

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. **Ford Foundation Annual Report 1978** 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 1978,

the Foundation has made commitments totalling \$5.1 billion, including grants to 7,460 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, 1977 to September 30, 1978

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\*To retire May 31, 1979

\*\*Elected President effective June 1, 1979



# The President's Review

I now have the uncertain distinction of having presided over more spending by a single private foundation than anyone else around. Between my arrival here in early 1966 and my departure this spring, the Ford Foundation will have spent \$2.6 billion. It seems reasonable, as I leave, to say a few things about what this experience has taught me.

The first lesson is that although organized philanthropy is nothing without money, it is not much if it is money alone. The work of this institution is only one-dimensionally recorded in accounts of sums expended. Its real life, as with all institutions, is in what people do. It is possible to make bad big grants and splendid small ones; I have been responsible for some of both. And for a lot of different reasons, the overall effectiveness of this institution has been, I believe, greater in the last part of my time here than it was at the beginning, when our spending in constant dollars was some three times as great.

Why do I think we are doing better, dollar for dollar, than we were ten years ago? One general answer is that we are more professional. I do not mean that philanthropy itself is a learned profession; it is not. I do mean that when a foundation tries to be helpful—in rural development in Asia, in civil rights at home, in strengthening the performing arts, or in more equitable financing for public education—its staff must be able to understand and evaluate the work of others knowledgeably, sympathetically, and critically. It must also know how to judge the best ways of relating its particular capabilities to those of others. This foundation is now remarkable for the quality of its professional program staff, and I say it without shame because most of these men and women were appointed by others; either they came before I did and have gone from strength to greater strength on the job, or they were chosen by one or another of our senior officers.

Our program staff is supported by an administrative staff and secretariat that allows us to operate what is probably the most flexible and varied battery of philanthropic instruments in the world. It has been my experience, in a great university, in Washington, and here, that you can tell a lot about the quality of any program by the dedication of those who provide its administrative, financial, legal, and operational support. The people who do this work here are outstanding by any test.

## **Strength in Independence**

A second general reason for our current strength is that we know what kind of foundation we are trying to be. I think this understanding is shared, better than it was ten years ago, beyond our walls. In this period we completed the plans, made before I came, for a total divestiture of our shares (always non-voting) in the Ford Motor Company. When I began here, and when our work for equal opportunity was becoming visible, it

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was still possible for automobile dealers selling Fords to believe with passionate sincerity that the work of the Ford Foundation was damaging their sales. Over the last decade our work in this field intensified, but dealer complaints dropped off. Part of this happy result may be due to the decline of racial animosity in our country (a decline that I believe is real and durable), but much of it also arises from the fact that when the Company's officers explain that they do not run the Foundation, they not only mean it—as they always have—but are known to be speaking the clear and literal truth. As I explained two years ago, this clear and complete separation is the product of the foresight and steadfastness of Henry Ford II, and compared to this great work it is no more than a marginal irony that what has most clearly underlined the Foundation's independence is his own decision to resign from our Board of Trustees with some pungent parting advice.

The independence of this foundation is beyond price. In the last decade a number of other foundations have been shaken by conflict over their governance, usually because members of the founding family, or persons close to the company built by the founder, have changed their minds about the degree of independence the foundations should have. Now there is nothing wrong with running a foundation as a family trust. One of the best and oldest in the country, the Lowell Institute, has had only one trustee at a time, always a Lowell, for five generations. (I am informed on the point because the first trustee was my mother's great grandfather.) What is wrong is confusion over a family's role, and what is deeply dangerous is to confound philanthropy with a business interest. Personally controlled foundations and company foundations can be honorable enterprises. But the foundation with a diversified board of independent trustees is something else, and that is what any really large foundation should be.

Our Board of Trustees has been independent for a generation, and today it is truly diversified. The Board that elected me was all-white, all-male, all-American, and all middle-aged or more. The Board today has three women, two blacks, three citizens of other countries, two members under forty-five, and—very late—a labor leader. But it is instructive that last year we were delighted to be joined by Irving Shapiro, an outstanding business leader who is not quite as young as I am, and that the only trustee whose service on the Board goes back before my time, Irwin Miller, remains a one-man fountain of both youth and diversity.

Foundations need another kind of independence—independence from government, which is harder to achieve because it is right and necessary for foundations to be subject to regulation. Here the situation in 1979 is dramatically better than it was in the late 1960s. Just ten years ago this spring, reacting in part to particular actions of ours, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives reported a bill that would have regulated foundations in a destructively constricting fashion. Belatedly



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but energetically the small world of foundations turned to the task of explaining itself on Capitol Hill, and in consequence the Tax Reform Act of 1969, as finally passed, was, with one exception, a generally acceptable framework of regulation. It established requirements for adequate charitable expenditures and for improved public reporting, and by its very existence it helped to persuade Congress that no private foundation is a great loose cannon on the deck of the ship of state.

The one major flaw in the Act was a 4 per cent “excise” tax. This tax was a compromise between the 7½ per cent sought by the House and the 2 per cent “audit fee” proposed by the Treasury and widely supported by the foundations. This excessive tax was tangible evidence of abiding mistrust, and it represented a dangerous precedent for the diversion of independent charitable funds to the public treasury. It is therefore a matter of great importance to foundations that in 1978, almost without opposition, Congress reduced this tax to the reasonable and acceptable level of 2 per cent, an amount that corresponds roughly to the cost of the Treasury’s auditing of charitable organizations. This reduction reflects a greatly improved level of mutual understanding between foundations and Congress.

### **Intersections with Government**

As we were part of the problem, so we have been part of the solution. We learned from the hearings of 1969 how little the work of foundations was understood. We concluded, and I said the next year, that the fault was ours: “Since it is the responsibility of any sector of American society to explain itself to the elected government, we must recognize that the fundamental failure here is the failure of foundations . . . . Our problem is to make sure that we are sufficiently understood, and sufficiently supported by Congress and the public, to make . . . regulations reasonable—a support to our freedom and not an obstacle to it.”

Since 1969, with other foundations and under the indispensable leadership of the Council on Foundations, we have worked at this task. Where our programs intersect with the interests of government—as most of them do—we have made it our business to be aware of the concerns of the relevant committees of Congress, and the amount of communication on matters of common interest has multiplied over the decade. The number of Senators and Representatives who know us at first hand is much larger than it was in the 1960s, and we hope and believe that these Members see us for what we are: an independent and nonpartisan institution whose staff has considerable competence on some difficult questions.

Public and Congressional opinions on the institutions of our society tend to go in cycles. Foundations, including this one, were attacked by the Reece and Cox Committees in the 1950s and lived in an era of good feelings through most of the 1960s. There is no guarantee that the relatively kindly environment of 1979 will last through the 1980s. But on the whole

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I am optimistic, in part because the troubles of 1969 were not all that bad. We know now, from documents revealed in other contexts, that the Nixon White House contained a number of people who had the Ford Foundation on a sort of institutional enemies' list, but we also know that they never ventured to act on their sentiments. Even on the relatively narrow front of public broadcasting, where there was a covert but sustained attack on all discussion of public affairs, the Nixon White House appears to have understood that success in its cheap little effort would have been the one thing needed to keep this foundation enlisted on the side of open airwaves.

The real threat to foundations in the Act of 1969 was that timid trustees would misread its portent and shy away from controversial activity. Throughout the field this happened less than many feared. It did not happen here at all. I suppose our Trustees have imperfections invisible to their president, but timidity has not been one of them. We have certainly taken greater pains, since 1969, to avoid the appearance of *hubris*, and here the Trustees have gently instructed the president. But in making decisions on our program activity the Board of Trustees has been entirely unfrightened.

Moreover the real lesson of the Nixon era was that the sentiments of the President's men toward organizations like ours had very little effect on what really happened. My own most extended account of this foundation's relation to public policy was written in early 1974 (*The President's Review, 1973 Annual Report*). I described a large number of relations, both cooperative and critical, with no sense that the government, operationally, was our enemy. I noted that the regulatory process under the Act of 1969 had been "consistently fair," and that the years after that Act—the Nixon years, after all—showed in our work on public policy a record of "growing and reasonably well accepted activity."

This activity has continued through the rest of the 1970s. Government is the real giant in most of the fields where we work, and this relation was already evident in 1965, when it was the topic of my predecessor's last Annual Report. We continue to meet the government as its partner, as its critic (usually through the self-governing work of others, but sometimes on our own), and often as its precursor. In public broadcasting as in tenant management, in reproductive biology as in rice research, in the arts and in the humanities, we and others like us got there first.

I am not suggesting that it is essential, for this foundation or any other, to live as close to questions of public policy as we have in this decade. There are excellent foundations that rarely cross the path of government. My point is at once simpler and more important: the foundation that keeps its nerve can manage its relation to the federal government with independence and integrity. There are private foundations whose agenda seems to me plainly political—in the ideological sense—as ours is not. They have flourished in the 1970s, and I am glad of it. By some good

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fortune there appears to be money for the zealous left as well as the zealous right, and I think the country can take the measure of both. Although it did not seem this way in the late 1960s, the generic hazard of our polity is public indifference, and true believers help to jar us out of that.

### **Financial Stability and Inflationary Hazards**

These thirteen years have also seen the Ford Foundation stabilize itself financially. I have reported often on this process—how for many years in the 1950s and 1960s we deliberately spent far beyond our income, how beginning in 1967 we cut back repeatedly but at first not sharply enough, and how finally, in 1974, we bit the bullet and decided to cut our budget and our program staff in half. Now this job is largely done, and it would take very bad economic weather to blow us far off course in the years immediately ahead. In common with all other institutions dependent on endowments, we are subject to the hazards of inflation, and we are dependent on the productivity of the companies in which we invest—one reason among many for our institutional awareness that our own long-term freedom requires the effective performance of the mixed-market economy. I myself do not believe that the 1980s need to be like the 1970s, a decade in which neither stocks nor bonds have yielded returns much above the rate of inflation, but no amount of fiscal prudence in any one institution can guarantee the American economic future.

I do not draw from our experience any Scroogeian lesson for the future. There is no automatic guide to the choice between present and future that is reflected in our spending levels. There were massive needs in the 1950s and 1960s, and we helped to meet them. Because of its unprecedented size it was entirely reasonable, in those decades, for this foundation to err on the side of generosity. Fears about our size, while exaggerated, were real. If we had been larger in 1969, and our record of giving less generous, the Congressional reaction would have been that much worse.

As our program budgets have stabilized, at about \$100 million a year, earlier fears have abated. Our friends in other foundations are less disposed to treat us as the fat boy in the canoe, and we ourselves, taught by need as well as experience, do a better job than we once did of relating our programs to those of others.

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The combination of professional excellence, evident independence, and an unfrightened Board has been the basis, in recent years, for a considerable expansion of our ability to do things that engage and enlarge the efforts of others. This kind of activity is not new for us, nor were we the first foundation to engage in it. Ever since Flexner studied medical schools, philanthropic organizations have searched for levers of change, and only last year I reported at length on the evolution of foundation-supported

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agricultural research into a multinational nonprofit effort now running at a scale of \$100 million a year. But what might be called entrepreneurial philanthropy is now normal for us, not exceptional (though we keep the door open still for support of the proposals of others). In the 1970s we have been engaged in entrepreneurial effort in every office and division: in agricultural policy and population policy around the world; in research and training on international security and in general public policy analysis, both here and abroad; in the arts, both on West 42nd Street and around the country; in public broadcasting and in relating the media to the law; in public interest law and public school finance; in the theory and practice of action to advance racial minorities and women; in resource policy, in human rights, and in new approaches to those caught in an underclass—all in a constantly expanding process of philanthropic cooperation both with other foundations and with public authorities.

Entrepreneurial activity has risks as well as rewards. It will always have its failures, and even at its best it usually takes a long time, simply because hard and serious problems seldom yield to a one-shot effort. But I am not here discussing the wisdom or folly of particular actions. I am describing a way of work made possible by our staff, our Board, our range of instruments, and our still unmatched financial resources. It is these, in fertile and confident combination, that give this institution its present effectiveness.

