Council (Austin)	21,530	21,530
<b>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</b>		
Satellite interconnection feasibility study	110,000	110,000
<b>Programming</b>		
Chicago Educational Television Association	12,932	12,932
Community Television Foundation of South Florida	10,000	10,000
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles) [\$5,500,000—1974]	7,794	1,175,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting [\$5,500,000—1974]	4,250,789	4,586,036
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET- New York City) [\$10,000,000—1974]	1,987,689	4,264,808
Greater Washington Educational Telecommu- nications Association (WETA-Washington, D.C.)	800,000	575,000
National Endowment for the Arts [\$1,000,000—1974, 1975]	500,000	701,500
PTV Production	25,000	25,000
Public Broadcasting Service	3,500,000	1,225,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) [\$1,000,000—1974]	7,516	250,000
<b>Public Broadcasting Service</b>		
Station Independence Project	960,000	660,000
<b>COMMUNICATIONS POLICY AND RESEARCH</b>		
<b>Children and television</b>		
Action for Children's Television	150,000	35,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences	50,000	42,838

\*List available on request.



<b>Coalition for Fair Broadcasting</b>		
Study of VHF television in New Jersey [\$20,000—1975]		20,000
<b>Studies and projects on communications</b>		
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	735,000	160,000
International communications studies: Foundation-managed project [\$50,000—1976]	24,470	28,838
Population Institute	20,000	20,000
Urban Institute (Cable Information Service)	300,000	26,800
<b>Studies of news media and the political process</b>		
California Center for Research and Education in Government	4,625	4,625
Duke University	10,000	10,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences	26,975	4,857
Indiana University	50,000	25,000
Total, Communications	<b>\$14,411,800</b>	<b>\$14,540,273</b>

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

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

The Foundation renewed support for the second year of a scholarship program for minority journalists attending graduate schools of journalism at the University

of Missouri, Columbia, Northwestern, and Stanford. Thirty-one students received assistance in the first year of the program, which also is supported by matching funds from the universities. Funds were also granted to the University of California (Berkeley) for a summer training program for minority journalists.

### **PUBLIC BROADCASTING**

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

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

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

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

Following a two-year study by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Public Broadcasting Service, and the Foundation, negotiations were completed this

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

### **COMMUNICATIONS POLICY**

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

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

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

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

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

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>GRADUATE TRAINING AND RESEARCH</b>		
<b>Teaching materials in public policy</b>		
Duke University and the Rand Corporation	\$150,000	\$25,000
<b>Training centers</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley)	200,000	169,920
Carnegie-Mellon University	200,000	
Duke University	100,000	27,127
Harvard University [\$500,000—1973]	200,000	208,334
Michigan, University of [\$250,000—1973]		34,400
Rand Corporation	100,000	42,343
Stanford University	100,000	65,999
Texas, University of (Austin)	100,000	63,564
<b>CENTERS FOR RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS</b>		
<b>Brookings Institution</b>		
Meetings and seminars	60,000	
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>		
Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences [\$200,000—1975]		12,500
<b>Public interest research and consultation</b>		
National Association of Accountants for the Public Interest [\$120,000—1975]		80,000
Public Interest Economics Foundation [\$150,000—1975]		75,774
Tax Analysts and Advocates	70,000	25,000
<b>Research on policy issues affecting blacks and women</b>		
Black Economic Research Center [\$275,000—1975]		147,750
Brookings Institution	25,000	
Urban Institute [\$300,000—1975]		135,738
<b>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</b>		
Fellowships for state and local officials [\$200,000—1974]		45,782
<b>STUDIES OF PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES</b>		
<b>Economic studies</b>		
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research [\$30,000—1974]		10,000
Brookings Institution [\$336,400—1973]		56,555
Virginia Polytechnic Institute [\$91,000—1974]		34,125
<b>Foundation-managed projects</b>		
Research, conferences, and consultants	217,851	102,472
Study of European family programs [\$20,000—1973]	(859)	
<b>Institute of International Law and Economic Development</b>		
Rights of citizens and nationals in offshore U.S. territories	41,000	20,000
<b>Notre Dame, University of</b>		
Study of Vietnam-era military offenders	225,000	172,500
<b>Problems of the aging</b>		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	82,000	51,264
Brookings Institution	75,000	56,400
Michigan, University of	35,000	35,000
<b>RESEARCH ON PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL VALUES</b>		
<b>Harvard University</b>		
Research on basic legal concepts and issues [\$555,000—1973]		185,236
Study of consensus and disagreement on political issues	60,000	19,206
<b>Institute for the Study of Civic Values</b>		
Curriculum development for adult education programs	60,000	20,000
<b>Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences</b>		
Research on ethical issues arising from scientific advances	195,700	56,193
<b>Vanderbilt University</b>		
Research on non-violent Mexican communities	60,000	33,660
Total, Public Policy and Social Organization	\$2,355,692	\$2,011,842

## Public Policy and Social Organization

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

### GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

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

### POLICY STUDIES

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

\*They are operated by the Universities of California (Berkeley) and Texas; Carnegie-Mellon, Duke, Harvard, and Stanford Universities, and the Rand Corporation.



*A central computer installation at Social Security Administration headquarters in Baltimore records wage, benefit, and other information for people throughout the country. The Brookings Institution received funds for a study of social security policymaking as an example of the politics of long-term social planning and reform in the United States.*

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

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

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

Other activities supported this year include a study by Brookings of the role of women in the U.S. armed

forces, a conference on the civilian use of firearms, and a study of the rights of citizens and nationals in offshore U.S. territories.

### **SPECIAL INQUIRIES**

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

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

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

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1976. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1976 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1976 payments were made or refunds applied. (Note that a number of earlier grants and projects that still have unpaid balances are not shown because no payments or refunds occurred this year.)

## International Division

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

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

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

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

Many of the newer programs assisted by the Foundation in developing countries represent extensions of

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council [\$600,000—1974]		\$150,000
Asian Development Institute	\$10,000	10,000
International Rice Research Institute	565,000	548,750
<b>Assistance to displaced scholars</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1975]	123,800	168,970
Society of Friends of Dacca University (England)	25,000	21,000
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Asian Development Institute [\$354,000—1966]		(5,526)
Committee for Coordination of Investigations of Lower Mekong Basin [\$125,000—1975]		31,875
Council for Asian Manpower Studies	108,511	20,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and conferences [\$149,000—1973]	(46,685)	13,629
International Legal Center [\$2,565—1974]	22,393	22,500
<b>Education and research</b>		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and Asian study awards* [\$670,000—1975]	152,414	582,594
Mexico, College of	10,000	10,000
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development [\$126,400—1974]		49,000
Stanford University [\$320,000—1972]		100,154
<b>Field office operations</b>		
Foundation-managed projects	518,746	470,137
<b>International relations and world problems</b>		
Asia Society [\$250,000—1974]		90,000
Press Foundation of Asia	50,000	50,000
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Australian National University	38,000	28,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants	248,588	65,413
International Development Research Centre	175,000	62,500
<b>Preservation of the arts and culture</b>		
International Center for Conservation (Rome) [\$30,000—1975]		9,500
International Council of Museums [\$4,000—1975]	(1,540)	2,460
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization	11,000	11,000
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council [\$118,500—1975]		33,375
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development [\$467,000—1973]	(351)	280,666
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corp.	175,000	
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$50,000—1975]		38,253
Bangladesh, Government of [\$14,000—1975]	5,000	13,990
Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation [\$25,000—1975]		3,244
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute	350,000	146,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$45,000—1975]		15,145
Chittagong, University of	100,000	
Dacca, University of	11,000	5,500
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$150,000—1970]		30,853
*List available on request.		

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

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

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

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

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

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Gonoshasthya Kendra (People's Health Center) [\$10,000—1975]		5,000
Institution of Engineers	9,750	9,750
Integrated Rural Development Programme [\$45,000—1975]		22,217
International Rice Research Institute [\$852,000—1973]		102,573
Rajshahi, University of [\$97,000—1975]		69,574
Regional Academy for Rural Development	15,000	6,927
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Bangladesh Bank [\$135,000—1974]		35,000
Bangladesh, Government of [\$160,000—1974]	10,000	75,054
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies [\$700,000—1974]		438,997
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs	22,000	800
Foundation-managed project: government reference library [\$50,000—1972]	(1,595)	8
Indiana University [\$400,000—1970]		(1,147)
Institute of International Education [\$260,000—1974, 1975]		198,001
<b>Education and research</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$20,000—1968]	(3,282)	
Dacca Museum [\$150,500—1974]	3,500	29,000
Dacca, University of [\$84,000—1975]	148,001	200,579
Foundation-managed project: training for women	120,000	
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$85,000—1975]		20,947
Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh [\$70,000—1975]		26,250
Dacca, University of [\$40,000—1974]	10,000	11,750
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$29,500—1975]		8,036
University Grants Commission [\$85,000—1975]		42,500
<b>Specialists for Bangladesh field office</b>		
Foundation-managed projects [\$100,000—1975]	20,827	53,829
HONG KONG, KOREA, NEPAL, SINGAPORE, AND SRI LANKA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
International Rice Research Institute (research in Sri Lanka) [\$370,000—1974]	(1,815)	46,250
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	88,000	10,000
Nepal, Government of [\$200,000—1975]	1,301	90,283
Singapore, University of [\$349,000—1969, 1972]	(179,715)	(1,388)
<b>Education and research</b>		
Chinese University of Hong Kong [\$510,000—1967]		55,000
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences [\$39,000—1975]		39,000
INDIA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [\$205,000—1975]		43,150
Construction of rice research facility and water technology center: Foundation- managed projects [\$90,000—1973]	(23,366)	
Consultants and training: Foundation-managed project [\$200,000—1972]	(76,683)	(1)
Delhi Administration [\$50,000—1960]	(2,958)	
G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$304,000—1973]	(9,389)	68,330
Harvard University [\$600,000—1973]		278,470
Indian Agricultural Research Institute [\$500,000—1972]		88,000
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$500,000—1975]	160,000	221,611



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$370,000—1974]		180,000
Indian Institute of Technology [\$310,000—1974]		81,360
National Dairy Development Board [\$135,000—1974]		77,270
North Carolina State University [\$147,000—1968]	(17,792)	(17,792)
Roorkee, University of [\$259,000—1974]		69,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$536,000—1974]		114,767
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad)	300,000	56,485
Ahmedabad Education Society [\$105,000—1974]	(908)	9,518
Bihar, Government of [\$45,000—1975]		11,250
Boston University	16,000	16,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants [\$400,000—1973]	(65,873)	453
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [\$185,000—1975]		10,000
Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration [\$111,000—1973]		28,950
Indian Econometric Society [\$8,000—1975]		2,012
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$460,000—1975]		198,500
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$200,000—1975]		2,315
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) [\$300,000—1975]		29,399
Indian Statistical Institute	320,000	5,000
Institute of Applied Manpower Research [\$120,000—1974]		(3,664)
Institute of International Education [\$22,000—1970]	(10,328)	(433)
Institute of Regional Analysis	100,000	
School of Planning and Architecture Society [\$213,000—1974]		33,092
Systems Research Institute [\$140,000—1975]		38,500
West Bengal, Government of [\$171,198—1975]		(9,129)
<b>Education and research</b>		
Banaras Hindu University [\$240,000—1967]	(48,364)	
Birla Institute of Technology and Science [\$1,500,000—1968]		30,000
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies	150,000	
Centre for Urban Studies	21,500	20,300
Delhi, University of [\$1,125,000—1974]		409,400
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$100,000—1972]	(114,056)	
Homi Bhabha Fellowship Council [\$356,000—1966]		27,500
India International Centre [\$10,000—1974]	(1,756)	
Indian Council of Social Science Research	450,000	
Indian School of Political Economy [\$125,000—1975]		42,000
Institute for Social and Economic Change [\$250,000—1975]		428
Mitraniketan [\$25,000—1974]		6,500
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research [\$125,000—1975]		55,000
Sri Avinashilingam Teachers' College for Women	21,000	8,750
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [\$649,750—1974]		270,000
Xavier Labour Relations Institute [\$20,000—1975]		9,160
<b>Language and linguistics studies</b>		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages	370,000	54,313
Central Institute of Indian Languages (Mysore)	350,000	89,837
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Delhi, University of [\$74,500—1969]	(2,253)	
Family Planning Foundation [\$200,000—1975]		150,000
Gandhigram [\$477,000—1969]		5,000
India, Government of [\$85,000—1975]	(17,201)	(186)
Indian Council of Medical Research	300,000	23,000
Indian Institute of Science [\$95,000—1969]	(4,122)	70
International Council for Educational Development	25,000	6,250
Kerala, University of [\$50,700—1969]	(1,245)	
Population Council of India [\$67,000—1970]	(602)	
Rajasthan, University of [\$52,500—1969]	(8,532)	

and in farmers' fields, and studies of the socioeconomic hindrances to multiple-cropping practices at the farm and village levels.