In this brief catalogue of some present strengths, I have been careful not to offer judgments on our future program priorities. Readers of earlier reports will know by now where my own concerns have been strongest. As the Foundation prepares to go forward under new leadership it does not need one more sermon from me on what should come first.

For similar reasons, I attempt no summary here of the highlights of the last year; instead I warmly recommend the full text of this report to those who are interested in what we have been doing lately. I make this recommendation especially to any who think that we have been doing nothing, or nothing new, in the last few years. And this report, like every one before it, reminds us all that in organized philanthropy the final credit for good work belongs not to those who make the grants (however entrepreneurial they may be), but to those who make good use of them.

It is both natural and right that attention should now turn to the next stage in the Foundation's life. Having had no responsibility for the choice of my successor, I am free to express my belief that the Board could have found no one better than Franklin Thomas. I wish him the same happiness that I have had in working with fellow Trustees and fellow members of the staff for the greater usefulness of this freestanding institution.

McGEORGE BUNDY

MARCH 28, 1979

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# National Affairs

Building on its long-term work on problems of the severely disadvantaged, the Foundation this year assisted a major effort to redress one of America's severest social problems—joblessness among poor urban youth.

In addition, the National Affairs Division supported programs and organizations that promote civil rights, that seek to provide minorities and women with employment opportunities, and that represent the interests of these groups in the processes that shape public policy.

Among other social issues that attracted support were preservation of older urban neighborhoods, improvement of the criminal justice system and government, the problems of working-class people, and new ways of settling disputes.

## THE SEVERELY DISADVANTAGED

The unemployment rate among teenagers in the nation's cities is several times that of adults, and for blacks it exceeds 35 per cent, triple the rate for white teenagers. This joblessness, persisting despite the business recovery of recent years, reflects the economic decline of the old central cities, discrimination by employers, and lack of adequate schooling and vocational preparation. A permanent underclass, unskilled and unemployable, may have emerged in the United States, threatening the stability of urban society.

Policy makers are beginning to address the problem. Congress in 1977 passed the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act and authorized \$1 billion to test a variety of job-creation programs for youth. The implementation of some demonstration programs under the act is entrusted to nonprofit institutions. One of these, the Manpower Demonstration and Research Corporation (MDRC), manages a nationwide experiment in employment for disadvantaged persons.

The Foundation had a principal role in organizing MDRC, and this year it assisted the formation of a parallel organization, the Corporation for Public-Private Ventures (CPPV), to assume responsibility for two of the demonstration programs authorized by the Youth Employment Act. A Foundation grant of \$600,000 provided the major part of CPPV's initial nongovernmental funding. The two programs, which will be funded by some \$28 million in U.S.

Department of Labor grants, will test ways to:

—employ disadvantaged, out-of-school youth under the supervision of skilled journeymen in such tasks as

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1978. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1978 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1978 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>Drug Abuse Council</b>		
Research, technical assistance, and information services [\$2,100,000—1976]		\$600,000
<b>Studies and development of projects:</b>		
Foundation-managed project	\$13,434	
<b>Technical assistance and advisory services for grant recipients</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1977]	(13,500)	26,155
<b>THE SEVERELY DISADVANTAGED</b>		
<b>Explorations of welfare, social service, and employment programs</b>		
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund	15,000	
Brookings Institution [\$100,000—1977]		23,700
CONEG Policy Research Center [\$75,000—1977]		37,500
Corporation for Public-Private Ventures	600,000	210,000
Foundation-managed project: studies and projects [\$382,000—1977]	233,856	370,006
Institute of Public Services Performances	5,360	5,360
National Academy of Public Administration	24,145	24,145
National Black United Fund	5,000	5,000
National Rural Center	10,000	10,000
Opportunities Industrialization Center	15,000	
Private Concerns	10,000	10,000
Public Resources	24,500	24,500
Urban Institute	20,633	20,633
Wisconsin, University of	24,000	24,000
<b>Supported-work studies and demonstration projects</b>		
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation	2,000,000	1,368,500
Transitional Employment Enterprises	14,000	14,000
Vera Institute of Justice	73,307	73,307
<b>Health, nutrition, and socially troublesome behavior</b>		
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis	6,000	6,000
Cambridge Institute for Law and Justice [\$20,313—1977]	15,500	18,078
Columbia University (Institute of Human Nutrition)	48,000	21,000
Foundation-managed project: research, special projects, and conferences [\$480,000—1976]	(149,171)	32,258
Judge Baker Guidance Center	23,100	23,100
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	144,346	15,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	29,877	20,000
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$23,980—1977]	24,948	31,380
Phelps Stokes Fund	24,929	20,200
Tulane University	15,000	3,750
Yale University	48,750	35,485
<b>COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS</b>		
<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Community development corporations</b>		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation	850,000	425,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	150,000	75,000
Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation (Boston)	40,000	30,000
Mexican American Unity Council	300,000	154,168
Mississippi Action for Community Education	450,000	250,000
Pilipino Bayanihan (Stockton, Calif.) [\$25,000—1976]	(6,300)	3,200
South East Alabama Self-Help Association	400,000	232,993
Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore)	200,000	125,000
Southern Development Foundation	300,000	252,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland)	300,000	150,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	450,000	225,000
The Woodlawn Organization (Chicago) [\$700,000—1976]		43,165
The Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia)	340,000	251,456
<b>Economic and manpower development, social services, technical assistance, and evaluation</b>		
Alaska Native Foundation [\$60,000—1977]	20,000	35,000
American Indian Development Association	5,000	5,000

housing repairs, weather-proofing, and renovation of public facilities;

—create jobs with private employers through a variety of approaches, among them new forms of apprenticeship, job restructuring, and wage incentives.

The effectiveness of both efforts in developing employable skills and creating permanent jobs will be carefully evaluated.

MDRC received a supplementary Foundation grant of \$2 million, mainly for administrative and program costs of two earlier national programs—supported work and tenant management. More than 6,000 welfare mothers, ex-addicts, ex-offenders, out-of-school youth, and other disadvantaged persons have participated over the last four years in the supported-work experiment, in which they develop skills and good work habits in jobs that offer peer-group reinforcement and tolerable stress levels. Initial results have shown that some groups of participants, particularly mothers with dependent children, have earned more money and retained jobs for longer periods than comparable persons who did not have the benefit of the program. MDRC also has responsibility for the Federal Youth Incentive Entitlement Program; currently in operation in seventeen communities, the project guarantees a full-time summer job and a part-time job during the school year for disadvantaged youth who stay in school.

The Foundation also assisted small-scale efforts in New York City and Boston, conducted by the Vera Institute of Justice and Transitional Employment Enterprises, respectively, to create jobs for the mentally retarded in light manufacturing, food preparation, warehousing and inventory control, and messenger and mail service.

Other Foundation grants this year were aimed at informing policy makers and evaluating public programs concerning employment and welfare policy and at exploring the possible connections between health and nutrition and socially troublesome juvenile behavior.

The National Council on Employment Policy, a nonprofit organization that sponsors research and conferences on critical employment issues, received support for studies of the role of private business in providing jobs for the disadvantaged, of the effect of reducing working hours on unemployment, and of the impact of wage and hour laws on the low-wage sector of the labor market. A related grant to George Washington University continued support for the work at the Center for Social Policy Studies in evaluating the government's employment and anti-poverty programs.

Delinquency among juveniles is considered by many experts to be primarily a response to emotional deprivation, psychological stress, and faulty guidance from adults and peers. But deficiencies in health, especially in connection with birth and nurture, may also play a role in delinquency. Many troublesome children have suffered from prenatal and early childhood malnutrition, injury or infection at birth or in early childhood, and deficiencies in vision and hearing. Moreover, many of these deficiencies are known to impair children's mental and emotional development.

The Foundation for several years has been supporting research to identify possible health factors in social pathology. This year a grant of \$144,346 to the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services supported a comparison of the physical impairment of fifty delinquent youths under detention with the condition of fifty other youths who have no juvenile arrest records. The project is a first step in a plan to learn whether treatment of physical and neurological deficiencies of delinquent youth helps in their rehabilitation. Support also went to investigators at the Yale University Child Study Center and to the Judge Baker Guidance Center in Boston for related studies of the incidence of illness, injury, and psychosis among delinquents and their families.

#### **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Since the mid-1960s, the Foundation has given major support to a number of community development corporations (CDCs) in depressed urban and rural areas and to organizations providing technical assistance in the physical and social rehabilitation of poor communities. Some \$50 million in grants and other expenditures, plus about \$13 million in program-related investments,\* have supported this effort. CDCs foster a sense of hope in long-stagnant or deteriorating communities by operating employment programs, improving housing, and securing better services from local government, business, and utilities. Foundation funds have mainly supported the administrative expenses of CDCs; much larger government funds underwrite programmatic activities.

CDCs have engaged in a broad range of social service and rehabilitation efforts. For example, the Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC) in Los Angeles operates a housing program and conducts job training and work-experience programs for youth and young adults. The Mexican-

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

American Unity Council operates a community services office building and mental health center in San Antonio, and Chicanos Por La Causa counsels homeseekers as well as small businesses in Phoenix. The Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn, New York, operates a large commercial center and an extensive housing rehabilitation program in New York City's largest black community. Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE) has built a low-rent housing project and developed a 4,000-acre cooperative farm.

This year these CDCs along with the following received supplementary grants: the South East Alabama Self-Help Association, Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore), the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council (Oakland), and Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia).

In addition, supplements were approved for the Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C., a technical assistance organization that advises CDCs on economic development, management, and program evaluation; for the Southern Development Foundation, which provides technical and financial assistance to agricultural cooperatives of low-income black farmers, and for the Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation, which advises and acts as spokesman for Spanish-speaking groups in Massachusetts.

## NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION

Although many of the nation's older cities seem to be experiencing a revival, older neighborhoods near the central core continue to suffer from neglect, deterioration, and abandonment of buildings. The causes have been documented: as older neighborhoods begin to decline, the middle class that had provided them with a measure of stability moves out and is replaced by people who are mainly dependent upon public support for their survival. For some areas, the process ends with vandalism, the abandonment of buildings by owners and tenants, and leveling of the area by public authorities.

In many neighborhoods, however, groups have formed to reverse this tide of urban decay. Residents have organized to maintain, repair, and manage distressed properties. Pilot programs have been initiated to restore mortgage investment in neighborhoods and to give tenants of public housing greater responsibility in the management of their projects. The Foundation has provided start-up grants for a number of these organizations. For example, funds this year went to the Massachusetts Union of Public Housing Tenants and the Citizens Housing and Planning Association of Boston for tenant management programs.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
American Indian Historical Society	140,000	95,000
Boricua College (New York City)	20,000	20,000
Center for Community Change	350,000	190,000
Flatbush Committee for Youth [\$20,000—1977]		10,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$200,000—1977]	150,000	210,620
Greater Hartford Process	25,000	25,000
Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims	25,000	25,000
Indian Education Training, Inc. [\$125,000—1976]	40,000	60,500
Minority Economic Development Corporation [\$100,000—1975]		8,000
National Council for Equal Business Opportunity	40,000	40,000
Pratt Institute	24,503	24,503
NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION AND HOUSING MANAGEMENT		
<b>Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation</b>		
Agudath Israel of America [\$61,000—1977]	74,150	75,150
Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers	195,000	125,000
Bronx Frontier Development Corporation	50,000	25,000
Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine (New York City)	10,000	10,000
Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs	400,000	332,644
Community Associations Institute	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed projects: conferences, projects, and technical assistance	77,175	23,510
Mexican American Unity Council [\$150,000—1975]		100,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project [\$159,000—1977]	36,330	66,330
National Training and Information Center [\$10,000—1977]	140,000	150,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of America	100,000	100,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Baltimore	122,000	44,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago [\$25,000—1976]		5,000
Neighborhood Housing Services of Dallas	25,000	12,500
Neighborhood Housing Services (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1973]		20,000
Oakland Neighborhood Housing Services [\$100,000—1973]		25,000
San Francisco Development Fund	25,000	14,000
Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore) [\$92,000—1976]	23,000	38,680
Trust for Public Land	15,000	15,000
<b>Housing management and tenant employment</b>		
Advisory Services for Better Housing (New York City)	100,000	100,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$159,000—1977]	(26,480)	(10,480)
Cambridge Housing Authority	50,000	7,592
Citizens Housing and Planning Association (Boston)	60,000	
Foundation-managed project: training and development in Massachusetts [\$88,500—1976]	(20,000)	
Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare [\$20,000—1977]	(20,000)	
Massachusetts Union of Public Housing Tenants	40,000	40,000
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis) [\$138,000—1977]		82,400
WORKING CLASS PROBLEMS		
<b>Studies and experiments on the quality of working life</b>		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$300,000—1975]		94,690
Foundation-managed project: research on worker discontent	116,957	55,148
Harvard University [\$60,000—1977]		60,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	6,150	6,150
Michigan, University of [\$418,250—1976, 1977]	100,000	328,250
National Council for Alternative Work Patterns	8,500	8,500
Work in America Institute	409,230	204,230
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>		
Occupational health and safety program	200,000	43,200
<b>Manpower policy and employment studies, conferences, and technical assistance</b>		
George Washington University	171,307	68,750
National Commission for Manpower Policy [\$15,000—1977]		15,000
National Council on Employment Policy	141,773	80,286
National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs	12,000	12,000
National Manpower Institute	15,000	15,000
National Rural Center	25,000	25,000
<b>National Opinion Research Center</b>		
Studies of race relations and ethnicity	175,000	55,000





Also receiving assistance was Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS), which began in Pittsburgh and has since expanded into a nationwide demonstration of neighborhood revival. NHS programs (the Foundation has assisted five—Baltimore, Dallas, Oakland, Washington, D.C., and San Antonio) join lenders, residents, and local government agencies in restoring private and public investment in neighborhoods where banks have discontinued lending because of deteriorating conditions. This year the Foundation granted funds to enable the Baltimore NHS to provide emergency housing repair services to 350 households headed by women, the elderly, or the handicapped, and to Neighborhood Housing Services of America for a program to accelerate the flow of private mortgage funds into some forty-six cities where NHS programs are operating. The latter program is also funded by the Equitable Life Assurance Society and by federal agencies.

Two organizations in New York City that seek to arrest the decline of housing received supplementary grants. They were Advisory Services for Better Housing, which helps owners, housing managers, tenants, and federal officials develop plans for rehabilitating subsidized multifamily dwellings, and the Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers, which provides technical assistance to some twenty-seven neighborhood groups. The Bronx Frontier Development Corporation received a grant for neighborhood revitalization activities, including the composting of vegetable and other waste material for neighborhood gardening projects in the South Bronx, one of the most squalid areas of New York.

*Roosevelt Towers, a public housing project in Cambridge, Mass., was once the scene of racial clashes between residents and the surrounding community. A Foundation-supported project is helping to improve the neighborhood by providing jobs and revitalizing a shopping area.*

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, the housing authority received a grant to improve the neighborhood of Roosevelt Towers, a public housing project where racial antagonism between project residents and the surrounding working-class community erupted into riots during the 1960s. The program seeks to improve neighborhood security, revitalize a shopping area, and provide jobs for unemployed youth.

Supplementary assistance also went to the Chicago-based National Training Information Center, which has helped to dramatize the deleterious effects of mortgage “redlining,” or withdrawal of lending in older neighborhoods. Its activities include training of community workers and research on trends affecting urban neighborhoods.

The Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs received a grant to continue its work with white ethnic working-class groups on neighborhood preservation projects. The center helps organize the groups, provides them with technical assistance in management, fund-raising, and project development, and trains neighborhood workers.

#### **WORKING-CLASS PROBLEMS**

The Foundation this year completed support of research and experiments concerning the quality of working life. Continued assistance in this field is expected from government, other foundations, labor unions, and corporations.

The Foundation’s effort was concerned with

promoting greater work satisfaction through job redesign, worker participation in management, and reduction of occupational stress and hazards. Three organizations were awarded terminal grants—the Work in America Institute, which engages in research, technical assistance, and dissemination; the Quality of Work Program at the University of Michigan, which advises labor-management groups on experiments in restructuring work, and the Labor Occupational Health Program of the University of California (Berkeley), which is concerned with health hazards in business and industry.

### CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY

To promote a greater measure of racial equality in the United States the Foundation supports organizations that work for equality of opportunity in employment, housing, education, and the electoral process. They include the major public interest groups representing blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Rican, and Native Americans; legal defense funds that litigate on civil rights matters; research and policy centers; and organizations addressing specific issues, such as minority participation in the political process and racial discrimination in housing.

National civil rights organizations receiving support this year included the National Urban League, the NAACP Special Contribution Fund, the National Council of La Raza, and the National Council of Negro Women. These groups not only serve as advocates for equal opportunity but also work toward specific goals, such as jobs and better government services for the poor, school desegregation, and improved education for migrant children.

Five legal defense funds received supplementary grants totaling \$2.6 million (see list, at right). These groups have continued to achieve significant successes in the use of litigation on behalf of persons who have been denied their civil rights. For example, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund secured a consent decree that required a major oil company to pay back compensation to 374 black workers who had allegedly been discriminated against in obtaining access to higher-paying jobs. Efforts by states to tax Indian property and income derived from trust lands have been invalidated, as have zoning laws that excluded housing for low-income families. Suits have been brought to secure bilingual education classes for Spanish-speaking children.

Supplementary grants went to two civil rights research centers. The Center for National Policy Review of the Catholic University of America monitors government civil rights policies in housing,

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY OPPORTUNITY</b>		
<b>Legal defense funds</b>		
Foundation-managed project: film on the Native American Rights Fund [\$48,000—1975, 1977]		16,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$476,390—1975, 1977]		216,250
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund	<b>887,200</b>	563,975
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	<b>425,000</b>	238,800
Native American Rights Fund	<b>600,000</b>	378,660
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	<b>500,000</b>	315,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund	<b>225,000</b>	84,375
<b>Affirmative action and age discrimination: studies and projects</b>		
Association of Black Foundation Executives	<b>24,000</b>	24,000
Center for Community Justice	<b>43,663</b>	43,663
Mainstream, Inc.	<b>16,000</b>	16,000
Stanford University	<b>2,500</b>	2,500
<b>City of Gary (Indiana)</b>		
Planning of civil rights hall of fame	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
<b>National advocacy organizations</b>		
NAACP Special Contribution Fund	<b>560,000</b>	316,248
National Council of La Raza	<b>300,000</b>	237,500
National Council of Negro Women	<b>100,000</b>	40,000
National Urban League	<b>1,360,000</b>	1,110,831
<b>National and regional resource centers</b>		
Catholic University of America	<b>150,000</b>	137,500
Notre Dame, University of	<b>73,000</b>	41,000
Southern Regional Council	<b>305,000</b>	135,000
<b>Public policy research and technical assistance to minority public officials</b>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	<b>105,000</b>	105,000
Howard University [\$950,000—1976]		525,000
Joint Center for Political Studies	<b>920,000</b>	490,000
<b>Voter registration and education</b>		
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project	<b>50,000</b>	50,000
Voter Education Project	<b>175,000</b>	49,000
<b>United Church of Christ (Office of Communication)</b>		
Program to combat discrimination in broadcasting [\$160,000—1977]		85,000
<b>Equal opportunity in housing and strengthening interracial neighborhoods</b>		
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund [\$50,000—1976]		15,000
Education/Instruction, Inc. (Hartford) [\$25,000—1977]		11,000
Fair Housing Council of Bergen County (N.J.) [\$37,500—1976]		12,500
Fair Housing Council of the San Fernando Valley	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Flatbush Development Corporation [\$30,000—1976]		10,000
Forest Hills Community House (New York City)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Foundation-managed project: development of local and regional fair housing programs [\$300,000—1977]	<b>(78,969)</b>	12,316
Greater Dallas Housing Opportunity Center [\$25,000—1976]		5,000
Homefinders Listing Services (Decatur, Ga.) [\$24,000—1976]		3,900
Housing Advocates (Akron)	<b>25,000</b>	15,000
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments [\$35,000—1976]	<b>20,000</b>	25,795
Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association [\$75,000—1976]		19,000
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	<b>500,000</b>	232,500
National Neighbors [\$125,000—1977]		100,000
National Urban Coalition	<b>15,650</b>	15,650
Oak Park, Village of (Ill.) [\$29,050—1977]		25,550
Potomac Institute	<b>100,000</b>	55,900
Smith Haven Ministries (N.Y.) [\$15,000—1977]		5,000
Suburban Action Institute	<b>50,000</b>	35,000
<b>STATUS OF WOMEN</b>		
<b>Legal action</b>		
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation	<b>300,000</b>	150,000
Women's Law Fund	<b>200,000</b>	100,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund	<b>100,000</b>	17,500
<b>Research, technical assistance, conferences, dissemination of information</b>		
Clearinghouse for Community Based Free-Standing Education Institutions	<b>10,000</b>	10,000

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Cornell University (School of Industrial and Labor Relations) [\$160,000—1977]		78,100
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, studies, and conferences	<b>127,820</b>	50,289
Georgia, University of	<b>8,000</b>	8,000
International City Management Association	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Labor Theatre (New York City) [\$8,000—1977]		8,000
National Women's Educational Fund	<b>75,000</b>	75,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund	<b>151,000</b>	50,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	<b>46,000</b>	23,000
Rutgers University (Eagleton Institute of Politics, Center for the American Woman in Politics) [\$100,000—1975]		17,500
Wellesley College	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Women's Action Alliance [\$50,000—1977]		37,500
Women's Resource Network	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Youth Project	<b>10,000</b>	
<b>Child care services and public policy analysis</b>		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences	<b>75,000</b>	75,000
Bank Street College of Education	<b>100,000</b>	50,000
Black Child Development Institute	<b>184,800</b>	121,407
Child Care Resource Center [\$37,500—1977]	<b>45,000</b>	73,125
Child Care Task Force	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Children's Council of San Francisco	<b>70,000</b>	70,000
Day Care and Child Development Council of America	<b>100,000</b>	99,991
Education Development Center	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Pre-School Association of the West Side (New York City)	<b>7,880</b>	7,880
<b>Teen-age pregnancy and parenthood</b>		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation	<b>83,275</b>	39,550
Tenant Affairs Board (St. Louis) [\$5,000—1977]	<b>20,000</b>	25,000
Wellesley College [\$17,081—1977]		17,081
<b>MINORITY LEADERSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITY</b>		
<b>Architecture, city planning, and public service</b>		
American Institute of Architects Foundation [\$500,000—1970]		38,226
American Society for Public Administration [\$500,000—1974]	<b>(100,001)</b>	(2)
Atlanta University [\$200,000—1975]		116,655
International City Management Association	<b>20,000</b>	15,000
National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration	<b>29,932</b>	29,932
Southern California, University of [\$139,650—1969]	<b>(708)</b>	5,457
<b>Legal training</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and conferences [\$50,000—1974, 1977]	<b>(23,750)</b>	4,173
National Conference of Black Lawyers	<b>16,000</b>	16,000
United Student Aid Funds [\$325,000—1977]		100,000
<b>LAW AND JUSTICE</b>		
<b>Vera Institute of Justice</b>		
Studies and demonstration programs [\$650,000—1976]		143,183
<b>Corrections, criminal law, criminology research, training, and conferences</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$120,000—1977]		70,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (National Prison Project)	<b>40,000</b>	38,750
Boston-Ferway Program	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Citizens' Inquiry on Parole and Criminal Justice	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Community Service Society of New York	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Correctional Information Service [\$300,000—1977]		232,750
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York	<b>6,000</b>	6,000
Foundation-managed project: research and conferences on organized crime in the U.S. [\$200,000—1977]	<b>(12,500)</b>	9,094
Foundation-managed project: study by Charles E. Silberman on crime and the criminal justice system in the U.S. [\$62,500—1977]		6,806
Harvard University	<b>250,000</b>	121,605
Institute for Law and Social Research	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Legal Action Center of the City of New York	<b>250,000</b>	197,500

revenue sharing, employment, and education. The Center for Civil Rights of the University of Notre Dame operates a documentation center and conducts research and conferences on human rights issues worldwide.