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

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

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

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

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

A regional development effort in India was supported through a grant to the Institute of Regional Analysis in Madhya Pradesh, India's largest state. Established in 1972, the institute provides research and training, frequently in cooperation with local universities and colleges of education and engineering, to develop and manage the state's abundant natural resources.

The Administrative Staff College of India in Hyderabad is one of three major Indian institutions that teach modern management methods to the staffs of both public agencies and private firms. The college, which has been assisted by the Foundation for fifteen years, received a supplementary grant in 1976 to build competence in three areas of public management: science, education, and regional planning.

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

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

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

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

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

**Educational Planning and Language Development.** The Foundation has a long-standing commitment to help improve educational planning and policy making in Southeast Asia. For example, it has supported the training of Thai educational researchers and funded studies that have helped redefine Thailand's educational system. Some 100 staff members of Thai educational agencies have been trained abroad and at home. Research has been completed on such subjects as the distribution of primary-school opportunities, regional variations in scholastic achievement, and inequity in assigning funds and teachers to the provinces. This year an additional \$215,000 was allocated for further training and policy research.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Specialists for India field office</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$500,000—1974]	(1,785)	3,258
INDOCHINA		
<b>Education and research</b>		
Can Tho, University of (Vietnam) [\$5,000—1975]	(1,599)	
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$240,000—1974]	3,825	23,324
Hue, University of [\$1,544—1975]	(772)	
Saigon, University of [\$3,100—1975]	(1,455)	
<b>Studies of Vietnamese refugees</b>		
Arkansas, University of	7,700	
Cornell University	1,200	1,200
Missouri, University of [\$11,329—1975]		11,329
INDONESIA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council [\$275,000—1974]		87,000
Bandung Institute of Technology	10,000	10,000
Bogor Agricultural Institute	9,662	9,662
Brawijaya, University of [\$20,000—1975]		18,658
Indonesia, Government of [\$214,800—1975]	1,208	148,953
Pajajaran University [\$4,000—1974]	(143)	
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$43,750—1973]	(30,882)	
Foundation for Management Education and Development [\$50,000—1975]		37,500
Foundation-managed projects: consultants [\$124,500—1975]		71,989
Harvard University	71,000	62,000
Indonesia, University of [\$9,000—1974]	(1,008)	
Jakarta, Special District of [\$50,000—1973]		12,489
Management Foundation of East Java [\$223,500—1973]		43,183
Wisconsin, University of	235,000	143,408
<b>Education and research</b>		
Andalas University [\$40,000—1975]		11,809
Bandung Institute of Technology [\$9,494—1975]		5,987
Bogor Agricultural Institute [\$22,283—1975]		16,383
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and fellowships* [\$307,450—1975]		239,236
Gadjah Mada State University	341	273
Hasanuddin University [\$122,500—1975]		92,080
Indonesia, Government of [\$319,000—1975]	(12,289)	214,752
Indonesia, University of [\$19,126—1975]		15,002
Lambung Mangkurat University [\$50,000—1975]		21,959
National Institute of Economic and Social Research	3,623	3,623
Obor, Inc. [\$50,000—1975]		12,500
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters [\$53,000—1975]		26,500
Satya Wacana Christian Higher Learning Institute	12,077	12,077
State Islamic Institute	362	328
Surabaya Institute of Technology [\$2,500—1973]	(962)	
Syiah Kuala University [\$109,000—1975]		98,658
<b>Language teacher fellowships, training, and workshops</b>		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$100,000—1971]		3,622
Indonesia, Government of	1,474	1,474
Malang Institute of Teacher Training and Education [\$8,781—1975]		2,290
National Center for Language Development [\$7,760—1975]	(942)	6,402
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$295,000—1969]	(20)	
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Central Bureau of Statistics [\$164,500—1975]		126,190
Foundation-managed projects: consultants [\$29,000—1972]	(3,884)	1,956

\*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Indonesia, Government of [\$158,500—1972]		22,248
Indonesia, University of [\$88,500—1975]		81,528
National Family Planning Coordinating Board	<b>3,884</b>	3,884
<b>Preservation of the arts and culture</b>		
Arts Council of Jakarta [\$1,000—1975]		(608)
Foundation-managed project: recordings, crafts, and other local activities [\$100,000—1973]	<b>(6,173)</b>	25,333
Lambung Mangkurat University	<b>1,663</b>	1,663
National Archives of Indonesia [\$10,000—1975]	<b>3,019</b>	1,966
National University		10,000
Sekehe Gamelan Legong Kraton	<b>1,490</b>	1,490
JAPAN		
<b>Education and research</b>		
International House of Japan	<b>179,000</b>	8,500
Japan Center for International Exchange	<b>98,300</b>	30,000
Japan Committee of the Asia-United-States Educators' Conference	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
<b>International relations and world problems</b>		
American Assembly [\$85,760—1972]	<b>(8,043)</b>	
Columbia University [\$136,102—1974]		85,064
International Press Institute [\$17,500—1973]		(1,943)
MALAYSIA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Malaya, University of [\$6,000—1975]	<b>(590)</b>	
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants [\$53,000—1975]		25,510
Harvard University [\$77,200—1975]		77,200
Malaya, University of [\$5,241—1975]	<b>(2,620)</b>	392
Malaysia, Government of [\$3,975—1975]		1,984
Malaysian Economic Association	<b>2,000</b>	2,000
Pittsburgh, University of [\$270,000—1974]	<b>(101,905)</b>	25,535
Sciences, University of	<b>4,430</b>	4,430
<b>Education and research</b>		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants [\$194,000—1975]	<b>243</b>	87,554
Malaya, University of [\$176,500—1969]	<b>(48,253)</b>	(659)
Malaysia, Government of [\$4,570—1974]	<b>717</b>	946
Sarawak Museum [\$5,000—1974]		5,000
Sciences, University of	<b>120,000</b>	71,260
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Malaysia, Government of	<b>912</b>	912
Michigan, University of [\$98,000—1970]	<b>(6,035)</b>	
PAKISTAN		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Institute of International Education [\$5,500—1975]		1,333
Karachi, University of	<b>23,850</b>	20,000
Michigan State University [\$280,000—1968]	<b>(28,409)</b>	
Pakistan Academy for Rural Development [\$120,000—1974]		20,400
Pakistan, Government of	<b>396,081</b>	43,873
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Karachi, University of [\$152,600—1975]		114,968
Pakistan, Government of	<b>21,188</b>	21,078
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics [\$170,800—1975]	<b>20,000</b>	138,059
Syracuse University [\$148,000—1966]	<b>(10,915)</b>	(10,915)
Yale University [\$217,300—1972]	<b>(35,263)</b>	
<b>Education and research</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science	<b>2,958</b>	2,226
Baluchistan, University of [\$266—1975]		266
Chicago, University of [\$200,000—1968]	<b>(17,104)</b>	
Government College of Home Economics [\$4,040—1975]		1,027
Islamabad, University of [\$178,400—1975]		112,774
Karachi, University of [\$17,070—1975]		7,173
Pakistan, Government of [\$505—1975]	<b>(289)</b>	(41)
People's Open University [\$24,642—1975]		7,003

To introduce future teachers to the relation between educational planning and development needs, the Sri Avinashilingam Teachers' College for Women in India received a three-year grant for a new training and development center.

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

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

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

Also in India, the Foundation maintained support for regional institutions concerned with problems of development. One recipient this year was the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies in Delhi, which in the past decade has studied minorities in Indian society, voting behavior, violence and social disorder, and science and culture. The grant will finance research on rural and urban poverty.

In addition, funds were allocated to complete a fellowship program for the doctoral training abroad of ten social scientists from Bangladesh. The fellows, who began their studies in 1973, include population specialists, economists, and political scientists.

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

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

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

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

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Punjab, Government of [\$25,000—1974]		2,195
Punjab, University of [\$100,000—1963]	(1,570)	
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$78,000—1970]	10,000	17,788
Pakistan, Government of [\$228,000—1973]	33,081	73,329
<b>Preservation of the arts and culture</b>		
Board for Advancement of Literature [\$2,737—1975]	(143)	2,595
Lahore Museum [\$8,000—1974]		2,810
Pakistan National Council of the Arts [\$2,841—1975]		267
Sind, University of [\$17,469—1974]		1,325
PHILIPPINES		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Akian Agricultural College	20,260	16,478
Akian, Province of	1,121	1,121
Antique, Province of	10,845	8,795
Ateneo de Manila University [\$375—1974]	(179)	
Capiz, Provincial Government of	11,305	5,832
Central Luzon State University [\$2,382—1975]		486
Central Philippine University	9,925	7,590
Foundation-managed projects: planning, research, and consultants [\$250,000—1975]	(79,449)	9,643
Iloilo, Provincial Government of	11,244	6,873
National Economic and Development Authority Philippines, Government of the [\$106,000—1975]	4,988	4,988
Philippines, University of the (Los Baños) [\$5,000—1974]		86,810
Philippines, University of the (Quezon City) [\$900,000—1970]	(1,183)	32
Xavier University	1,892	1,923
		961
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Arizona, University of [\$46,600—1975]		31,068
Bulacan, Province of	3,500	2,997
Kalahan Educational Foundation	17,470	4,290
Man and the Biosphere Inter-Agency Committee on Ecological Studies	25,000	12,600
National Economic and Development Authority [\$3,015—1974]	(3,015)	
Philippines, Government of the [\$12,588—1975]	4,860	10,701
Philippines, University of the (Manila) [\$1,000—1975]		1,000
Philippines, University of the (Quezon City) [\$160,000—1974]	5,500	35,575
<b>Education and research</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$37,000—1973]	(6,029)	
Fund for Assistance to Private Education [\$90,000—1973]		11,900
Mindanao State University [\$222,020—1969]	(8,227)	
Philippine Accrediting Association [\$50,000—1974]		8,000
Philippine Social Science Council [\$172,000—1974]	6,500	38,569
Philippines, Government of the [\$140,000—1974]	379	29,644
Science Education Center [\$6,570—1974]		3,543
Xavier University	19,470	19,470
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Cagayan de Oro, City of [\$18,500—1974]		9,000
Children's Medical Center [\$13,785—1975]		4,112
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$979—1975]		(116)
Philippines, Government of the [\$27,680—1975]		23,278
Population Center Foundation [\$200,000—1975]		190,265
<b>Preservation of the arts and culture</b>		
Council for Living Traditions [\$75,000—1975]	(1,895)	21,250
Philippines, Government of the	20,000	6,010
THAILAND		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Chiangmai University	391,332	28,116