Two organizations representing the interests of American Indians also received support: the American Indian Historical Society, which publishes a national monthly Indian newspaper, and Indian Education Training, which provides training to local Indian groups on educational issues.

In the field of housing, renewed support was provided to the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing for research, educational activities, and technical assistance to local fair-housing groups; the Potomac Institute in Washington, D.C., which analyzes the impact of laws, court decisions, and federal funding on housing opportunities for the poor; and the Suburban Action Institute, which promotes open housing in the New York metropolitan region.

Several organizations working to strengthen minority participation in the political process received assistance. The Joint Center for Political Studies provides training and technical assistance to black and other minority elected officials and engages in research on public policy issues having an impact on minorities, such as welfare reform, legislative reapportionment, and unemployment. Complementing the center's efforts are the Voter Education Project, which for fifteen years has assisted nonpartisan voter registration campaigns in black communities in eleven Southern states, and the Southwest Voter Registration Project, which works to register Mexican American voters in six Southwestern states.

## THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Although female participation in the labor force has increased manyfold in recent years, women still tend to cluster in relatively few occupations—secretarial work, nursing, and teaching. This occupational segregation is a major cause of the wage gap between male and female workers.

The women's program of the National Affairs Division is mainly concerned with expanding employment opportunities for women. Grants this year, for example, went to three organizations that litigate against sex discrimination or monitor the federal government's enforcement of equal employment opportunity laws. The recipients were:

—the Women's Law Center of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has been seeking to develop a body of constitutional law that would establish the

principle of gender neutrality in employment and other fields.

—the Women's Legal Defense Fund, which monitors the civil rights enforcement procedures of the federal government.

—the Women's Law Fund, which has been litigating on public and private employment policies, distribution of government benefits, and sex discrimination in educational institutions.

The law groups have challenged the refusal of police and fire departments to employ women, the unequal provision of pension and unemployment benefits, and prohibitions against the recruitment of single parents in the armed forces and the assignment of women to U.S. Navy ships.

Because vocational training programs have tended to exclude women from many well-paying occupations, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund received a \$151,000 grant for a project aimed at ensuring that women have equal access to apprenticeship, job training, and school vocational programs that receive public funds.

Supplements were granted to five organizations that seek to improve the quality and distribution of child-care services: the Black Child Development Institute, the Day Care and Child Development Council of America, the Child Care Switchboard of the Children's Council of San Francisco, the Day Care Consultation Service of the Bank Street College of Education in New York, and the Child Care Resource Center of Cambridge, Massachusetts. To expand to other cities a model of a child-care information and referral service developed by the San Francisco and Cambridge centers, the American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences received \$75,000. The centers provide information on low-cost, home-based child care and match parents with the kinds of service they seek.

Pregnancy and welfare dependency among disadvantaged teenagers is a growing problem in the nation's cities. In support of an experiment addressed to this problem, the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation was granted \$83,275. The project pairs teenage mothers with older, experienced women who teach the youngsters good child-rearing practices and encourage them to return to school, obtain jobs, and practice family planning.

## LAW AND JUSTICE

The Foundation's activities to improve the effectiveness and fairness of the judicial system include support for experiments in crime prevention and correctional reform, for public interest law firms, and for testing of methods of resolving disputes outside the courts.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Legal Research and Services for the Elderly	35,000	23,750
Policy Sciences Center [\$35,000—1977]	12,500	47,500
South Forty Corporation (New York City)	18,829	18,829
<b>Legal services</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$62,500—1975]	(42,533)	(26,908)
East Tennessee Research Corporation [\$90,000—1976]		2,500
Indiana University	4,700	4,700
National Housing and Community Development Law Project	42,148	42,148
National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services	50,000	50,000
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest	15,000	15,000
<b>Police Foundation</b>		
Police research and training [\$1,400,000—1977]	2,000,000	2,350,000
<b>Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility</b>		
Clinical legal education [\$5,000,000—1974]		1,320,000
<b>Public interest law</b>		
American Indian Bar Association Education Project	2,500	2,500
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center (Washington, D.C.)	1,060,000	569,007
Georgetown University [\$278,000—1977]	440,000	240,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund	200,000	158,856
Public Advocates (San Francisco) [\$650,000—1977]	600,000	125,109
793,500		
<b>William Nelson Cromwell Foundation</b>		
Preparation of history of U.S. Courts of Appeals and biography of Judge Learned Hand [\$80,000—1967]		8,750
<b>Conflict resolution</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	25,000	7,700
American Arbitration Association	150,100	10,100
Community Justice Program (San Francisco)	85,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project: studies and explorations Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution	134,704	64,929
United States Conference of Mayors [\$200,000—1977]	169,803	99,803
112,034		
Urban Environment Conference Foundation [\$72,000—1977]		26,250
Vera Institute of Justice	20,033	20,033
Wisconsin Law Alumni Association	18,000	
<b>IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE</b>		
<b>Public policy research, evaluation, training, and conferences</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education [\$200,000—1977]		90,000
Brookings Institution [\$174,750—1977]		88,165
Columbia University [\$24,956—1977]	(1,209)	23,747
Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area	19,750	
Council on Municipal Performance	16,667	2,500
Duke University [\$64,000—1977]	(10,954)	(10,954)
Former Members of Congress	21,000	
Georgetown University	5,895	5,895
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	8,250	8,250
National Academy of Public Administration	24,720	24,720
National Academy of Sciences [\$127,500—1977]		42,500
National Municipal League	25,000	25,000
National Planning Association	15,000	15,000
National Rural Center [\$25,000—1976]		5,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	12,780	12,780
<b>Citizen involvement and volunteerism</b>		
Call for Action	18,000	8,250
Civic Education Foundation	5,000	5,000
National Center for Voluntary Action	20,000	20,000
<b>State and local government research and advisory services</b>		
Constitutional Convention of the Virgin Islands	12,500	12,500
Foundation-managed project: planning for improvements in state and local governments [\$4,880—1977]		2,180
Legis 50/The Center for Legislative Improvement	25,000	25,000
Metropolitan Fund [\$15,000—1977]		15,000
Task Force on Children Out of School [\$150,000—1977]		75,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Publications on municipal and state government</b>		
California Center for Research and Education in Government ( <i>California Journal</i> )	3,330	5,830
Empire State Report (New York)	50,000	50,000
North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research	23,000	23,000
Potomac Center for Research and Education in Government	13,000	13,000
Sangamon State University ( <i>Illinois Issues</i> ) [\$100,000—1976]		25,000
<b>Urban problems: research, training, and policy analysis</b>		
Brookings Institution	100,000	39,600
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$550,700—1972]		28,762
Chicago, University of [\$50,000—1975]		6,126
City Planning Department Fund (New York)	15,000	15,000
French-American Foundation	1,500	1,500
Johns Hopkins University [\$80,000—1974]	(816)	31,984
University of Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) [\$48,000—1975]		24,000
National Municipal League	35,000	35,000
National Urban Fellows	40,000	40,000
Regional Plan Association [\$25,000—1977]		25,000
Urban Institute	1,000,000	826,924
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies [\$200,000—1977]		88,000
<b>New York City's fiscal problems: research, citizen participation, and information services</b>		
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund [\$22,500—1977]	2,500	22,500
Columbia University	49,500	
Commons/Planning Corporation [\$8,000—1977]		8,000
Foundation-managed project: studies and transitional support for city-dependent projects	48,333	
New School for Social Research	20,000	20,000
New York, City University of [\$17,500—1977]		12,500
<b>Total, National Affairs</b>	<b>\$27,326,631</b>	<b>\$24,885,006</b>

**PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS** are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Listed below are only those investments where there were new commitments, disbursements, terminations, or capital repayments during the fiscal year. The "Approvals" column shows amounts of original commitments and the "Investment or Guaranteed" column shows amounts loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1978. The fiscal year 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, 6%	\$750,000	\$410,956
<b>Forty-Second Street Local Development Corp. (New York, N.Y.)—1977, 1978</b>		
Construction of non-profit theater complex	250,000	
Establishment of revolving development fund		
Two-year loan, 8%	250,000	250,000
<b>New York School for the Circus Arts (New York, N.Y.)—1978</b>		
Financial stabilization and partial support of 1978 performance season		
Guarantee	150,000	150,000

**Crime, Police, and Corrections.** The victims of crime are often those least able to protect themselves—the elderly, for example. Grants this year went to two organizations that help elderly victims of crime by providing them with temporary financial aid and other assistance. Legal Research and Services for the Elderly, an organization sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens, is conducting a pilot program in six cities aimed at increasing security in neighborhoods where the elderly live. The Community Service Society was granted funds for a similar effort in New York City.

An important advocate of prison reform and the constitutional rights of prisoners is the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, which received a supplementary grant. The project's sponsors believe that oppressive prison conditions thwart the rehabilitation of prisoners and help perpetuate crime. In a milestone case brought by the project's lawyers, the Alabama prison system was ruled unconstitutional. The decision resulted in a reclassification of the state's prison population, reduction of the number of prisoners in maximum custody, and expansion of work-release and community-custody programs. The Legal Action Center of the City of New York received a \$250,000 supplement for litigation and other activities aimed at obtaining constructive employment for ex-offenders.

A \$2 million supplement was granted the Police Foundation, which was created by the Ford Foundation in 1970 to conduct experimental projects aimed at improving police performance at the neighborhood level. Recent Police Foundation activities include a study of the effectiveness of plainclothes police in Birmingham, Alabama; training seminars for police executives; and the launching of a new publication, *Police Magazine*, to inform the law enforcement community of trends and innovations in policing.

A terminal grant went to the National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, which has been advising groups on establishing legal service plans for persons of moderate means. The center is seeking to expand the concept of group or pre-paid legal services to tenant and neighborhood associations, credit unions, consumer and farmer cooperatives, and student organizations.

A major Foundation-supported study of crime and the functioning of the criminal justice system in the United States was completed.\* Attracting widespread interest from lawyers, judges, scholars, and others concerned with criminal violence, the study was noted

\**Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice*, by Charles E. Silberman (New York: Random House).

by reviewers as an authoritative and provocative analysis for the general public as well.

**Public Interest Law.** Grant supplements totaling \$2.3 million went to four public interest law groups that provide legal counsel to unrepresented groups and individuals on a wide range of matters, from the price-fixing of milk to the voting rights of new state residents:

—the Center for Law and Social Policy, which litigates and conducts research in health, women's rights, mine safety, employment, international trade, human rights, and the environment. The center was instrumental, for example, in New Jersey's adoption of regulations protecting nursing home patients from involuntary transfer;

—Public Advocates, a San Francisco firm that provides counsel to more than seventy groups, including those representing minorities, the handicapped, women, prisoners, and senior citizens. In response to a suit brought by the firm, the City of San Francisco agreed to establish a goal of 40 per cent minority employment in the fire department.

—For Responsive Media: Citizens Communications Center, which represents groups before the Federal Communications Commission and the courts on such issues as employment of minorities and females by broadcasters, diversification of media ownership, and television programming for children.

—League of Women Voters Education Fund, which concentrates on electoral issues. For example, a league-initiated action resulted in the invalidation of an Indiana law disqualifying prospective voters who had lived in the state less than sixty days before an election.

**Conflict Resolution.** The increasing use of the courts to resolve disputes has severely strained the capacity of the judicial system to act fairly and efficiently. For a number of years the Foundation has supported explorations in the use of third-party intervention as an alternative method for the resolution of conflicts. This technique, well developed in labor-management negotiations, has been applied to different kinds of conflicts, such as those between parents and school authorities, tenants and landlords, and inmates and prison officials.\* (See page 13 for a description of the use of mediation in environmental disputes.)