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

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

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

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

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$163,000—1975]	<b>(108,642)</b>	141,806
Institute of Agricultural Research [\$2,297—1975]	<b>(1,174)</b>	
Kasetsart University [\$11,000—1975]	<b>16,118</b>	20,025
Khon Kaen University [\$60,000—1975]	<b>12,000</b>	34,723
Mahidol University [\$27,000—1975]		13,500
Pennsylvania State University	<b>31,800</b>	
Thailand, Government of	<b>13,981</b>	13,820
Thammasat University [\$8,175—1975]		4,088
Ubon Rachathani, Provincial Government of	<b>1,150</b>	1,150
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Mahidol University	<b>72,000</b>	36,000
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities [\$262,000—1971]	<b>(9,324)</b>	
National Institute of Development Administration [\$475,000—1973]		77,234
National Research Council of Thailand	<b>6,150</b>	6,123
Thailand, Government of	<b>24,400</b>	12,200
<b>Education and research</b>		
Chiangmai University [\$18,000—1975]		12,100
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and fellowships	<b>187,960</b>	121,944
National Education Commission [\$1,845—1973]		454
Social Science Association of Thailand [\$88,500—1975]		46,125
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization	<b>865</b>	865
Thailand, Government of	<b>19,084</b>	19,084
<b>Language research and training</b>		
Central Institute of English Language [\$39,559—1974, 1975]	<b>21,200</b>	57,524
Chulalongkorn University [\$2,500—1975]		2,500
Foundation-managed project: fellowships,* books, and equipment [\$292,000—1972]	<b>(754)</b>	(1,462)
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research and training</b>		
Population Council [\$44,200—1975]		35,075
<b>Preservation of the arts and culture</b>		
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipa Foundation	<b>3,000</b>	3,000
Siam Society	<b>20,500</b>	15,375
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization [\$2,000—1975]	<b>(702)</b>	
Thailand, Government of [\$17,000—1973]	<b>3,858</b>	8,060
<b>ASIAN STUDIES</b>		
<b>CHINA:</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies	<b>115,000</b>	
Columbia University [\$1,200,000—1967]		59,700
Cornell University [\$500,000—1967]		27,246
Harvard University [\$485,000—1970]		66,806
National Academy of Sciences	<b>100,000</b>	60,000
Princeton University [\$125,000—1971]		50,000
<b>INDIA:</b>		
American Institute of Indian Studies [\$82,800—1974]		41,400
<b>INDOCHINA:</b>		
Harvard University [\$300,000—1970]		100,000
<b>JAPAN:</b>		
Michigan, University of [\$63,081—1974]		22,631
National Endowment for the Humanities	<b>19,100</b>	19,100
Stanford University [\$26,100—1975]	<b>(19,100)</b>	
<b>REGIONAL:</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$230,000—1974]		144,100
American Historical Association [\$60,000—1973]		30,000
Association for Asian Studies [\$230,000—1974]		35,400
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1975]	<b>5,876</b>	50,000
Chicago, University of [\$600,000—1975]		200,000
Columbia University [\$650,000—1972]		64,400

\*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Harvard University [\$600,000—1975]		167,144	<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Michigan, University of [\$250,000—1975]		50,000	Foundation Center for Research and Social Action [\$81,000—1975]		26,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	57,500	57,500	Torcuato di Tella Institute [\$5,000—1975]	(1,621)	2,500
Social Science Research Council	2,000,000	1,100,400			
Yale University [\$150,000—1969]		35,000	<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
	<b>9,110,615</b>	<b>13,951,167</b>	Latin American Social Science Council [\$50,000—1975]		14,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>			<b>BOLIVIA</b>		
REGIONAL			<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>			Bolivian Catholic University		
California, University of (Berkeley)	30,000	15,000		5,000	5,000
Caribbean Agro-Economic Society	5,000	5,000	<b>Economics, social science, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Foundation-managed project: research and training	110,000		Bolivian Association of Professionals in the Social Sciences [\$5,000—1974]	(5,000)	
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$90,000—1975]	400,000	455,997			
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)	90,000	10,000	<b>BRAZIL</b>		
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$650,000—1975]	465,000	510,750	<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Purdue University [\$510,000—1967]		275	Brazil, Government of [\$250,000—1972]		(20,500)
			Ceará, Federal University of [\$320,000—1974, 1975]		132,020
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>			Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$200,000—1974]		60,021
Center for Inter-American Relations [\$150,000—1974]		50,000	Institute of Agronomic Research [\$130,000—1975]		66,170
Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (Mexico) [\$60,000—1975]		10,000	São Paulo, State of [\$138,000—1971]		(6,838)
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research	265,000	90,000	São Paulo, University of	120,000	40,390
Foundation-managed project: consultants	150,000		Vicosa, Federal University of	210,000	18,956
Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration [\$221,992—1975]		125,000	<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences	128,100	81,100	Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics	180,000	25,000
Latin American Social Science Council [\$223,660—1975]	150,000	308,000	Brasília, University of [\$160,000—1974]		136,033
Mexico, College of	5,000	5,000	Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$750,000—1975]		500,000
New York Academy of Sciences	3,750	3,750	Brazilian National Library	20,000	8,410
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean	42,000	14,000	Brazilian Society for Instruction	300,000	20,234
			Campinas, State University of	1,389	1,389
<b>Educational research and training</b>			Foundation-managed project: research awards* [\$395,000—1975]		260,748
American Association for the Advancement of Science	10,000	10,000	Minas Gerais, Federal University of [\$100,000—1974]	55,000	90,000
Center of Pedagogical Research and Experimentation	4,600	4,600	Pará, Federal University of [\$60,000—1975]		40,000
Columbia University	10,000		Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$180,000—1975]	3,167	126,666
Foundation-managed project [\$90,000—1974]	(3,487)	(1,864)	Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$35,000—1974]		(377)
Illinois, University of	2,000	1,926	Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$180,000—1972]		(2,872)
Institute of International Education [\$1,130,000—1972]		(24,636)	Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$198,000—1972]	22,000	59,017
Stanford University [\$250,000—1975]	2,268	163,108	São Paulo, University of [\$300,000—1974]		59,199
<b>Field office operations</b>			<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Foundation-managed project	196,493	120,054	Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$183,000—1973]		50,000
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>			Ceará, Federal University of [\$82,000—1972]		10,000
Latin American Demographic Center [\$286,800—1975]		48,975	Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	260,000	153,564
National Academy of Sciences [\$96,000—1969]	(2,360)		Getúlio Vargas Foundation [\$17,466—1974]		5,000
Regional Population Center	500,000	150,000	<b>Environmental management, research, and training</b>		
			Foundation-managed project: consultants	220,000	
<b>ARGENTINA</b>			<b>Nutrition training and research</b>		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>			Foundation-managed project: training and research awards*		
Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences [\$232,000—1972]		21,000		115,000	75,343
Institute of International Education [\$234,800—1971]		(568)	Paulista School of Medicine	1,800	1,800
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$200,000—1970]		36,553	Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$100,000—1973, 1975]		42,221
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>			<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Center for Studies of the State and Society	125,000	38,000	Bahía, Federal University of [\$430,000—1975]		82,200
Torcuato di Tella Institute [\$150,400—1972]		47,000	Campinas, State University of	37,000	
			Ceará, Federal University of	35,000	21,000

\*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Civil Society for Family Welfare in Brazil [\$225,000—1974]		71,628
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$24,000—1974]		12,800
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* Juiz de Fora, Federal University of [\$150,000—1975]	350,000	212,893
Paulista School of Medicine	60,000	22,000
Pernambuco Superior Teaching Foundation	60,000	7,000
Rio de Janeiro, State University of	96,000	47,000
University Foundation for Endocrinology and Fertility [\$44,000—1975]		44,000
CARIBBEAN		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Association for Development (Dominican Republic) [\$55,000—1975]		36,000
West Indies, University of the	160,807	42,000
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Association for Development (Dominican Republic) [\$115,000—1974]		28,750
Foundation-managed project: research on migration	120,000	
Pan American Health Organization	105,000	10,000
Tufts University	6,000	6,000
West Indies, University of the [\$513,000—1975]	122,000	237,800
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Center for Research in Social and Human Sciences	4,000	3,515
Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences [\$136,800—1974]		14,771
West Indies, University of the [\$188,600—1973]		113,900
CENTRAL AMERICA		
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Central American Higher Education Council	170,000	112,000
Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises (Nicaragua) [\$214,000—1975]	(25,000)	136,000
Costa Rica, University of [\$170,000—1975]	(170,000)	(27)
International Executive Service Corps	6,500	6,500
Jose Simeon Canas Central American University	5,000	5,000
Pan American Health Organization	204,000	100,000
<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Central American Higher Education Council	45,000	
Federation of Private Universities of Central America (Guatemala)	42,000	
Valley, University of the (Guatemala)	80,000	47,650
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Costa Rica Demographic Association [\$236,420—1974]		69,700
El Salvador, University of	20,000	
CHILE		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Chile, Government of [\$152,000—1972]		15,401
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$280,000—1972]		5,000
Concepción, University of [\$125,000—1973]		22,750
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$150,000—1975]	79,667	163,733
Chile, University of [\$2,715—1973]	(18)	
<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Center of Educational Research and Development [\$134,000—1975]		61,417

\*List available on request.

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

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

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

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

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

In the academically hard-pressed Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay), the Foundation gave support to several private research organizations. In Chile, for example, the Corporation for Latin American Economic Research will focus on analyses of economic development, income distribution, employment, and international cooperation in Latin America. In Argentina, the Center for Studies of the State and Society received supplementary support for its studies of the functioning of the state in Latin America.

The Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies received funds for its regular research, training, and publications, and for the second cycle of a two-year regional graduate course in sociology for students from the poorest parts of Latin America. (The current cycle is being conducted in Quito, Ecuador.) The aim is to equip young university faculty members for teaching and research in their own regions.

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

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

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

**Graduate Fellowships.** Under a regional graduate fellowship program begun in 1968, more than 800 students from Latin America and the Caribbean have received support for training in the social sciences, demography, agriculture, and education. The program, which supports work in all the Foundation's fields of interest in the region, has been especially helpful in recent years to young scholars in countries where domestic unrest would have made it difficult, if not impossible, for them to

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of International Education [\$198,000—1975]		160,000
State Technical University [\$182,000—1973]		97,000
<b>Environmental management, research, and training</b>		
Chile, University of [\$129,000—1972]		5,000
<b>Nutrition training and research</b>		
Chile, Government of [\$170,600—1972]		(3,000)
Chile, University of [\$287,000—1973]		11,000
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$38,560—1975]		18,680
Chile, University of [\$5,000—1974]		(9)
COLOMBIA		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Andes, University of the	6,830	6,586
Colombian Agricultural Institute [\$52,000—1974]		37,315
Colombian Institute of Social Development	9,714	9,417
Foundation-managed project: consultants	165,456	60,453
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Andes, University of [\$100,000—1974]	10,000	30,000
Colombia, Government of [\$100,000—1972]		2,231
Colombian Institute for Family Welfare	182,300	70,988
Colombian Institute of Social Development [\$33,000—1973]		707
Economic Research Development Corporation [\$150,000—1973]		24,000
Foundation for Higher Education [\$9,236—1975]		4,800
Foundation for Higher Education and Development [\$250,000—1975]		94,450
Foundation-managed project: fellowships*	30,000	6,973
Human Ecology Research Station Foundation [\$140,000—1975]		57,000
Research Center for the Defense of Public Interest [\$95,000—1975]		24,000
<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Colombian Pedagogical Institute [\$186,000—1970]	(72,920)	(14,920)
Foundation for Higher Education	95,000	
Foundation for Permanent Education in Colombia [\$91,500—1975]		52,500
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$55,000—1975]		1,167
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University Valle, University of [\$56,000—1970]	179,800	48,500 (661)
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Andes, University of the [\$25,700—1975]		15,700
Colombia, Government of [\$125,000—1975]		60,000
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine [\$100,000—1972]		25,000
Colombian Association for the Study of Population	110,000	
Regional Population Center [\$400,000—1975]	(107)	93,750
ECUADOR		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Center for Research and Socio-Economic Studies	75,000	
Ecuadorean Center of Agricultural Services	1,400	1,400
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Ecuador, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$75,000—1974]		30,000
MEXICO		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Center for Educational Studies	760	760

\*List available on request.