The Foundation is attempting to broaden still further the use of non-adversarial techniques to

\*An account of this work, *Mediating Social Conflict*, was published this year and is available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
<b>New York Shakespeare Festival (New York, N.Y.)—1976</b> Rehabilitation of Delacorte Theater in Central Park Three-year loan, 8%	260,000	92,944
COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANS		
<b>Community Health Care Center Plan (New Haven, Conn.)—1970</b> Eleven-year loan, 6.5%	1,000,000	812,500*
<b>Harvard Community Health Plan (Boston, Mass.)—1970</b> Nine-year loan, 8%	600,000	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS		
<b>Black Peoples' Unity Movement Economic Development Corp. (Camden, N.J.)—1978</b> Construction financing for urban industrial park	900,000	
<b>The East Los Angeles Community Union (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1977</b> Land acquisition and site development for industrial park Five-year loan, 8%	1,500,000	806,702
<b>Mexican-American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)—1976</b> Construction of a community center Eight-year loan, 8½%	400,000	397,747
<b>Pride Gardens, Ltd. (Mississippi Action for Community Education) (Greenville, Miss.)—1974</b> Low-income housing and community recreation facilities Two-year loan, 8½%	1,121,800	
<b>Southeast Alabama Self-Help Association (Tuskegee, Ala.)—1977</b> Rural land planning and development program Five-year loan, 7¾%	200,000	200,000
<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	563,290
<b>Spanish Speaking Unity Council (Oakland, Calif.)—1975</b> Construction of new office facilities Eight-year loan, 8½%	325,000	318,686
EDUCATION		
<b>The Growing Mind (Berkeley, Calif.)—1974</b> Land purchase for residence center for neurologically handicapped children Five-year loan, 5%	70,000	23,000
<b>Museum Trustees of Kenya National Museums of Kenya (Nairobi, Kenya)—1978</b> New laboratory and research facilities	320,000	
<b>Shaw University (Raleigh, N.C.)—1974</b> Debt repayment and management improvements Nine-year loan, 5%	550,000	250,000
<b>Wiltwyck School (New York, N.Y.)—1978</b> Residential treatment facility for delinquent children Guarantee	175,000	175,000

\*Includes capitalized interest.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
<b>MINORITY ENTERPRISE FINANCING INSTITUTIONS</b>		
<b>Illinois Neighborhood Development Corp. (Chicago, Ill.)—1977</b>		
Urban development programs		
Nine-year loan, 6%	600,000	622,500*
<b>Minority Equity Capital Company (New York, N.Y.)—1971</b>		
Venture capital for minority business		
Preferred Stock	750,000	750,000
<b>Witherspoon Development Corp. (PEDCO, Inc.) (New York, N.Y.)—1978</b>		
Financial intermediary for minority businesses and nonprofit organizations	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%	2,500,000	440,116*
<b>Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.)—1971</b>		
Purchase of new broadcast facility		
Ten-year loan, 8%	350,000	54,800
<b>KQED, Inc. (San Francisco, Calif.)—1975</b>		
Construction of production and administrative facilities		
Five-year loan participation, ½% over prime rate	900,000	426,320
<b>Public Broadcasting Service (Washington, D.C.)—1975</b>		
Satellite interconnection system for public broadcasting	192,000	
<b>OTHER</b>		
<b>Neighborhood Housing Services of America (Oakland, Calif.)—1978</b>		
To create secondary market for mortgage loans in urban neighborhoods		
Guarantee	200,000	
<b>Public Technology, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)—1978</b>		
Development of new technology for local governments		
Guarantee	100,000	
<b>SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS</b>		
<b>Total approvals—September 30, 1977</b>		
Invested or guaranteed		\$28,014,105
In process		3,252,415
		<u>31,266,520</u>
<b>New approvals during 1978</b>		
Invested or guaranteed		597,500
In process		2,520,000
		<u>3,117,500</u>
Less:		
Capital repayments		1,445,278
Loans paid in full		475,000
Guarantees terminated		350,500
Approvals reduced		1,038,000
		<u>3,308,778</u>
<b>Total Approvals—September 30, 1978</b>		<u><u>\$31,075,242**</u></u>

\* Includes capitalized interest.

\*\* Of this amount, \$18,577,827 represents loans and equity investments; \$6,725,000 represents guarantees and \$5,772,415 represents investments in process.

resolve disputes.\* A grant this year to the American Arbitration Association is supporting a pilot project in higher education, where hardly any dispute-resolution mechanisms exist. Explorations are also being made to find alternatives to the adversary process in regulatory and administrative agencies of government.

In addition, the Foundation provided grant supplements to:

—the Community Dispute Service of the American Arbitration Association, which mediates community and public sector disputes. Active in Native American land claim disputes, the service obtained a compromise between the Mohawk Indians and the State of New York regarding Indian-claimed land in Adirondack State Park;

—the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, which has helped resolve conflicts involving schools and other community concerns in New York City. It also has been working with police and district attorneys in diverting family disputes and other cases from the courts;

—the Community Justice Program, a neighborhood-based effort in San Francisco that uses trained residents to mediate minor criminal matters, neighborhood disputes, and civil complaints.

#### IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

The Foundation began making small grants to help New York City resolve its fiscal problems and retain essential services two years ago, at the height of the city's fiscal crisis. At a time when a huge budget deficit blocked the city's access to the credit markets, a grant was made to Columbia University for studies of trends affecting the city's budget and economy. The program received supplementary support in 1978 for follow-up studies on methods of equalizing property tax assessments and on the impact of international business on New York's economy. The New School for Social Research received \$20,000 for continued publication of *The Fiscal Observer*, which covers such subjects as the cost of alternative wage settlements for city workers and the investment quality of New York City bonds.

The Foundation also renewed support for the Urban Institute, which studies housing conditions and urban investment flows, transportation and health services, and related subjects. The institute is currently coordinating a national test of the feasibility of a direct cash payment to families eligible for housing assistance from the government.

\*These efforts are discussed in *New Approaches to Conflict Resolution: A Ford Foundation Report*, available from the Foundation's Office of Reports.

# Resources and the Environment

Research into questions of public policy, particularly those relating to energy supply and use, continued high on the agenda of the Foundation's program in resources and the environment. The research is intended to improve decision-making by public authorities with regard to the allocation of scarce resources, land use, pollution control, and waste disposal.

The Foundation in 1978 also completed seven years of support for public interest law firms that litigate on environmental issues. In addition, grants were made to help states meet their increased responsibilities for managing the environment, and assistance was given to encourage mediation of environmental disputes and to improve research and training the less-developed countries on environmental and resource problems.

**Energy and Environmental Policy.** In a continuing effort to help inform public debate on energy issues and provide information to policy makers, the Foundation commissioned a major study comparing coal with other energy options available to the United States over the next twenty years. Conducted by a group of prominent scientists and scholars and financed by a grant of \$600,000 to Resources for the Future, the study is examining the economic and environmental effects of increased coal production, increased oil imports, and more stringent conservation to meet energy needs.\* Among specific questions being addressed are the impact on the world economy of changes in U.S. oil imports; the possible damage to climate and soil by increased burning of coal; and the future roles of solar energy and domestically produced oil and gas. Publication of the study is expected in the spring of 1979.

A popular criticism of U.S. energy policy is that it ignores "soft" energy technologies and emphasizes large "hard" technology systems characterized by centralized generating stations, nuclear installations, petroleum refineries, pipelines, strip mines, and high voltage lines. The "soft" technologies are smaller in scale, decentralized, and largely solar based. To assess

\*The study group is directed by Hans Landsberg of Resources for the Future. Members are Kenneth Arrow and Francis Bator, Harvard University; Kenneth Dam, University of Chicago; Robert Fri, consultant; Edward Fried, World Bank; Richard Garwin, International Business Machines Corp.; William Gouse, Mitre Corp.; William Hogan, Harvard; Harry Perry, consultant; George Rathjens, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Larry Ruff, W. R. Grace & Co.; John Sawhill, New York University; Thomas Schelling, Harvard; Robert Stobaugh, Harvard Business School; Theodore Taylor, Princeton University; Grant Thompson, Conservation Foundation; James Whittenberger, Harvard School of Public Health; and Gordon Wolman, Johns Hopkins University.

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1978. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1978 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1978 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>		
American Council on Germany	\$10,293	\$10,293
Brookings Institution	100,000	26,100
Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University (National Coal Policy Project)	20,000	20,000
Conference Board	10,430	10,430
Council for Science and Society (England)	14,000	12,000
Foundation-managed project: nuclear proliferation study	6,271	6,271
Hudson Institute	7,000	7,000
International Research Center for Energy and Economic Development	36,855	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$20,000—1977]	17,875	37,875
Mitre Corporation [\$623,578—1976]	(37,749)	(37,749)
National Academy of Sciences	20,000	
New York State Alliance to Save Energy	15,000	15,000
New York, City University of	5,000	5,000
Oak Ridge Associated Universities	11,500	
Princeton University	285,000	136,601
Resources for the Future	600,000	420,000
Supplementary costs for Foundation-managed energy policy projects [\$110,000—1977]	(83,733)	(1,830)
Washington University	79,443	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION</b>		
<b>Resources and environmental policy research</b>		
California Institute of Technology [\$500,000—1974]		60,000
Conservation Foundation	650,000	308,750
Environmental Law Institute [\$500,000—1977]		261,500
Foundation-managed project: managerial and program advisory services for International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Vienna) [\$135,000—1977]		64,935
Foundation-managed projects: studies and development of projects	290,318	76,583
Harvard University [\$300,000—1976]		147,250
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Vienna) [\$375,000—1977]		70,000
New York Academy of Sciences	5,000	5,000
Northland College (Wisconsin)	2,363	2,363
Resources for the Future [\$14,000,000—1975, 1977]	1,500,000	4,500,000
San Diego, County of [\$168,000—1973]		6,495
Scientists' Institute for Public Information	25,000	25,000
Urban Institute [\$300,000—1976]		74,033
<b>Washington, University of</b>		
Graduate training in ecology [\$50,000—1974]		6,606
<b>Research and conferences on corporate responsibility</b>		
American Assembly	40,000	40,000
Council on Economic Priorities	100,000	66,666
INFORM, Inc.	100,000	50,000
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND MEDIATION</b>		
<b>Environmental law</b>		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	9,955	9,955
Council for Public Interest Law [\$75,000—1977]		15,000
Environmental Defense Fund	120,000	120,000
Harvard University [\$22,000—1977]		11,000
Natural Resources Defense Council	1,565,000	1,370,000
Oregon Land Use Project (1000 Friends of Oregon)	85,000	38,060
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	85,000	63,000
<b>Environmental mediation</b>		
Center for Education in International Management	25,000	
Foundation-managed project: small program actions	105,000	
Keystone Center for Continuing Education	10,000	
RESOLVE	15,000	15,000
Washington, University of [\$233,500—1977]		120,000
Wisconsin Center for Public Policy	124,000	59,605
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Academic collaboration in state environmental management</b>		
Pennsylvania State University [\$135,000—1977]		60,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$103,000—1977]		39,175



the technical, institutional, and economic feasibility of establishing a "soft" system based predominantly on solar energy over the next fifty years, the Foundation made a grant to Princeton University's Center for Environmental Studies. The project is examining such innovations as decentralized generation of electric power and solar heating facilities that would serve small clusters of buildings. A related grant went to Washington University for the study of new energy systems on farms, such as solar collectors for heating and the conversion of crop and animal residues into methane gas to run farm machinery.

Funds were granted to the Brookings Institution for a study of energy policy since World War II. Four economists are examining the evolution of oil import quotas, regulation of the coal industry, depletion allowances, and other government actions. The analysis may help current policy makers deal more effectively with present and future problems.

A grant of \$3 million supported environmental and energy policy research at Resources for the Future, a major independent research organization that has been assisted by the Foundation since the early 1950s. Among current RFF research topics are the long-term relations between population growth and the supply of resources, management of ocean resources, the environmental impact of nuclear wastes, and energy use in the United States compared to that of other countries.

Several grants were aimed at increasing the dialogue between competing interests on environmental issues and illuminating the role of corporations in environmental protection. The Conservation Foundation, a public interest organization that has been arguing for thirty years for a more sensitive view of the interdependence of man and nature, received \$650,000 for studies of state and federal environmental programs and for efforts to increase understanding among various groups on controversial environmental issues. The foundation has held workshops in which environmentalists and industry representatives have discussed their differences regarding the handling and disposal of toxic substances and the cutting of timber in national forests. Also receiving support were two organizations—the Council on Economic Priorities and INFORM, Inc.—that evaluate the performance of corporations with regard to nuclear power plant operation, pollution control, and development of new energy sources.

**Environmental Management.** Since many environmental protection programs operate at the state level, the Foundation last year announced a nationwide grant competition aimed at helping the states do a

better job of environmental management. Universities in nineteen states (listed on page 14) this year were awarded grants totaling \$1 million to enable scholars to work with state officials on pollution control, coastal zone management, land-use and growth planning, waste management, and energy conservation. For example, scholars at the University of Alaska are studying the leasing of mineral rights on state-owned land; at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology researchers are helping develop a comprehensive state plan for processing solid wastes; and a University of Washington team is examining the potential of fuel cells, wind generators, and small hydroelectric installations to meet future energy needs.

**Environmental Law and Mediation.** The Foundation completed its general support of three public interest law firms, bringing its total support of the environmental law movement to \$7.3 million since 1971. Recipients were the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund,\* all of which have been able to develop other sources of funding.

Providing the nation with a new instrument for representing the public interest in environmental disputes, the firms have been active in legal proceedings and negotiations on behalf of more stringent standards for air and water quality, offshore oil drilling, cutting of timber, protection of open space, and use of harmful pesticides.

Although the Foundation has concluded its general support for these firms, it expects to make special-purpose grants from time to time to these and other organizations active in environmental law. One such grant went this year to 1000 Friends of Oregon, a group that was set up to monitor the state's pioneering land-use law and, if necessary, defend it in court.

The Foundation continued to support experiments in the use of third-party mediation to resolve difficult environmental disputes. A \$100,000 grant was made to enable the Wisconsin Center for Public Policy to mediate disputes among various interests over the discharge of waste waters, the establishment of new land-fill sites, the location of shopping centers, and the construction of flood control projects.

**International Programs.** The Foundation's international environmental activities have been focused on the less-developed countries, which face a wide range of environmental difficulties arising from their efforts to accelerate development of their natural resources.

\*A fourth public interest law firm litigating on environmental issues, the Southern California Center for Law in the Public Interest, received a terminal grant in 1977.



The Foundation this year provided funding for studies of decentralized generation of electric power and solar-based facilities. At Washington University a group is examining new energy systems on farms, such as this solar collector in Nebraska which is converting the sun's energy into electric power to pump water for an irrigation project.

Awareness has grown in these countries that heedless pursuit of development can endanger the long-term productive capacity of their land and water resources.

Universities and research agencies in four countries were awarded grants this year to develop scientific and technical expertise and management skills on resource and environmental problems. In the Sudan the University of Khartoum's Institute of Environmental Studies received support for research and training focused initially on the environmental consequences of the Jonglei Canal, a huge irrigation and drainage project that is expected to have a significant impact on agriculture. Funds will support the development of a master's degree program in environmental science, field research, overseas training for staff, and a new unit for analyzing environmental data.

In Indonesia, support was continued for a master's degree program at Bogor Agricultural University, which is training students in land-use planning and the management of natural resources and environmental policy, and for research at the University of Padjadjaran aimed at increasing the productivity of home gardens and fish ponds in West Java. Grants also went to Mahidol University in Thailand for a master's degree program in environmental management and to the Institute for Research on Biotic Resources in Mexico for research and training on land-use practices in the state of Vera Cruz. In addition, funds were set aside for research, training, and consulting services on environmental management in the Middle East and Indonesia.

<b>Foundation-managed competition in state environmental management [\$775,000—1977]</b>		
	<b>(701,538)</b>	6,638
Competition winners:		
Alaska, University of	<b>55,892</b>	26,100
Butler University	<b>53,890</b>	34,054
California, University of (Los Angeles)	<b>37,500</b>	
Colorado, University of	<b>49,187</b>	34,000
Iowa, State University of	<b>70,300</b>	33,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	<b>65,000</b>	
Miami, University of	<b>49,599</b>	
Michigan, University of	<b>73,768</b>	
Montana University System	<b>39,972</b>	13,325
Pennsylvania, University of	<b>40,884</b>	16,360
Princeton University	<b>51,500</b>	20,600
Southern Illinois University	<b>58,849</b>	44,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	<b>32,000</b>	
Tulane University	<b>50,000</b>	12,500
Vanderbilt University	<b>38,140</b>	38,140
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	<b>59,875</b>	19,958
Washington, University of	<b>73,850</b>	30,700
West Virginia University	<b>75,000</b>	16,507
Wyoming, University of	<b>50,100</b>	15,000
<b>Local environmental management</b>		
Matching grants to local governments in New England, New York, and New Jersey for conservation activities [\$300,000—1973]		
	<b>(12,530)</b>	3,541
<b>INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS</b>		
<b>Research, training, and conferences</b>		
British Columbia, University of	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
East Anglia, University of	<b>12,000</b>	12,000
Egypt, Government of [\$166,000—1975]		92,081
Foundation-managed projects: environmental research and training in India, Indonesia, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Sudan	<b>354,202</b>	316,934
Harvard University [\$20,600—1977]		9,152
Imperial College of Science and Technology (England) [\$100,000—1975]		29,400
Indonesia, Government of (for Bogor Agricultural University and Padjadjaran University)	<b>162,000</b>	115,223
Institute for Research on Biotic Resources (Mexico) [\$200,000—1977]	<b>46,000</b>	100,000
International Council of Scientific Unions (Geneva) [\$75,000—1977]		30,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (England) [\$125,000—1976]		75,000
Khartoum, University of	<b>275,000</b>	1,449
Mahidol University (Thailand)	<b>120,000</b>	
Philippines, University of the [\$200,000—1977]		184,237
Resources for the Future [\$180,000—1977]		20,000
Thai National Mekong Committee		200,000
United Nations Association of the U.S.A.	<b>1,000</b>	1,000
Worldwatch Institute	<b>40,000</b>	20,000
<b>Total, Resources and the Environment</b>	<b>\$7,310,261</b>	<b>\$9,939,366</b>

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1978. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1978 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1978 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>MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES IN SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES</b>		
<b>Strengthening institutions of higher education</b>		
Atlanta University Center [\$3,607,501—1977]		\$1,439,550
Bacone College (Oklahoma) [\$100,000—1976]		30,000
Benedict College (South Carolina) [\$425,000—1977]		328,750
Bishop College (Texas) [\$1,250,000—1976-1977]		765,543
California State University (Northridge) [\$125,000—1976]		70,000
Fisk University (Tennessee)	<b>\$1,400,000</b>	580,000
Florida Memorial College	<b>22,000</b>	22,000
Hampton Institute (Virginia) [\$695,000—1977]		476,000
Howard University [\$502,438—1975]	<b>63,193</b>	291,365
Livingston College (North Carolina)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Phelps Stokes Fund	<b>50,000</b>	
St. Augustine's College (North Carolina) [\$1,000,000—1976-1977]		750,000
Tuskegee Institute (Alabama) [\$660,000—1977]		106,664
United Negro College Fund	<b>2,500,000</b>	
Universidad Boricua—Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center (New York) [\$280,000—1975]		59,406
Wilberforce University (Ohio) [\$343,000—1977]		257,250
<b>Research, policy analysis, and technical assistance</b>		
Alaska, University of [\$100,000—1975]		100,000
American Indian Higher Education Consortium	<b>139,698</b>	122,428
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$24,500—1977]	<b>(10,144)</b>	(10,144)
Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning [\$196,750—1977]		163,467
Council on Learning	<b>34,000</b>	34,000
Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1976]	<b>116,361</b>	151,752
Higher Education Research Institute	<b>18,070</b>	18,070
Howard University [\$373,000—1976]	<b>325,000</b>	703,741
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education	<b>300,000</b>	125,000
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges [\$103,000—1977]		51,850
National Tribal Chairmen's Fund	<b>150,000</b>	78,506
Puerto Rican Migration Research Consortium	<b>117,089</b>	94,634
Southern Education Foundation	<b>86,250</b>	
Southern Regional Education, Board of Control for (Georgia) [\$20,000—1977]		20,000
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	<b>15,300</b>	15,300
<b>Graduate fellowships and postdoctoral studies</b>		
American Economic Association	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Council of Southern Universities [\$5,852,000—1977]		2,285,500
Educational Testing Service [\$4,378,000—1977]	<b>373,500</b>	1,662,231
Foundation-managed project [\$8,000,000—1977]	<b>(18,070)</b>	13,697
<b>Undergraduate scholarships, fellowships, and internships</b>		
College Entrance Examination Board [\$1,800,000—1975]	<b>(52,042)</b>	(52,042)
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Robert R. Moton Memorial Institute [\$122,298—1977]		58,537
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (SSFNS)	<b>19,750</b>	19,750
<b>Studies and conferences on the implications of the Supreme Court's Bakke decision</b>		
American Council on Education	<b>80,000</b>	
Association of American Law Schools	<b>7,050</b>	7,050
California, University of (Berkeley)	<b>12,290</b>	12,290
College Entrance Examination Board	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Education Commission of the States	<b>87,296</b>	87,296
Higher Education Research Institute	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
<b>Racial desegregation in schools and post-secondary institutions</b>		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$20,000—1977]		20,000
American Friends Service Committee [\$276,600—1977]		160,000

## Education and Research

### MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES

Although the Foundation's special six-year, \$100-million program for minorities in higher education ended in 1977, the commitment to equal educational opportunity for minorities continues. The Foundation's concern spans schools, colleges, and universities.

Major support this year went to the United Negro College Fund (UNCF), which conducts a unified fund-raising program annually for its forty-one member colleges. UNCF has launched a national \$50 million Capital Resources Development Campaign to help the colleges build their endowments and strengthen their educational and management programs. A Foundation grant of \$2.5 million is intended to stimulate large matching gifts from other sources.

The completed special six-year program focused primarily on support for selected private black colleges and universities and on fellowships for blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians. Fisk University, one of the group of eight institutions selected for support in 1972, received its final grant of \$1.4 million this year. The grant, delayed while the university underwent major fiscal reorganization, will be used to improve instructional and administrative services and to help Fisk achieve financial stability.

The Foundation's current approach to improving minority opportunities in higher education was reflected in the following grants in 1978:

—the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, \$300,000, to expand services to its 105 member private and public black colleges and to improve public information on black higher education;

—the Southern Education Foundation, \$86,250, to help fifteen private black colleges conduct institutional self-studies required by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools every ten years for renewal of accreditation;

—Howard University, \$325,000, to continue support of the Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, a national center for research and counsel on issues affecting blacks in higher education;

—the National Tribal Chairmen's Fund, \$150,000, and the American Indian Higher Education Consortium, \$140,000, to assist the development of tribal community colleges on or near Indian reservations. The fund supports institutional planning and training of administrators; the consortium is designing an accreditation plan for Indian-controlled community colleges.

As a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's *Bakke* decision in June, colleges and universities have been reexamining the affirmative action components of their admissions policies. The Court struck down the admissions policy of the medical school of the University of California (Davis) because it set aside a specified number of places for minority students. At the same time, the Court said that race can be taken into account as a factor in selecting a diverse student body.