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$204,500—1975]	(34,663)	69,416
Ibero-American University Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies [\$150,000—1972]	11,680	11,680
National School of Agriculture	191,128	56,250 53,000
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$260,000—1975]		82,999
Mexico, College of National Behavioral Sciences and Public Opinion Research Institute	209,582	24,582
	150,000	130,105
<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Center for Educational Studies	3,680	3,680
Foundation-managed project: history of Francisco Marroquin linguistics project	25,000	
<b>Environmental management, research, and training</b>		
Mexico, Government of	4,000	4,000
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases [\$64,000—1975]		56,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies [\$75,000—1975]		75,000
Mexican Population Association [\$250,000—1974]		64,200
Mexico, College of [\$150,000—1975]	(150,000)	
Mexico, National Autonomous University of [\$120,000—1973]		(46)
PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY		
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Center for Economic Research [\$40,000—1975]		34,000
Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay [\$40,000—1975]		40,000
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies	209,300	56,400
PERU		
<b>Agriculture and rural development: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Foundation for National Development	147,950	21,889
<b>Economics, social sciences, and public policy: research, training, and exchanges</b>		
Agrarian Tribunal	95,000	29,000
Agrarian University [\$200,000—1970]		1,261
Center of Inter-Cultural Research	5,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project: research Graduate School of Business Administration [\$70,000—1973]	240,400	153,186
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$440,000—1975]		20,000
Junta of the Agreement of Cartagena [\$64,000—1975]		90,000
Latin American Council of Law and Development	5,000	64,000
National Institute of Public Administration [\$110,000—1975]		2,500
National Planning Institute [\$177,500—1972]		56,273
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of San Antonio Abad National University [\$51,200—1971]	427,000	9,922 237,000
		11,200
<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University [\$80,000—1975]		36,001
Center for Family Promotion and Education	4,600	4,600
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships* [\$120,000—1975]		29,138
Foundation-managed project: linguistic research [\$28,000—1973]		(29)
National University of Engineering [\$50,000—1975]		12,415
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$50,000—1975]		10,000

\*List available on request.

continue their studies without outside assistance. Additional funds allocated this year bring Foundation support for the fellowships to some \$10.3 million.

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

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

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

## MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

**Agricultural and Rural Development.** For the past ten years the Foundation has supported the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program in its work on cereal, legume, and fodder crops. This work will now be carried on by the new International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), one of a network of agricultural research institutions supported by some thirty international agencies, including the Foundation. Due to the uncertain political situation in the Middle East, ICARDA did not become fully operational this year, but it has started crop experiments and field trials in Syria and Egypt. The Foundation contributed to

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Peru, Republic of (National Institute for Educational Research and Development) [\$113,000—1974, 1975]		21,026	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Wisconsin, University of [\$128,170—1972]	60,000	5,800
VENEZUELA			EAST AFRICA		
<b>Educational research and training</b>			<b>Agricultural training and research</b>		
San Marcos, National University of [\$95,000—1975]		50,552	Foundation-managed project [\$200,000—1975]	(16,297)	89,181
Venezuela, Republic of [\$190,000—1972]		2,155	Makerere University College (Uganda) [\$203,500—1975]		71,336
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES			<b>Consultants and training in public administration, business, and industrial development, educational planning and development, economic planning, and assistance to East African Community</b>		
American Council on Education [\$2,500—1975]		(512)	Foundation-managed projects [\$758,850—1974]	204,718	263,383
Foundation-managed projects; fellowships,* research, and training	1,270,000	1,151,375	<b>Language research and education</b>		
Harvard University [\$95,500—1966]		(320)	California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$86,500—1969]		5,602
Institute of International Education [\$145,000—1971]	(47,253)		East African Community	3,920	3,920
Latin American Studies Association [\$80,000—1975]		32,000	Foundation-managed project: sociolinguistic survey [\$190,000—1971, 1975]		19,826
Oxford University [\$99,000—1975]		40,598	Language Association of Eastern Africa [\$43,250—1975]		18,170
Social Science Research Council [\$583,000—1975]	494,000	674,000	<b>Northwestern University</b>		
Stanford University [\$5,000—1975]	1,000	6,000	Investigation of ecological stress	24,965	24,965
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	115,000	(4,242)	<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Yale University [\$300,000—1971]			Foundation-managed project: consultants, seminars, and research awards*	119,047	91,060
	<b>9,978,692</b>	<b>10,678,536</b>	<b>Zambia, University of</b>		
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA</b>			Graduate study in higher education administration	18,102	18,102
<b>Field office operations</b>			ETHIOPIA		
Foundation-managed projects	375,552	376,545	<b>American Library Association</b>		
<b>Research and information on Africa and the Middle East</b>			Library development at Haile Selassie I University (now Addis Ababa) [\$247,500—1967]	(35,156)	
"Africa Contemporary Record" [\$10,000—1975]		10,000	<b>Northwestern University</b>		
Afro-American field research fellowships,* Foundation-managed project [\$111,000—1975]		(8,764)	Research on urbanization [\$20,300—1974]		4,107
Social Science Research Council: doctoral fellowships on the Middle East and Africa	269,600	191,000	KENYA		
<b>SUB-SAHARA AFRICA</b>			<b>Kenya Institute of Management</b>		
<b>Agricultural research and training</b>			Lecturer on management [\$1,891—1975]	(1,891)	
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa	7,669	2,388	<b>Nairobi, University of</b>		
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$750,000—1975]	500,000	561,500	Seminar on law and development	953	
Pan African Institute for Development (Geneva)	120,000	70,000	Training in economics [\$19,460—1974]	45,280	45,500
<b>Journal of African Writing (Okike)</b>			<b>National Christian Council of Kenya</b>		
Foundation-managed project: salaries and publishing costs	20,000	20,000	Community relations program [\$42,500—1975]		21,250
<b>Research, training, and conferences on Africa</b>			Purchase of prototype farm equipment [\$2,000—1975]		1,016
African-American Institute	85,000	41,000	TANZANIA		
African Social Studies Programme	35,000	20,000	<b>Dar es Salaam, University of</b>		
Association of African Universities [\$50,000—1975]		50,000	Research on administrative decentralization	139,000	86,100
Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa (Kenya)	480	480	Studies on politics and administration [\$7,000—1975]	2,511	5,511
Brookings Institution	7,125	7,125	Study of the administration of five agricultural research institutes	4,105	4,105
California, University of (Berkeley)	46,500	20,000	Support of Faculty of Agriculture	272,329	37,407
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$75,000—1974]	(11,947)	46,200	Workshop on Ujamaa villages	1,714	1,714
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa [\$36,000—1974]		7,000	<b>Tanzania, Government of</b>		
Institute of Development Studies (England) [\$55,000—1974]	(34,355)	(6,855)	Economic fellowships for government employees	33,520	33,520
International African Institute	29,100	29,100	<b>Tanzania maize and legume program</b>		
International Commission of Jurists	37,500	37,500	Foundation-managed project [\$181,000—1973]		43,520
International Press Institute (Zurich) [\$153,000—1973]	(5,847)	(4,547)	WEST AFRICA		
London, University of [\$76,900—1975]	10,000	23,000	<b>Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast)</b>		
Michigan, University of	200,000	69,500	Economic and social research	100,000	49,984
New York, City University of [\$10,000—1975]		10,000			
Regional public administration seminars: Foundation-managed projects [\$25,000—1973]	(264)				
Social Science Research Council	157,700	47,000			
Toronto, University of	6,000	6,000			

\* List available on request.

\* List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Agricultural training</b>		
Benin, University of [\$60,000—1975]		35,029
Higher National School of Agronomy (Ivory Coast)	90,000	10,308
<b>Consultants and training in public administration, management, economic planning, education, public-service, urban development, language teaching, agriculture, population, and business administration</b>		
Foundation-managed projects	593,443	179,064
<b>Educational research in West Africa</b>		
Foundation-managed projects [\$330,000—1975]	(207,500)	80,390
Laval University	234,000	84,000
<b>International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)</b>		
Program in Mali	80,000	80,000
<b>International Institute of Tropical Agriculture</b>		
Research training for West African scientists	180,000	
<b>Language teaching and research</b>		
Dakar, University of (Senegal) [\$120,000—1973]		10,000
West African Linguistic Society [\$75,000—1972]		17,000
<b>Regional fellowships in development planning and management, agriculture, and education*</b>		
Foundation-managed project	200,000	113,144
<b>Sierra Leone, Government of</b>		
Planning of an educational research program	3,500	3,500
<b>Studies of national integration</b>		
Foundation-managed project: research [\$50,000—1971]	558	3,314
NIGERIA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Ahmadu Bello University [\$160,000—1974]		53,131
Ibadan, University of [\$310,000—1975]	(16,443)	269,791
<b>Economic and development planning</b>		
Ife, University of [\$150,000—1975]		155,722
Nigeria, Government of [\$100,000—1975]		30,108
<b>Educational development</b>		
Ahmadu Bello University [\$134,000—1971]		(12,331)
Ife, University of [\$150,000—1975]		150,000
Kaduna Polytechnic Institute [\$75,000—1973]		(10,000)
Nigeria, University of [\$150,000—1973]		2,523
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs [\$173,000—1965]	(108,127)	
<b>Lagos, University of</b>		
Family planning and demography	108,000	39,091
<b>Management training and development</b>		
Ife, University of [\$30,000—1973]		29,737
Nigeria, Government of [\$75,000—1975]		74,777
GHANA		
<b>Ghana, University of</b>		
Purchase of science equipment	75,000	55,000
Social and economic research [\$172,000—1972, 1975]		18,780
Survey on arts and culture	10,000	
ZAIRE		
<b>Center for African Studies and Documentation (Brussels)</b>		
Training for Zairois students [\$60,000—1974]		15,000
<b>Zaire, National University of</b>		
Research and training in education [\$100,000—1974]		32,000

\*List available on request.

ICARDA's operating and capital development costs through a \$70,000 supplement to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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

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

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

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

In order to make the best use of increased food production, countries need more systematic planning for the whole agricultural sector, which in turn requires detailed analyses of existing policies in pricing, marketing, and national investments of funds and manpower. To help build this analytical capacity, the Foundation provided supplementary funds for seminars, conferences, and research awards for agricultural economists working in universities and government agencies in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and the Sudan. Support also continued for the training of agricultural economists at the University of Ibadan and Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, the University of Abidjan in the Ivory Coast, and the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

**Education and Social Science Research.** Despite the constraints under which they operate, South Africa's segregated black universities play an important role in training future African leaders. Most of their non-white faculty members, however, are stalled at the lecturer level and have few opportunities for advanced training within South Africa. To help raise their professional status and thereby improve the quality of teaching and research at these universities, the Foundation this year funded a fellowship program for black faculty members, to be administered by the South African Institute of Race Relations. Fellows will study abroad, primarily in the United States and Europe, for master's and doctoral degrees.

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

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

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

The Foundation's continued support for language development included a variety of programs at Middle Eastern universities—for example, compilation of a dictionary of spoken Egyptian Arabic at the American University in Cairo, and a survey of the Sudan's multi-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF</b>		
<b>Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law</b> Research on South Africa [\$100,000—1975]		26,250
<b>Natal, University of</b> English-language teaching [\$40,000—1975] Research on political change	25,575	10,000 8,525
<b>Staff development at South Africa's black universities</b> Foundation-managed project: consultants South African Institute of Race Relations	184,000 16,000	16,000
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>		
<b>Botswana, Government of</b> National Commission on Education	7,720	7,720
<b>Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, University of</b> Student research on migration	5,084	5,084
<b>International Extension College (London)</b> Botswana Extension College	250,400	185,300
<b>Technical assistance in Botswana</b> Foundation-managed project: consultants	318,858	187,746
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>		
<b>Population Council</b> Research and training in family planning [\$63,000—1975]		17,000
<b>Research on agricultural and rural development</b> Foundation-managed projects [\$140,000—1975] International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$1,042,000—1973, 1975]	(29,383) 762,680	1,523 859,399
<b>Training and research in social sciences, languages, and management</b> Foundation-managed projects: research awards, conferences, consultants [\$367,000—1975]	(56,500)	129,919
<b>MOROCCO</b>		
<b>Morocco, Kingdom of</b> Development of School of Administration [\$206,000—1967]	(36,442)	
<b>Social science research and training</b> Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute	10,000	10,000
<b>Study Group of Trainers, Directors, and Personnel Chiefs</b> Training in personnel management	14,500	14,500
<b>TUNISIA</b>		
<b>Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages</b> Language education, research, and training	80,000	40,000
<b>Center of Economic and Social Research</b> Seminar on Arabization of teaching; purchase of library books	17,000	18,009
<b>Maghrebian Historical Review</b> Publication of four issues of the <i>Review</i> [\$4,000—1975]		2,000
<b>National Institute of Agronomy of Tunisia</b> Research in agricultural economics	19,370	13,822
<b>Tunis, University of</b> Library materials [\$6,500—1975]	550	2,886
<b>Tunisia, Government of</b> Seminar on migrant workers	25,000	25,000
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>		
<b>Agricultural research</b> Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$350,000—1975]	235,000	363,618

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	95,000	77,500
Stanford University	150,000	
<b>Birzeit University</b>		
Library and laboratory resources	75,000	
<b>Consultants in the Middle East and North Africa on agriculture, education, language, public administration, economic planning, population, and business management</b>		
Foundation-managed projects	582,472	518,673
<b>Research, training, and conferences on the Middle East</b>		
Chicago, University of [\$360,000—1974]		163,744
Foundation-managed project: research awards* and other social science projects [\$125,000—1975]	4,800	40,610
International Legal Center	9,651	9,651
Middle East Studies Association [\$201,000—1973]		25,000
Princeton University [\$122,500—1975]		30,625
Social Research Centre (Cyprus) [\$50,000—1973]	(25,000)	
Social Science Research Council	134,550	70,000
<b>EGYPT</b>		
<b>American University in Cairo</b>		
Conference on management education	21,930	21,930
Dictionary of Spoken Arabic	7,200	7,200
English-language training [\$157,875—1975]		93,338
Graduate program in Arabic studies	51,600	16,000
Middle East social science development	20,000	20,000
Population research [\$236,000—1968]		44,827
Training in administration and business management [\$101,500—1973]		111,181
<b>Cairo, University of</b>		
Institute of Statistical Studies [\$125,000—1973]		30,000
Library modernization [\$110,000—1972]		22,043
<b>Egypt, Government of</b>		
Educational materials	5,960	
Family-planning and reproductive sciences research [\$75,000—1972, 1975]	18,750	67,971
Institute of Land Reclamation [\$45,000—1971]		7,692
Language, teaching, and research at Al-Azhar and Alexandria Universities [\$210,000—1971]	45,000	78,420
Performing arts festivals	5,000	5,000
Population research at Al-Azhar University	30,000	
Research on law and social change [\$82,000—1973]		20,000
Research on urban immigrants	8,000	8,000
Rural development research	15,000	4,974
<b>Strengthening investment planning</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$300,000—1974]		177,146
<b>ISRAEL</b>		
<b>Israel Foundations Trustees</b>		
Social science research [\$500,000—1974]		250,000
<b>JORDAN</b>		
<b>Jordan, Government of</b>		
Civil service classification and pay plan [\$113,000—1968]	(55,542)	
Research and training on economic development [\$101,000—1967]	(4,799)	
<b>Jordan, University of</b>		
Agricultural research	12,800	12,800
Faculty of Economics and Commerce	65,000	
Language research	14,275	14,275
Research on the Jordan Valley	12,400	12,232
<b>SYRIA</b>		
<b>Aleppo, University of</b>		
Development of agricultural and science facilities and faculty [\$150,000—1966]	(9,736)	(65,571)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Population.** In West Africa, reduction of high child mortality rates has become a major social priority. Programs of improved maternal and child health care, linked to family planning services, have been started at such centers as the Institute of Child Health of the University of Lagos, which received supplementary assistance this year. Funds also were allocated to

\*List available on request.

strengthen professional contacts among West Africans concerned with planning and managing nutritional, health, and family-planning services. And a grant was made to enable social scientists from the University of Ibadan to prepare a workshop on the interaction between population dynamics and development needs.

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

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

#### DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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

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

The Foundation's overseas offices are increasingly responsive to programs concerned with the needs and aspirations of women in poor countries. Funds allocated this year for research, conferences, and consulting services will expand the base of information required to support such programs. For example, a pilot research project on changes in the work and leisure habits of women in rural Africa was assisted (see page 48). Among other subjects studied with Foundation support are the kinds of work women do (paid or unpaid) in several developing countries and the effects of increased education on women's participation in the labor force and role in the family. Wellesley College, which was given a grant last year to plan a conference on women and development, received supplementary support for the meeting's education panel. The conference, which

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>LEBANON</b>		
<b>American University of Beirut</b>		
Academic planning [\$5,000—1975]	1,251	6,251
Exchange scholar program	5,000	5,000
Population research	14,950	14,950
Relocation of university staff	100,000	50,000
Science and mathematics education [\$116,000—1975]		24,620
<b>Beirut University College</b>		
Institute of Women's Studies [\$171,000—1974]		77,750
<b>Center for Educational Research and Development</b>		
Research on Arabic language [\$120,000—1974]		15,000
<b>Lebanon, Republic of</b>		
Environmental research program [\$150,000—1972]		17,500
Tax administration training [\$133,965—1971, 1975]		12,664
<b>SUDAN</b>		
<b>Al-Ahfad University College for Women</b>		
Student field research	2,500	2,500
<b>Khartoum, University of</b>		
Bulletin on "English for Special Purposes"	3,000	3,000
Research on language learning [\$31,000—1975]		19,250
Research on Sudanese law [\$80,000—1973]		32,000
Training and research on development [\$278,000—1974]		20,000
"Word Link" Project	14,000	14,000
<b>National Council for Research</b>		
Workshop on development problems	17,800	17,800
<b>TURKEY</b>		
<b>Business management development</b>		
Economic Development Foundation [\$57,000—1975]		10,000
Foundation for Management Education [\$150,000—1975]		25,000
Turkish Management Association [\$100,000—1975]		45,000
<b>Demographic and social science research</b>		
Bosphorus University [\$66,800—1974]		30,000
Foundation-managed projects [\$56,500—1973]	(1,500)	9,349
Hacettepe University [\$96,000—1974]		62,000
Institute of Geography	6,500	6,500
Social Science Association (Ankara) [\$79,000—1971]	(17,689)	
<b>Mathematics and science education</b>		
Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey [\$105,000—1975]		145,000
<b>Middle East Technical University</b>		
Restoration of historical monuments [\$168,000—1969]		10,000
Social science faculty development [\$205,500—1968, 1971]	(40,100)	
<b>Wellesley College (U.S.A.)</b>		
Turkish participants in conference on women and development	1,500	1,500
<b>YEMEN</b>		
<b>Carnegie Institute</b>		
Archaeological research in Yemen	5,000	5,000
	<u>7,324,999</u>	<u>8,610,525</u>
<b>DEVELOPMENT STUDIES</b>		
<b>Development research, training, and information</b>		
Analysis of world food outlook: Foundation- managed project [\$25,000—1973]	(2,053)	
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	5,000	
Boston University	210,000	31,500
Conference on economics teaching in developing countries: Foundation-managed project [\$8,741—1975]		(275)

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: small program actions	700	
International Executive Service Corps	3,500	3,500
International Food Policy Research Institute	200,000	160,176
Michigan, University of [\$187,000—1974]		7,500
Overseas Development Council [\$150,000—1975]	150,000	225,000
Overseas Development Institute (London) [\$275,000—1975]		175,000
Society for International Development	5,000	5,000
Stanford University [\$7,500—1975]		7,500
Study of employment: Foundation-managed project [\$4,867—1975]	(24)	
United Nations World Food Conference, support of secretariat: Foundation-managed project [\$30,500—1974]	(19,168)	
<b>International educational development</b>		
American Council for the United Nations University	25,000	25,000
American Council on Education [\$272,710—1974]		76,800
Biological Sciences Curriculum Study [\$60,000—1974]		15,000
Chicago, University of [\$200,000—1974]	(12,500)	27,166
Educational policy development studies: Foundation-managed project [\$26,000—1975]	23,000	27,118
Harvard University [\$150,000—1973]		33,684
Indiana University [\$149,000—1974]		74,500
Institute of International Education	20,000	15,420
International Council for Educational Development	402,100	282,100
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [\$175,000—1974]		68,000
<b>Linguistic and foreign-language research and teaching</b>		
Arizona, University of [\$12,000—1975]		12,000
Linguistic Society of America [\$200,000—1975]		25,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	24,000	24,000
Yeshiva University [\$59,400—1974]		44,550
<b>Women's rights and opportunities</b>		
Development of women's programs: Foundation-managed project	106,000	60,384
Overseas Development Council	9,000	9,000
Wellesley College [\$10,000—1975]	5,000	15,000
	<b>1,154,555</b>	<b>1,449,623</b>
<b>POPULATION</b>		
<b>Population Council</b>		
Research and technical assistance	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING</b>		
Albany Medical College	112,000	99,221
Brussels, Free University of [\$367,800—1972]		154,152
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$426,030—1973]		301,514
Cambridge University [\$200,000—1975]		163,663
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan)	67,000	41,550
Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer (Israel) [\$305,000—1972]		29,296
Chicago, University of [\$510,195—1974]		52,091
Colorado, University of [\$18,000—1966]	(12,000)	
Columbia University [\$8,500,000—1966]	(1,761,834)	406,696
Cornell University [\$511,000—1973]		159,837
Edinburgh, University of (Scotland) [\$625,000—1972]	26,000	43,020
Emory University [\$400,000—1972]	(2,981)	67,360
Foundation-managed project: consultants	100,000	78,987
Geneva, University of [\$176,500—1971]		(5,786)
Georgia, University of	198,000	33,000
Goteborg, University of (Sweden)	40,000	19,625
Gunma University (Japan) [\$200,000—1974]		46,200
Harvard University [\$825,000—1972]		50,820
Hawaii, University of [\$425,000—1971]		68,508
Helsinki, University of	561,000	41,051

was held in June, brought together professional women and scholars from fifty-seven countries. The conference papers, dealing mainly with women's opportunities for education, will be published in 1977.

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

## POPULATION

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

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

### Reproductive Sciences and Contraceptive Development.

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

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

\**Reproduction and Human Welfare: A Challenge to Research*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1976. The second volume, *Frontiers in Reproduction and Fertility Control*, a collection of forty-one scientific essays, will be published by MIT Press in 1977.

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

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

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

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

**Management of Population Programs.** To help improve the efficiency of population services in the developing world, the Foundation in 1973 supported the establishment of the International Committee on the Management of Population Programs (ICOMP), which aims to increase cooperation between management research

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine [\$750,000—1975]		205,516
Illinois, University of [\$690,000—1970, 1975]		149,632
International Andrological Committee (Spain)	10,000	
Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) [\$18,000—1963]		4,897
Kansas, University of	75,000	40,919
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$450,000—1975]		125,000
Kyoto University [\$128,000—1974]		20,000
Laboratory for Experimental Medicine (Yugoslavia) [\$242,830—1972]	(102,280)	
Liverpool, University of [\$173,775—1974]	(126,774)	47,001
Louvain, Catholic University of [\$268,605—1974]		27,368
Lund, University of (Sweden) [\$379,859—1973]	123,000	186,600
Manchester, University of [\$25,000—1975]		25,000
Maryland, University of	180,000	
Mexican Institute of Social Security: Foundation-managed project	85,000	6,251
Mexico, National Autonomous University of	65,600	
Michigan, University of	146,765	35,400
Milan, University of	105,300	40,000
Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York) [\$497,000—1973]		194,500
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France) [\$250,000—1971]		15,000
Newcastle, University of (Australia)	105,000	
Northern Illinois University	119,000	
Ohio State University [\$114,900—1975]		41,050
Oulu, University of (Finland)	226,000	
Paris South, University of [\$550,000—1972]		22,500
Pennsylvania, University of	192,500	10,235
Pittsburgh, University of [\$526,780—1973]		100,000
Population Council	1,750,000	1,044,453
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1974]		201,662
Queensland, University of (Australia)	126,774	8,000
Rome, University of [\$200,000—1973]		72,000
Strathclyde, University of (Scotland) [\$211,650—1974]		34,624
Tampere, University of (Finland)	170,000	
Texas, University of (Austin)	112,500	35,000
Texas, University of (Dallas)	70,000	
Tokyo, University of [\$420,000—1974]		107,900
Toronto, University of	35,112	16,775
Trondheim, University of (Norway) [\$18,500—1975]		18,500
Turku, University of (Finland)	69,000	
United Birmingham Hospitals (England) [\$24,826—1975]		18,326
Uppsala, University of (Sweden)	80,000	33,385
Washington University	120,000	49,334
Washington, University of [\$223,725—1973]		67,800
Wayne State University [\$300,000—1974]		80,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$150,000—1975]		84,281
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology [\$238,000—1974]	(196,600)	67,700
Yale University [\$596,950—1973]	(1)	76,051
Zagreb, University of (Yugoslavia)	102,280	17,000
<b>POPULATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Consultants and conferences</b>		
Foundation-managed projects [\$345,000—1975]	(3,622)	233,406
International Committee on the Management of Population Programs	25,000	25,000
<b>Family planning in the U.S.</b>		
Planned Parenthood Federation of America [\$1,000,000—1974]		243,750
Tulane University [\$41,315—1973]	(7,216)	
<b>International program development</b>		
Harvard University [\$100,000—1974]		35,600
International Committee on the Management of Population Programs	100,000	20,000
International Council for Educational Development	7,600	7,600
International Planned Parenthood Federation—Western Hemisphere Region [\$165,000—1967]	(150,000)	
Population Council [\$100,000—1975]	45,000	49,667





and training institutes and the directors of family-planning programs. This linkage has become especially important because of the emerging trend in many countries to integrate population policies into government development planning and to connect family-planning services to such community development efforts as health care. To increase the supply of personnel capable of handling such comprehensive programs, the Foundation granted ICOMP \$100,000 to organize population management training for faculty at leading management institutes in the Philippines and India. Additional funds were allocated for other population management training programs, workshops, and the preparation of teaching materials in the coming year.