Responding to the need for a clearer understanding of the implications of the Court's rulings in the case, the Foundation made grants for study conferences and publications (see list, page 15). Thus, the American Council on Education received \$80,000 to organize eleven meetings for administrators of admissions programs in highly competitive fields, such as medicine and law. The purpose is to help continue affirmative action policies within the guidelines implied in the *Bakke* opinion. The Education Commission of the States received \$87,296 for similar regional meetings for state officials and policy makers in higher education, and the College Entrance Examination Board received \$20,000 for regional meetings on undergraduate admissions.

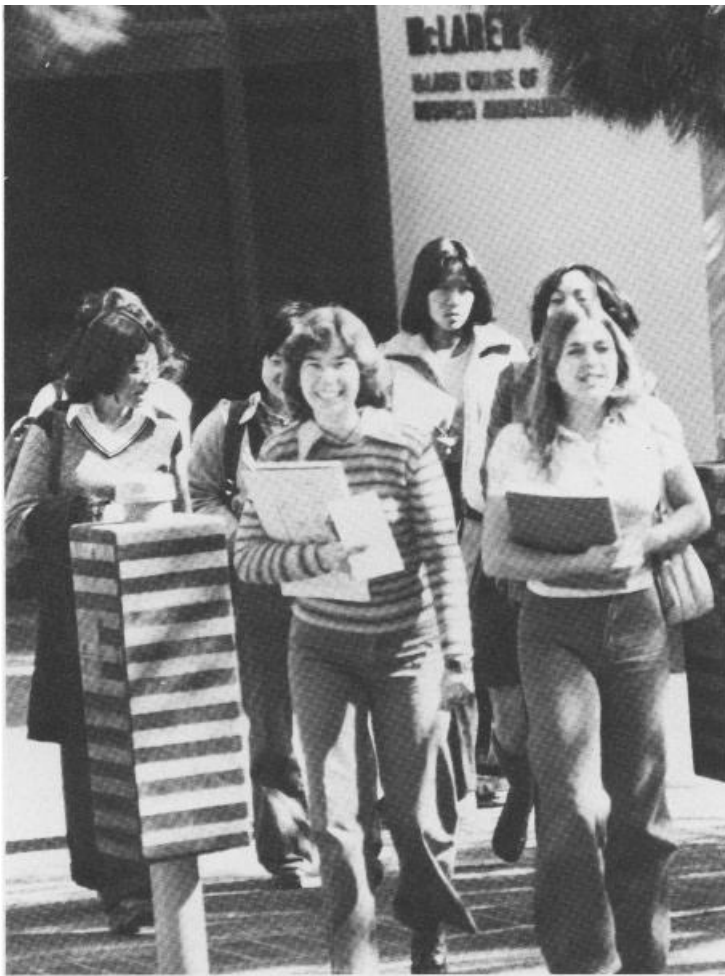
The Foundation continued its efforts to facilitate desegregation in compliance with civil rights legislation and court decisions. At the level of higher education, the Foundation made a supplementary grant of \$150,540 to the Institute for Services to Education, which has been analyzing the plans of ten Southern states to desegregate public colleges and universities under court orders. The orders, which resulted from *Adams v. Richardson*, a suit brought against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) in 1970 by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, direct HEW to enforce the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

At the public school level, grants went to aid efforts in two cities to implement desegregation plans. In Boston the City-Wide Educational Coalition received additional support to provide services to neighborhood groups that monitor court-ordered desegregation and assist the introduction of educational reforms. The Church Council of Greater Seattle, a city that has voluntarily adopted a public-school desegregation plan, received assistance for its information service on school desegregation.

#### EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN

Like minority groups, women have found that equal rights do not result automatically from legislative and judicial mandates. A major concern of women has

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bar-Ilan University (Israel)	15,000	15,000
Books for the People Fund [\$120,000—1975]		44,514
Cambridge, University of [\$40,000—1976]		20,000
Church Council of Greater Seattle	25,000	25,000
City-Wide Educational Coalition (Boston)	55,620	29,402
Duke University [\$162,000—1977]	10,000	42,000
Education Commission of the States [\$225,000—1977]		71,890
Foundation-managed project: education programs for minorities	336,712	197,729
Hartford, University of [\$200,000—1975]		66,667
Institute for Services to Education	150,540	50,000
L.Q.C. Lamar Society [\$149,800—1977]	(3,294)	41,606
Northeastern University [\$15,000—1977]		15,000
School Volunteers for Boston [\$56,988—1976]		29,324
<b>Ethnic studies, conferences, and materials</b>		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$527,508—1971]		190,036
New York, City University of [\$252,000—1976]	11,420	137,420
Notre Dame, University of [\$499,545—1971]		13,706
<b>Leadership Development Program</b>		
Center for Community Change [\$319,200—1975]	9,990	19,190
Foundation-managed project: fellowships for rural educators [\$1,500,000—1973]	(9,990)	5,768
National Indian Training and Research Center [\$300,000—1975]		48,500
Southern Regional Council	4,889	4,889
<b>EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN</b>		
<b>Monitoring laws and regulations related to women's rights</b>		
Council of Chief State School Officers	300,000	
Education Commission of the States [\$153,740—1976]		23,740
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	150,000	63,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund [\$225,000—1977]		52,286
Women's Equity Action League Educational and Legal Defense Fund	150,000	79,525
Women's Legal Defense Fund	4,000	4,000
<b>Research, training, conferences, and publications</b>		
American Council on Education	17,331	17,331
Association of American Colleges	150,000	150,000
Brown University	50,000	25,000
Columbia University	275,000	23,700
Education Commission of the States	15,000	15,000
Federation of Organizations for Professional Women	4,817	4,817
Foundation-managed project: consultants, experiments, fellowships	212,089	39,200
Graduate Theological Union (Berkeley) [\$75,000—1974]		8,000
Maryland, University of	25,000	
Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$21,000—1977]	3,045	24,045
Pennsylvania, University of	100,000	48,000
Radcliffe College [\$300,000—1976]		79,964
Simmons College [\$150,000—1977]		50,000
Stanford University [\$97,000—1976]		10,000
Wellesley College	200,000	76,859
Women's Action Alliance	15,000	15,000
<b>Career advancement and vocational opportunity</b>		
American Association of School Administrators [\$140,719—1977]		44,160
American Vocational Association	15,000	15,000
Boston Theological Institute	9,000	3,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	17,250	17,250
Harvard University	9,500	9,500
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1977]		54,649
<b>Studies and programs on sex-role stereotyping</b>		
Feminist Press [\$200,000—1975]	25,000	60,580
Harvard University [\$5,000—1977]		5,000
Stanford University	150,000	
<b>HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING</b>		
<b>American Academy of Arts and Sciences</b>		
Research and conferences for special issue of <i>Daedalus</i> [\$300,000—1974]		67,000
<b>Urban-oriented institutions</b>		
American Association of State Colleges and Universities	168,156	42,039
District of Columbia, University of the	112,490	
Hartford, University of	104,000	



*Students outside the McLaren Business School of the University of San Francisco. The university is one of twenty-two "urban-oriented" colleges and universities that received Foundation grants to improve their educational services to inner-city residents who make up their student bodies.*

been to build institutions and networks that can not only press for new laws and judicial decisions but also promote compliance with those that have already been won. This year the Foundation assisted several organizations and institutions supporting women in education (for women's programs in other fields, see pages 7, 24, and 30).

A mainstay of women's rights in education is Title IX of the federal Education Amendments of 1972, which specifically prohibits sex discrimination in school systems, colleges, and universities receiving federal financial assistance. To further compliance with Title IX and other laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex, the Council of Chief State School Officers established a Resource Center on Sex Equity this year, assisted by a \$300,000 Foundation grant. The center provides training, information, and counseling services to state and local educational agencies and monitors compliance with sex equity laws and regulations.

Two litigation groups also received assistance: the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL)

Educational and Legal Defense Fund. The Lawyers' Committee will continue the Federal Education Project, established in 1975 by the Foundation and Carnegie Corporation as an information and legal resource center on federally funded programs in elementary and secondary schools. Among the project's major priorities is the monitoring of compliance with the anti-discrimination provisions in vocational education. WEAL received \$150,000 for its intern program, which trains students and volunteers to investigate issues of concern to women; to prepare information kits on education, employment, and legal and economic rights of women; and to monitor compliance with federal anti-bias regulations.

Support also went to three institutions that focus on research and dissemination of information on the status of women:

—The Association of American Colleges received \$150,000 for its Project on the Status and Education of Women, which gathers and publishes information on women faculty, administrators, and students;

—Wellesley College received \$200,000 for the Center for Research on Women. The center focuses on studies likely to be useful to policy makers in higher education, private industry, government, and women's groups;

—Columbia University received \$275,000 for research at its new Center for the Social Sciences on sex roles and social change. Topics being studied include the roles of women in the family, the labor market, and higher education.

For additional research on human and social attributes related to the development of sex differences, Stanford University received supplementary aid of \$150,000 for a longitudinal study of the relationship of sex hormones and parental behavior to developmental characteristics of young children. The study is expected to continue through 1983.

#### **HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING**

American colleges and universities are grappling with problems arising from demographic shifts and from changes in their own governance, financial support, and curricula. Foundation assistance was directed this year toward encouraging long-range planning, better financial management, curricular revision, and improved faculty-administration relations and intercollegiate cooperation.

"Urban-oriented" colleges and universities received special attention. These are two- and four-year institutions that serve residents of their own communities almost exclusively. They tend to be

characterized by open admissions policies, and a large part of their student body is drawn from minority and ethnic groups that are heavily concentrated in the central city. Because such institutions serve both traditional students and nontraditional students—working adults who attend part-time, entrants with low levels of preparedness, and recent immigrants—their programs must be flexible in content, scheduling, and instructional style. Their problems are closely linked to the problems of the city, so that current urban financial difficulties, especially in the country's older cities, have resulted in decreased funding and cutbacks in admissions and remedial programs in many of these institutions.

A series of grants totaling \$650,000 was aimed at encouraging twenty-two urban-oriented colleges and universities in six communities to improve their educational services to local residents, with particular emphasis on the poor and disadvantaged.\* The grants support planning and collaboration among the colleges. The criteria used in the selection included the quality of their educational services and variety in the size and characteristics of their student bodies.

To increase public awareness of the needs of urban-oriented institutions, the Foundation granted \$168,156 to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. The association is gathering information about promising urban higher education programs for a series of reports aimed at the institutions themselves and at influential citizens' organizations and governmental officials.