**Population Studies and Communications.** Despite the rapid growth in social science research on population and development over the past twenty years, there has been no systematic, interdisciplinary analysis of research results or of their applicability to development policies.

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

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

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

rates. Based on census data, the method is intended for use in countries where birth statistics are incomplete.

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

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

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

## EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>POPULATION RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION</b>		
<b>Training and research</b>		
Battelle Memorial Institute	79,050	
Brown University	295,220	138,195
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$671,647—1968]		142,014
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Hawaii)	43,913	11,488
Chicago, University of	109,300	49,640
Cornell University [\$49,500—1973]	(2,287)	49,500
Costa Rican Demographic Association	9,000	9,000
Duke University [\$200,000—1974]		14,054
Florida State University	9,725	9,725
Harvard University	48,604	17,789
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	75,000	
Johns Hopkins University [\$975,000—1969]	20,000	95,000
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$200,000—1974]		59,096
Mexico, College of	60,000	15,000
Michigan, University of [\$827,000—1973, 1975]	(124,305)	696,200
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$100,000—1975]		62,500
North Carolina, University of [\$500,000—1975]	16,101	157,974
Pennsylvania, University of [\$200,000—1973]	(344)	70,093
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland	8,220	8,220
Population Council	7,250	7,250
Population Reference Bureau	5,000	5,000
Population Services	5,000	5,000
Princeton University	75,000	
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT): Foundation-managed project	90,000	4,764
Projects for Population Action, Inc.	10,000	10,000
Prospective Foundation for Research and Communications, Inc. (Brussels)	10,000	10,000
Research awards to social scientists: Foundation-managed project* [\$400,000—1975]		188,489
World Population Society	500	500
	<b>5,337,070</b>	<b>9,131,979</b>
<b>EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>		
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS</b>		
<b>American studies seminars and fellowships</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$1,000,000—1975]		580,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies	120,000	
<b>Foundation-managed projects</b>		
Small program actions	1,982	
<b>Arms control and international security research, training, and seminars</b>		
Aberdeen, University of	25,000	
American University	21,720	
Australian National University [\$225,000—1975]		47,500
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$250,000—1975]		84,000
California, University of (San Diego) [\$58,000—1975]		18,997
Chicago, University of [\$184,800—1973]		15,000
Columbia University	22,000	
Cornell University [\$400,000—1973]		80,000
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$30,000—1973]	(222)	
Harvard University	1,815,000	601,995
Illinois, University of	91,000	8,000
Indiana University [\$50,000—1975]		41,526
International Institute for Strategic Studies (London)	668,000	119,163
International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflict (Rome)	25,000	12,500
Johns Hopkins University [\$14,300—1975]		14,300
London, University of	50,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		150,300
North Carolina, University of [\$40,000—1976]	40,000	
Pittsburgh, University of [\$125,000—1975]	30,000	41,103
Research awards:* Foundation-managed project	73,450	73,450
Stanford University [\$500,000—1974]		30,000
*List available on request.		

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Sussex, University of (England)	35,000	35,000
Toronto, University of	48,000	
<b>Human rights and intellectual freedom</b>		
American Council for Emigres in the Professions Bradford, University of (England) [\$15,000—1975]	200,000	165,000
International Association for Cultural Freedom	350,000	7,500
International Committee of the Red Cross Minnesota, University of	185,000	350,000
Minority Rights Group (London) [\$60,000—1975]	120,000	60,000
New York University Law School	17,000	30,000
Research and Analysis: Foundation-managed project	17,000	17,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (London)	90,500	7,031
	120,000	27,000
<b>International economics research and conferences</b>		
Brookings Institution	150,000	47,100
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Center for National Planning Studies (Chile) [\$50,000—1975]	15,000	15,000
	(50,000)	
Chicago, University of [\$45,500—1975]	4,510	45,500
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$41,500—1975]		12,000
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	50,000	50,000
Economic Institute of Paris	15,000	
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$50,000—1974]		21,173
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$108,000—1974]		32,000
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Illinois, University of [\$88,900—1975]		34,962
Institute for Research on International Economics (Rome) [\$40,000—1975]		40,000
International Economic Association (Paris) [\$275,000—1973]		50,000
International Seminar in Public Economics Karnatak Historical Research Society (India) [\$20,000—1975]	15,000	5,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$45,000—1975]		20,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$36,200—1975]	35,500	59,700
New York University	45,720	
Overseas Development Council	70,000	35,000
Princeton University [\$63,340—1975]		33,433
Research awards: Foundation-managed project*	402,000	
Tel Aviv University [\$42,300—1975]		21,150
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$16,800—1975]		(70)
Trade Policy Research Centre (London)	248,500	19,280
Warwick, University of (England) [\$37,200—1975]		21,609
Wisconsin, University of [\$100,000—1975]		88,021
<b>International law and legal studies</b>		
British Institute of International and Comparative Law [\$125,000—1970]		24,260
International Legal Center [\$650,000—1975]		325,000
London, University of [\$16,000—1975]		16,000
<b>International relations and foreign policy: research and communications</b>		
Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs [\$1,000,000—1967]	(309,092)	(146,994)
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	40,000	40,000
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (Paris) [\$250,000—1974]		120,000
British International Studies Association	10,000	2,700
Brookings Institution [\$150,000—1975]	150,000	183,825
Chicago, University of	146,994	126,803
Columbia University [\$17,000—1975]		17,000
Council on Foreign Relations [\$500,000—1974]		442,000
Denver, University of [\$100,000—1972]		50,900
Georgetown University [\$150,000—1974]	17,000	67,000
Harvard University [\$50,000—1974]		25,000
International Broadcast Institute	500,000	220,000
International Press Institute [\$150,000—1967]		10,000
International Studies Association [\$83,000—1973]		27,667
Michigan, University of [\$60,800—1975]		16,500
Royal Institute of International Affairs (London) [\$162,000—1973]		35,000

\*List available on request.

French arms sales, security in sub-Saharan Africa, arms control in Asia and in the Middle East, and the transfer of nuclear technology by the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

The International Commission of Jurists (listed on page 46) received funds to hold a conference in Tanzania for Central and East African government officials on ways to safeguard the rule of law in one-party states, the predominant system of government in most African countries. A grant to New York University made possible the participation of American and European legal scholars in a symposium on the prospect of written guarantees for human rights in the United Kingdom, comparable to the U.S. Bill of Rights.

Supplementary assistance went to the American Council for Emigres in the Professions for efforts to find employment in the United States for scholars and intellectuals who recently left the Soviet Union, and to the International Association for Cultural Freedom in Paris for programs in defense of artistic and intellectual liberty.

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

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

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

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

To increase the number of southern Europeans trained to analyze changes in the region, the Foundation set aside \$600,000 over three years for fellowships for young social scientists from Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal for study and research in the United States. Eight fellows were selected this year.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Trilateral Commission [\$500,000—1973]		75,000
United Nations Association of the U.S.A. [\$16,000—1975]		16,000
<b>International studies programs, research, and conferences</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$518,700—1971]		(92)
Cornell University [\$450,000—1972]		88,930
Harvard University [\$150,000—1973]		45,586
Review of international studies: Foundation- managed project [\$95,000—1974]		17,940
Southern California Conference on International Studies [\$7,500—1975]		7,500
Wisconsin, University of [\$400,000—1971]		14,756
Yale University [\$650,000—1972]		113,673
Zagreb, University of (Yugoslavia)	30,000	
<b>Problems common to advanced industrial societies</b>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	25,000	25,000
California, University of (Davis) [\$180,000—1974]		57,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$148,000—1973]	(24,311)	(5,811)
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$146,900—1973]		45,829
Center of Comparative Studies in Judicial Procedures (Florence) [\$156,800—1974]	20,000	37,700
Clark University [\$100,000—1974]		30,000
Columbia University [\$100,000—1974]		50,000
Documentary film on migratory labor in Western Europe: Foundation-managed project	60,000	
European University Institute (Florence)	50,000	
Fellowships for young European scholars: Foundation-managed project [\$220,000—1972]		(2,826)
German Association for Foreign Affairs [\$2,575—1974]	(449)	
Illinois, University of [\$50,000—1973]		4,000
International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (Austria) [\$10,000—1975]		10,000
Kent State University [\$144,000—1974]		72,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$80,000—1975]		27,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$150,000—1974]		57,000
Montreal, University of [\$50,000—1973]		5,000
New School for Social Research [\$75,000—1974]		70,000
Princeton University [\$149,000—1973]		34,500
Public Interest Research Centre (London) [\$17,850—1975]		6,850
Western Ontario, University of (Canada) [\$147,000—1974]		80,830
Yale University [\$155,000—1974]		50,000
Zurich, University of	90,000	
<b>EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS</b>		
<b>Canadian affairs</b>		
Association for Canadian Studies in the United States	10,000	10,000
Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia) [\$225,000—1972]		54,855
National Planning Association [\$75,000—1975]		18,750
Social Science Research Council of Canada	6,000	6,000
<b>East European and Soviet studies</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	70,000	32,000
American Council of Learned Societies	450,000	369,300
Bowling Green State University (Ohio)	30,000	
Center for Applied Linguistics	25,000	25,000
Center for the Study of Religion and Communism (England) [\$30,000—1975]		15,000
Columbia University	250,000	234,500
Duke University [\$82,000—1972]		22,833
Florida State University [\$20,000—1975]		6,667
Glasgow, University of [\$55,000—1975]		38,000
Harvard University	250,000	69,200
Illinois, University of [\$40,000—1975]		28,000
International Social Science Council (Paris) [\$50,000—1975]		36,458
Iowa, State University of [\$40,000—1975]		24,275
Massachusetts, University of [\$60,000—1975]		25,950

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Michigan, University of [\$105,000—1972, 1975]		45,000
Paris III, University of [\$30,000—1975]		13,800
Pennsylvania, University of [\$35,000—1975]		23,200
Tel Aviv, University of [\$35,000—1975]		17,500
Toronto, University of [\$150,000—1972]		50,000
Windsor, University of (Canada) [\$35,000—1975]		24,000
<b>East/West fellowships and scholarly exchanges</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies: International Research and Exchanges Board [\$1,523,000—1974]	660,000	686,500
Council on International Educational Exchange [\$100,000—1975]		66,000
Institute of International Education [\$110,000—1974]	(16,137)	(16,137)
National Endowment for the Humanities	1,000,000	425,000
New York, City University of	10,200	
<b>European workshops</b>		
Columbia University	18,300	18,300
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$110,000—1975]		30,000
Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies [\$140,000—1975]		140,000
<b>Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences</b>		
American Universities Field Staff	26,000	26,000
Center for Study and Action (Sicily) [\$72,000—1975]		24,000
Fellowships for young scholars from Southern Europe: * Foundation-managed project	600,000	50,220
Granada, University of (Spain)	59,500	34,000
Institute for Training and Research on Social Problems of Development (Italy)	50,000	25,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome) [\$150,000—1973]		50,000
<b>West European studies</b>		
Columbia University	122,245	22,245
Cornell University [\$63,000—1974]		22,300
Graduate Institute of International Studies [\$25,000—1975]		(42)
Hansard Society (London) [\$150,000—1974]		15,000
Harvard University [\$200,000—1972]		17,500
Interuniversity Centre for European Studies	40,000	16,500
Iowa, State University of [\$200,000—1974]		81,471
Johns Hopkins University [\$60,000—1973]		10,000
Michigan, University of [\$150,000—1973]		63,480
Pittsburgh, University of [\$260,000—1973]	(22,245)	98,654
Social Science Research Council	495,000	243,000
	<u>10,088,665</u>	<u>9,293,028</u>
Total, International Division	<u>\$42,994,596</u>	<u>\$53,114,858</u>

**East-West Studies and Exchanges.** Since 1956, when it supported an exchange of young Polish and American scholars and writers, the Foundation has assisted a variety of efforts to improve understanding between the West and Eastern Europe. This year, joining other private and governmental donors, the Foundation granted a total of \$1,660,000 to the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Council of Learned Societies to extend scholarly exchange programs for two more years. The program, conducted by the International Research and Exchanges Board, annually serves several hundred graduate students, young faculty, senior scholars, and language teachers from the United States and East European countries.

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

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

## General

### GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

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

In 1976, 1,351 individuals received grants totaling \$6,786,777. The awards supported writing and research (e.g., research awards on international security and arms control issues, page 54); participation in educational programs (e.g., mid-career journalism fellowships in law, page 30); exchanges of information or specialized knowledge (e.g., a visit of a Thai educational official to Indonesia to obtain information on educational decentralization), or attendance at conferences and seminars

\*List available on request.

(e.g., to enable a Sudanese economist to attend a social science conference in Ethiopia). In addition, individuals receive Foundation support indirectly through grants for fellowship programs administered by other organizations (e.g., the Educational Testing Service and Council of Southern Universities, for graduate fellowships for minorities, page 17).

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

#### MICHIGAN AND NEW YORK PHILANTHROPY

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

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

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

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

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Philanthropic studies and technical assistance</b>		
Chicago, University of	14,050	14,050
Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs	25,000	50,000
Foundation Center	200,000	100,000
Foundation-managed projects: planning of future Ford Foundation program activities and oral history project	83,000	80,084
<b>Travel and study programs</b>		
Foundation-managed project*	1,865,400	1,469,008
Travel Program for Foreign Diplomats [\$50,000—1974]		15,000
<b>PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES IN MICHIGAN</b>		
<b>Arts and cultural programs</b>		
Center for Creative Studies [\$175,000—1974]		28,000
Detroit Symphony Orchestra	100,000	50,000
Interlochen Center for the Arts [\$120,000—1975]		54,562
Music Hall Center [\$125,000—1974]		48,835
<b>Detroit, City of</b>		
Productivity center [\$89,000—1974]		44,500
<b>Detroit Science Center</b>		
Staff development and evaluation of exhibits [\$79,000—1975]		34,405
<b>Henry Ford Hospital</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$118,000—1973]		12,940
Medical education, research, outpatient clinics, and facilities [\$22,564,955—1973]		3,628,955
<b>Friends School of Detroit</b>		
Reading and community education programs [\$69,150—1975]		60,000
<b>Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law</b>		
Analysis of discrimination in provision of government services	55,000	
<b>Merrill-Palmer Institute</b>		
Early childhood research and development programs [\$165,000—1975]		82,250
<b>Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)</b>		
Regional citizens' planning project [\$55,000—1975]		25,000
<b>Middle Cities Education Association</b>		
Analysis of Michigan school finance reform [\$58,020—1975]		38,680
<b>New Detroit</b>		
Citizens' coalition for desegregation	20,000	20,000
Training in school finance for minorities	98,000	43,000
<b>Organization for Applied Science in Society</b>		
Training in cooperative housing management	96,000	53,800
<b>Supported Work Corporation</b>		
Job training for ex-offenders and ex-addicts	50,000	
<b>Team for Justice</b>		
Probation services demonstration project	30,000	30,000
<b>United Foundation</b>		
Detroit area charitable activities [\$400,000—1975]	400,000	650,000
<b>Women's Resource Center (Grand Rapids)</b>		
Job opportunity program [\$99,560—1975]		37,020
Michigan assembly on women in the American economy	10,800	
Total, General	\$5,217,786	\$9,748,249
<b>TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$137,065,998</b>	<b>\$156,769,903</b>

\*Travel and study grants, designed to assist the development of men and women in the fields of Foundation activity, were made in fiscal 1976 to 435 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 1975 and 1976 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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## Introduction to Financial Statements

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

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

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

**Performance.** Total return (dividends plus capital growth) from the equity portion of the portfolio did not, as it did last year, substantially outstrip that of Standard & Poor's 500 Index. In fiscal year 1975 the Foundation's internally managed equities showed total returns of 42 per cent against 38 per cent for the S&P Index; in fiscal year 1976 those equities showed total returns of 29.4 per cent against

30.4 per cent for the S&P Index. (Of the Foundation's \$1.563 billion in equities in the U.S., only \$83 million was managed by outside firms.) Perhaps a more relevant standard of comparison than the S&P Index, subject to the caveats suggested below ("Objectives, Volatility, and Performance"), would be that the equities in the Foundation's portfolio have outperformed three-quarters of those managed by the pension funds reported by A. G. Becker & Company during the two fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

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

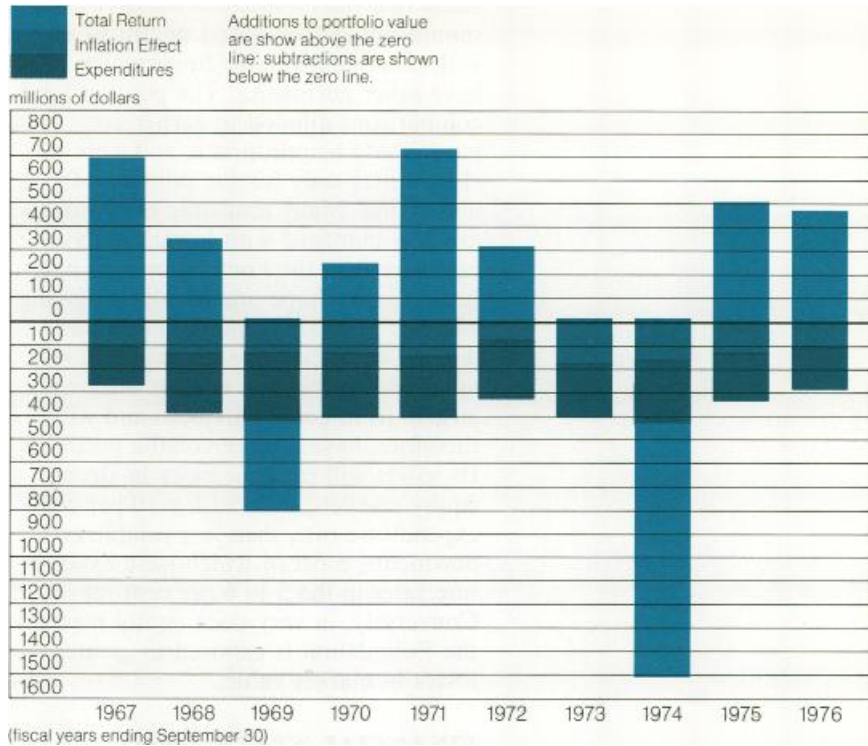
**Condition and Process.** The Foundation has established two primary objectives for its investment policy:

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

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

These objectives, established by the Foundation's Board of Trustees in the summer of 1974, are being met. The securities markets have grown stronger, and after expenditures of about \$388 million over

## 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 1976, total return was \$462.3 million while expenditures were \$184.3 million and the inflation effect was \$119.3 million. Portfolio assets at the end of each fiscal year are shown in the Ten-Year Summary on page 72.

two years (a substantial part of which, as noted earlier, reflected heavy commitments in prior years), the investment assets of the Foundation have grown from \$1.7 billion at the end of fiscal 1974 to \$2.3 billion at the end of fiscal 1976.

**Objectives, Volatility, and Performance.** A year ago in these pages I commented on the uncertain validity of certain comparisons being made among endowments, pension funds, and foundations. We thought it appropriate to do so because the extraordinary performance in equity and bond markets in fiscal 1975 made the Ford Foundation's portfolio look extraordinarily good in superficial comparisons to some other funds. We did not then expect that there would be another occasion so soon to repeat the same cautionary language about tenuous comparisons. But the year just passed produced another kind of extraordinary market

performance that might lead to further possible misconstruction of the figures. As a result, we reprint what we said on this subject in our last Annual Report:

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

Since the end of the 1975 fiscal year, total returns from equities have continued to exceed substantially those from fixed-income securities, and, therefore, the Foundation continues to rank high among mutual funds and pension funds reported by, for instance, Wiesenberger and A. G. Becker & Co. Because of its relatively higher exposure to equities, the Foundation's portfolio also continues in the current strong equity market to outperform most academic and philanthropic endowments.

This may be a good time, therefore, to stress that the Foundation's performance should not be compared uncritically with other, less volatile funds which have other necessities. The pension fund comparisons alluded to earlier are particularly inappropriate, and were included here only for the purpose of illustration. Many academic endowments are also managed with lower equity exposure than the Foundation's, in part because they hope annual alumni giving will rise to offset inflation. The Foundation, which has no such expectations, must seek protection against inflation largely from common stocks and will, therefore, have a more volatile portfolio. Its assets will increase more in strong equity markets, even with a 10 per cent expenditure rate, than less volatile endowments, most of which have expenditure rates in the 5 to 6 per cent range. Conversely, in very poor equity markets the Foundation is exposed to greater losses in market value.

#### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

**Income and Expenses.** Gross income from dividends and interest in 1976 amounted to \$96.6 million as compared with \$94.5 million in 1975.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved, expenditures for

the direct conduct of charitable activities (Foundation-managed projects), and program management expenses—totaled \$150.9 million as compared with \$195.2 million in 1975. General management expenses amounted to \$8.5 million in 1976 as compared with \$9.4 million in 1975. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$5.1 billion (see chart, page 65).

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

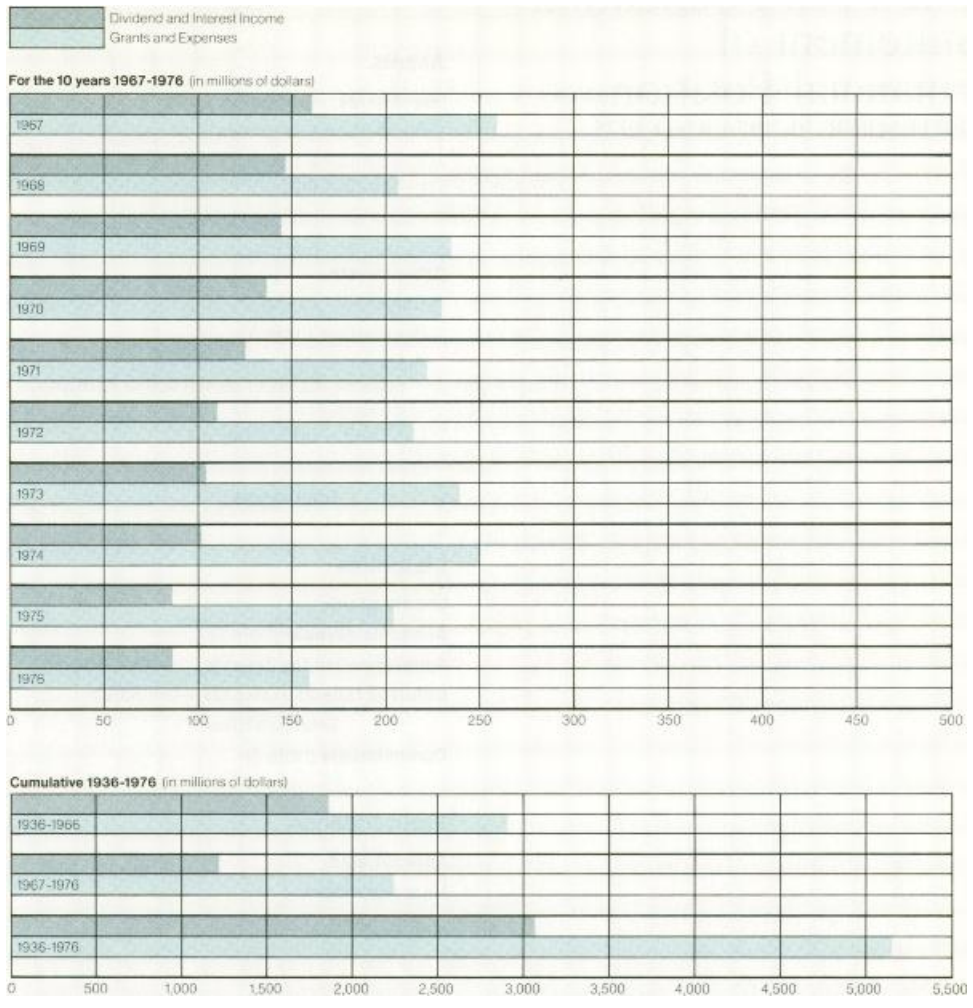
**New Commitments.** The Foundation's new program activity in a given year consists of Trustee-approved appropriations from which grants are made and program activities are conducted directly by the Foundation.

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

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

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

## Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936-1976



### TAX REFORM ACTS OF 1969 AND 1976

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

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

The Acts also require private foundations to distribute income (as defined in the Acts) by the end of the year following the year in which earned. The amounts required to be distributed are determined on the basis of either income or a percentage of

the market value of assets (6 per cent in fiscal 1976 and 5 per cent in fiscal years thereafter), whichever is higher. The Foundation's actual distributions for the first six years under the Acts substantially exceed the required amounts, as follows:

	Distributed*	Required
	(in millions)	
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 (estimated)	181.9	128.6

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

ROGER G. KENNEDY  
VICE PRESIDENT  
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

JANUARY 15, 1977

The Ford Foundation  
Statement of  
Financial Position (Note 1)  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>
	(in thousands)	
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Investments, at market (Note 2)</b>		
Fixed income securities	\$ 440,012	\$ 455,556
Fixed income securities with equity participation	32,739	39,624
Equity securities	<u>1,816,500</u>	<u>1,508,738</u>
	2,289,251	2,003,918
<b>Other assets</b>		
Cash	3,453	2,723
Receivables (Note 3)	26,757	29,037
Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$6,493,000 in 1976 and \$7,435,000 in 1975)	11,152	11,342
Land and buildings (Note 4)	21,730	21,949
Other real estate, at cost	<u>1,804</u>	<u>1,759</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>2,354,147</u></b>	<b><u>2,070,728</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Unpaid grants	201,551	224,450
Accounts payable (Note 3)	17,183	17,596
Federal excise tax payable	4,087	3,699
Deferred federal excise tax—estimated	<u>7,170</u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>229,991</u></b>	<b><u>245,745</u></b>
Commitments (Note 7)		
<b>Fund balance</b>		
Appropriated	70,945	65,859
Unappropriated	<u>2,053,211</u>	<u>1,759,124</u>
	<b><u>\$2,124,156</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,824,983</u></b>

For footnotes to financial statements, see page 69.

Statement of  
Income, Expenditures,  
and Changes in  
Fund Balance (Note 1)  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>
	(in thousands)	
<b>Income</b>		
Dividends	\$ 52,829	\$ 54,673
Interest	43,724	39,840
	<u>96,553</u>	<u>94,513</u>
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	6,405	5,800
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 5)	3,700	3,500
	<u>10,105</u>	<u>9,300</u>
	<u>86,448</u>	<u>85,213</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Program activities		
Grants approved—organizations (Note 6)	121,550	160,737
Grants approved—individuals	5,821	6,993
Direct conduct of charitable activities*	7,189	8,517
Program management (Note 4)	15,462	18,575
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	872	420
	150,894	195,242
General management (Note 4)	8,543	9,426
	<u>159,437</u>	<u>204,668</u>
<b>Excess of expenditures over income before appreciation on investments</b>	<b>(72,989)</b>	<b>(119,455)</b>
<b>Appreciation on investments (Note 2)</b>	<b>372,162</b>	<b>409,007</b>
<b>Increase in fund balance during the year</b>	<b>299,173</b>	<b>289,552</b>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>1,824,983</b>	<b>1,535,431</b>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<b><u>\$2,124,156</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,824,983</u></b>

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

# Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash (Cash Basis)<sup>(Note 1)</sup>

FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975

	1976	1975*
	(in thousands)	
<b>Cash provided by income</b>		
Dividends and interest	\$ 94,949	\$ 95,931
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	6,168	5,815
Net cash provided by income	<u>88,781</u>	<u>90,116</u>
<b>Uses of cash</b>		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments	150,270	162,722
Direct conduct of charitable activities	7,209	8,795
Program management expenses	15,516	18,031
General management expenses	8,042	9,450
Federal excise tax	3,312	4,273
	<u>184,349</u>	<u>203,271</u>
<b>Excess of cash used over cash provided by income</b>	<u><b>(\$ 95,568)</b></u>	<u><b>(\$ 113,155)</b></u>
<b>Cash provided by net disposition of investments</b>		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$1,928,269	\$1,781,423
Less—Purchase of investments	1,832,126	1,665,332
	<u>96,143</u>	<u>116,091</u>
<b>Cash (used) provided by changes in other assets and liabilities</b>		
Increase in program-related investments	(817)	(3,447)
(Increase) decrease in cash balances	(730)	2,293
Other, net	972	(1,782)
	<u>(575)</u>	<u>(2,936)</u>
	<u><b>\$ 95,568</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 113,155</b></u>

\*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

For footnotes to financial statements, see opposite page.



# Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975

## Note 1—Summary of Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Note 2—Investments

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

	1976	1975
Fixed income securities	\$ 444,452,000	\$ 481,536,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	63,162,000	70,479,000
Equity securities	1,543,801,000	1,583,294,000
	<u>\$2,051,415,000</u>	<u>\$2,135,309,000</u>

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

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

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

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

## Note 3—Receivables and Accounts Payable

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

	1976	1975
Receivables		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$13,752,000	\$12,602,000
Securities sold but not delivered	11,287,000	14,663,000
Other	1,718,000	1,772,000
	<u>\$26,757,000</u>	<u>\$29,037,000</u>
Accounts payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$13,640,000	\$13,892,000
Other	3,543,000	3,704,000
	<u>\$17,183,000</u>	<u>\$17,596,000</u>

**Note 4—Land and Buildings**

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1976 and 1975 were as follows:

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

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

**Note 5—Provision for Federal Excise Tax**

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

**Note 6—Grants Approved—Organizations**

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

**Note 7—Commitments**

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

**TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION**

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

**Price Waterhouse & Co.**

NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
DECEMBER 9, 1976

Opinion of  
Independent  
Accountants

# Summary of Investments<sup>†</sup>

SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 AND 1975

	1976			1975		
	(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>	
<b>Investments</b>						
Fixed income securities						
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 167.6	\$ 171.9	7.5	\$ 120.6	\$ 119.1	5.9
Money market instruments	79.8	79.8	3.5	127.7	127.7	6.4
Marketable bonds	146.4	155.0	6.8	167.8	160.9	8.0
Bonds with limited marketability	50.6	33.3	1.4	65.4	47.9	2.4
	<u>444.4</u>	<u>440.0</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>481.5</u>	<u>455.6</u>	<u>22.7</u>
Fixed income securities with equity participation						
Securities with limited marketability	63.2	32.8	1.4	70.5	39.6	2.0
Equity securities						
Convertible debentures	115.9	120.1	5.3	111.2	104.1	5.2
Common and convertible preferred stocks	1,358.8	1,639.0	71.6	1,422.7	1,369.5	68.3
Securities with limited marketability	69.1	57.4	2.5	49.4	35.1	1.8
	<u>1,543.8</u>	<u>1,816.5</u>	<u>79.4</u>	<u>1,583.3</u>	<u>1,508.7</u>	<u>75.3</u>
Total	<u>\$2,051.4</u>	<u>\$2,289.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$2,135.3</u>	<u>\$2,003.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1) See Note 1 to financial statements.

<sup>†</sup>A complete list of investments is published separately and is available on request.

# Ten-Year Summary

FOR FISCAL YEARS 1967-1976

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

## Statement of Portfolio

### Investments

Fixed income securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(52.3)	65.7	74.8
Market value at end of year <sup>(5)</sup>	440.0	455.6	382.2
% of total portfolio	19.2%	22.7%	22.5%
Fixed income securities with equity participation			
Net purchases (sales)	(1.6)	1.5	28.0
Market value at end of year <sup>(5)</sup>	32.8	39.6	60.9
% of total portfolio	1.4%	2.0%	3.6%
Equity securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(42.5)	(176.8)	(4.5)
Market value at end of year <sup>(5)</sup>	1,816.5	1,508.7	1,255.9
% of total portfolio	79.4%	75.3%	73.9%
<b>Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)</b>			
Shares disposed of during year			6.8
Market value of shares disposed of			281.5
Market value at end of year <sup>(6)</sup>			
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			
<b>Total portfolio</b>			
Market value at end of year <sup>(7)</sup>	<b>2,289.3</b>	<b>2,003.9</b>	<b>1,699.0</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>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.

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

<sup>(3)</sup>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) <sup>(1)</sup>					
<b>1973</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1967</b>
109.3	121.6	136.2	140.8	149.2	154.5	158.1
5.4	11.2	9.4				
237.0	218.5	225.1	236.8	238.0	210.2	262.6
<b>1,736.8</b>	<b>1,603.7</b>	<b>1,495.6</b>	<b>1,397.3</b>	<b>1,301.3</b>	<b>1,212.5</b>	<b>1,156.8</b>
(72.4)	(18.4)	56.4	(35.3)	(12.6)	(4.8)	8.3
(39.1)	196.8	521.9	116.1	(534.4)	173.6	528.5
<b>2,861.7</b>	<b>3,106.3</b>	<b>3,036.0</b>	<b>2,556.0</b>	<b>2,571.2</b>	<b>3,207.0</b>	<b>3,093.9</b>
<b>244.2</b>	<b>262.6</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>284.9</b>	<b>286.7</b>	<b>269.6</b>	<b>192.3</b>
(27.1)	(167.5)	(67.3)	(51.9)	(175.7)	(163.8)	(98.0)
355.1	362.5	504.8	543.5	590.0	795.2	955.1
11.6%	11.0%	15.4%	19.2%	20.2%	22.1%	27.0%
14.7	(8.9)	8.7	25.7	18.8	5.9	(3.6)
42.4	60.1	99.6	84.4	65.4	39.4	33.5
1.4%	1.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%
164.5	480.8	254.9	3.7	165.4	175.8	148.3
2,260.9	2,145.2	1,424.4	979.4	1,094.0	1,053.5	821.3
73.7%	65.0%	43.4%	34.6%	37.5%	29.3%	23.2%
4.2	7.0	5.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.2
275.0	466.0	349.0	144.2	148.9	127.6	96.9
406.4	733.4	1,250.7	1,226.2	1,166.5	1,711.9	1,728.2
6.8	11.0	18.0	23.7	27.0	30.0	32.5
59%	66%	69½	51¼	43½	57	53½
13.3%	22.2%	38.2%	43.2%	40.0%	47.5%	48.8%
7 %	11 %	17 %	22 %	25 %	27 %	30 %
<b>3,064.8</b>	<b>3,301.2</b>	<b>3,279.5</b>	<b>2,833.5</b>	<b>2,915.9</b>	<b>3,600.0</b>	<b>3,538.1</b>

<sup>(4)</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>(7)</sup>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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*Asterisk [\*] indicates organizations associated with or cooperating in grant activities; [†] indicates program-related investments. All other organizations and institutions are recipients of grants. Boldface page numbers refer to the text columns of the report; lightface numbers refer to the financial columns.*

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