Among efforts supported this year to improve the financing and management of higher education, two were focused on community colleges. The Brookings Institution and the Western Center on Law and Poverty received grants for studies of inequities in the financing of community colleges, which now enroll more than one-third of all students in higher education. For many students they provide the only opportunity for education after high school. Generally charging little or no tuition, these colleges must depend on state funds for the bulk of their support. In thirty-six states they are financed in part by local

\*The University of Massachusetts (Boston), for a group that includes Boston State College, Massachusetts College of Art, Bunker Hill Community College, Massachusetts Bay Community College, and Roxbury Community College; the San Francisco Consortium, which includes the San Francisco Community College District, San Francisco State University, the University of San Francisco, the University of California, Hastings College of Law, Golden Gate University, Cogswell College, and the California College of Podiatric Medicine; Jersey City State College, in cooperation with Hudson County Community College and St. Peter's College; the University of the District of Columbia; the University of Hartford, in cooperation with the Greater Hartford Community College and the Hartford State Technical College; and Miles College in Birmingham, Alabama.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Jersey City State College	115,000	
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	100,000	
Miles College (Alabama)	115,103	
San Francisco Consortium	99,800	
<b>Financing and management of higher education</b>		
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	24,395	24,395
Association of American Universities [\$185,000—1977]	(2,000)	93,000
Brookings Institution	184,590	89,900
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$148,710—1976]		34,537
Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America [\$95,982—1977]		24,853
Claremont University Center [\$23,000—1977]		9,900
College Entrance Examination Board [\$197,620—1976]		25,000
Council on Library Resources	15,000	15,000
Education Commission of the States	129,937	127,424
Educational Facilities Laboratories	15,000	
Foundation-managed project: research publications, demonstrations	94,665	87,934
National Association of State Universities and Land- Grant Colleges	55,000	25,000
National Association of College and University Business Officers	142,000	10,000
Nebraska, University of (Lincoln) [\$100,000—1975]		36,500
New Jersey, State of, Department of Higher Education Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	24,750	24,750
	25,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	24,695	24,695
Pennsylvania State University [\$113,700—1976]		70,908
Stanford University [\$100,000—1974]		4,993
Tennessee Higher Education Commission [\$64,400—1976]		22,400
Western Center on Law and Poverty	126,368	
Yale University	15,000	15,000
<b>Fund-raising, business management, and planning techniques</b>		
American Association of State Colleges and Universities	10,500	10,500
Council for Financial Aid to Education	10,000	10,000
Duke University	5,000	5,000
Interuniversity Communications Council (EDUCOM) [\$166,500—1975, 1977]		66,500
<b>Intercollegiate cooperation</b>		
New York University	68,225	34,112
Staten Island Continuum of Education [\$66,258—1977]		13,108
<b>Policy studies and conferences on higher education</b>		
American Association of University Professors [\$98,700—1976]		25,600
American Council on Education	218,085	177,787
Association of American Universities	20,000	
Bard College [\$19,500—1977]		19,500
Barnard College [\$4,156—1977]		4,156
Council on Learning	5,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project: research and conferences [\$200,000—1977]	(121,916)	1,585
Harvard University [\$37,548—1976]		22,548
Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles) [\$100,000—1976]		31,250
<b>Private colleges: research, planning and technical assistance</b>		
Associated Independent Colleges of Kansas [\$38,000—1977]		38,800
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities Research Foundation [\$63,000—1977]		31,000
Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges [\$40,000—1977]		40,000
Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges	60,000	20,000
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities [\$54,100—1977]		25,800
Dropsie College (Pennsylvania)	15,000	15,000
Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana [\$45,950—1977]		45,950
Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri [\$60,375—1977]		30,600
Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas [\$62,500—1977]		62,500
Millsaps College (for the Mississippi Association of Private Colleges) [\$33,500—1977]		20,500
National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities	100,000	30,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
South Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges [\$50,903—1977]		50,903
Washington Friends of Higher Education [\$51,370—1977]		51,370
<b>Research and technical assistance on faculty collective bargaining, tenure, and retirement</b>		
American Arbitration Association	48,750	
American Association of University Professors	14,695	8,000
American Council on Education	17,000	17,000
Association of American Colleges	70,000	67,896
Hampshire College	46,700	
Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles)	39,061	24,000
New York, City University of [\$149,925—1975]		49,975
Rochester, University of	25,000	25,000
<b>Experiments in instructional patterns and curriculum</b>		
Association of American Colleges	500,000	111,690
Elderhostel (Newton, Mass.)	22,940	
Fairleigh Dickinson University	57,090	18,516
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$200,000—1976]	(122,417)	1,021
Institute for Research in History Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	11,700	11,700
Michigan, University of	18,000	
Mid-America, University of (Nebraska) [\$700,000—1975]	99,140	174,779
New York, State University of [\$95,000—1977]		45,121
Pennsylvania, University of [\$240,000—1974]		80,000
St. John's College (Annapolis)	22,000	5,500
St. Lawrence University [\$180,000—1974]		30,000
Swarthmore College [\$120,000—1974]		10,000
Vermont, University of [\$240,000—1974]		53,480
Wayne State University	6,795	6,795
<b>Doctoral studies, fellowships, and research in economics, social science, and humanities</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$7,000,000—1970]		2,570,088
Brookings Institution [\$98,000—1975]	(27,787)	(27,787)
Library of Congress [\$500,000—1977]		42,466
National Academy of Sciences	23,200	23,200
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$1,100,000—1975]		412,500
Social Science Research Council [\$300,000—1973]		135,978
<b>New York Public Library</b>		
General support, publications, and fundraising	1,100,000	135,000
<b>SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM</b>		
<b>Analysis and technical and legal services</b>		
A Better Chance (Boston) [\$178,972—1973]		26,663
California, University of (Berkeley)	363,244	363,244
Chicago, University of [\$146,000—1974]		57,104
Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools	170,600	42,500
Council of State Governments (for National Conference of State Legislators) [\$271,755—1976]		35,258
Education Law Center [\$600,000—1977]		364,000
Florida State Legislature [\$62,341—1977]		62,341
Foundation-administered project: small grants, studies, and conferences	286,809	193,571
Greater Newark Urban Coalition [\$148,256—1977]		56,341
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$450,000—1977]		225,000
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$214,300—1976]		62,157
New Hampshire, University of	100,000	70,000
New York, State of [\$180,000—1975]		20,000
New York University	160,000	40,000
Northwestern University	45,362	40,826
Rand Corporation	108,704	
Rutgers University [\$300,000—1977]	82,650	198,116
San Diego State University [\$172,000—1977]		97,000
Schoolwatch, Inc.	52,985	26,493
Stanford University	454,062	148,700
Teachers College [\$278,000—1976]	11,191	97,607
Youth Project	185,000	73,333
<b>Minority group representation</b>		
Intercultural Development Research Association [\$240,000—1977]		70,000
National Urban Coalition [\$113,967—1977]	2,500	61,983
Western Service Systems	200,000	75,000

property taxes, a system that frequently leads to inequities, since poorer districts, which need community colleges most, must tax themselves at higher rates than wealthier districts to support them.

Responding to changing priorities in instructional patterns and curriculum, the Foundation granted the Association of American Colleges \$500,000 for a national program of experiments to incorporate humanistic values in undergraduate curricula. The association will make small grants to individual institutions. The program aims to develop closer links between the arts and the sciences and to integrate liberal arts learning with career education. The association has invited proposals from faculty members, administrators, and students, and will publish a workbook summarizing the projects.

Because of its concern about the poor quality of student writing, the University of Michigan has instituted a university-wide program to improve the writing skills of undergraduates. Every entering student must now undergo an assessment of writing ability and, if necessary, take remedial work. In addition, every student must complete a writing course after the sophomore year. Major support for the program has come from the Mellon Foundation. The Ford Foundation granted \$99,140 this year for research and evaluation.

A considerable proportion of scholarly research depends on the resources and services of a small number of major research libraries. Most of these are located on university campuses. One of the most important non-university research libraries is the New York Public Library, which, despite its name, is a private institution. Dependent on private donors to maintain its research collection, the library is financially squeezed and has launched a five-year, \$52-million fund-raising effort. The Foundation granted the library a total of \$1.1 million, part for help in the fund-raising drive and part for a project to rehabilitate its famous card catalogue, which has received major support from the Andrew W. Mellon, Sloan, and Carnegie foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

## SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM

In 1970 the Foundation began assisting efforts to reform school finance, particularly inequities stemming from gross variations in property wealth, the traditional tax base for local support of schools. Its principal concern was that school children in poor areas not be educationally deprived because their communities could not generate the per-pupil expenditures that wealthier districts could. At that

time no state had begun major attempts at school finance reform. By 1978 such efforts were under way in some twenty states. This year the Foundation committed approximately \$2 million for public-school finance reform.

The Childhood and Government Project of the University of California (Berkeley) received final support of \$363,244. Begun in 1973, the project is a collaborative study by faculty from schools of law, public policy, and education who are concerned with both social and governmental services for children. The project has sought to determine how control over and responsibility for children are divided among the family and the state. One outcome of the project, *Education by Choice*, by John E. Coons and Stephen S. Sugarman, was published this year.\* The final grant will enable the project to complete two other major books that provide contrasting perspectives on governmental policies toward children and to continue technical assistance to groups involved in school finance reform.

Assistance also went to school finance reform efforts in particular states—California, Colorado, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Ohio—and to a number of institutions conducting studies that have national implications:

—New York University, for development of a standardized method of measuring changes in school finance equity;

—Northwestern University, for a study of the influence of labor relations on the fairness and flexibility with which school districts allocate resources;

—The Rand Corporation, for studies of the financial and educational responses to the *Serrano* decision on school finance in California and of the effects of school finance reforms on property taxes. The *Serrano* decision found the California system of financing schools in violation of the “equal protection” clause of the Constitution because the quality of education in local schools varied according to district wealth;

—Rutgers University, for a study of legal doctrines and court compliance standards in school finance litigation;

—Stanford University, for research and training in school finance, technical assistance to local organizations seeking uniform administration of the property tax, and development of computer analysis of school finance reform.

Grants to study and monitor the effects of California’s Proposition 13 and similar movements to impose strict limits on state government spending went

\*Berkeley: University of California Press.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>CHILDREN'S RIGHTS</b>		
<b>Advocacy organizations</b>		
Children's Rights Group	180,000	52,500
Washington Research Project, Inc. (Children's Defense Fund) [\$750,000—1976]		300,000
<b>Research and projects on public policies affecting children</b>		
Columbia University (Graduate School of Business)	25,000	
National Academy of Sciences	82,300	61,750
National Council of Organizations for Children and Youth [\$191,084—1977]		101,085
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	8,000	6,712
Pacific Oaks College [\$160,625—1977]	9,900	64,325
<b>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Research and projects on adolescence</b>		
Action for Children's Television	10,000	10,000
Chicago Community Trust [\$25,000—1977]		25,000
Foundation-managed project: studies, experiments	124,424	22,609
Girls Clubs of America (for National Collaboration for Youth)	36,190	18,095
Massachusetts, University of [\$7,100—1977]		7,100
National Association of State Boards of Education	24,749	24,749
National Youth Alternatives Project	8,542	8,542
North Carolina, University of	150,000	50,000
Phillips Academy (Massachusetts)	18,500	18,500
PUSH Foundation (for Project EXCEL) [\$200,000—1977]		75,000
Solomon Fuller Institute (Cambridge, Mass.)	67,892	59,892
Tufts College	25,000	
Youth Law Center	13,785	13,785
<b>LEARNING RESEARCH AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT</b>		
<b>Research, training, conferences, and publications</b>		
California, University of (San Diego)	114,966	
Center for Applied Linguistics [\$100,000—1977]	49,450	70,000
Diller-Quaile School of Music (New York) [\$9,000—1977]		9,000
Educational Testing Service	100,000	100,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, conferences	334,943	131,750
Foundation-managed project: research on effects of television on children [\$50,000—1976]	(7,500)	4,711
Geneva, University of [\$66,600—1976]	5,521	57,783
Harvard University	497,160	81,635
International Council for Adult Education	24,900	24,900
Linguistic Society of America	7,000	7,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	202,822	82,212
Ministry of Culture and Education (Iceland) [\$12,980—1977]		8,980
National Academy of Education [\$411,900—1974]		36,873
Rockefeller University [\$344,000—1975, 1977]	20,150	218,396
Syracuse University	203,837	37,757
United Parents Association of New York City	20,000	20,000
Virginia, University of	24,765	24,765
Washington, University of [\$107,931—1976]	15,000	27,807
<b>Experiments in learning</b>		
Alaska, University of [\$130,000—1974, 1976]		20,000
American Federation of Teachers	286,300	170,416
Appalshop, Inc. [\$129,625—1976]		24,016
Constitutional Rights Foundation [\$350,000—1976]		116,000
Education Development Center	132,406	58,638
Educational Communications and Technology Foundation	5,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project: Israeli research on learning	205,000	14,101
George Peabody College for Teachers	24,988	
Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Service	25,000	25,000
Prime Time School Television [\$71,000—1976]	16,900	23,900
<b>Advanced training for school administrators and policy makers</b>		
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership) [\$1,500,000—1977]		739,244
Harvard University	6,500	5,415
<b>In-school staff development</b>		
Associates for Renewal in Education [\$140,000—1977]		25,000
Bank Street College of Education [\$96,980—1977]		59,580
Colorado, University of [\$40,000—1977]		20,000
Educational Confederation (St. Louis) [\$256,350—1975]	(27,422)	(8,472)
Education Development Center	25,000	25,000
Foundation-managed project: research and evaluation of teacher centers	119,409	75,095





Hull House Association	1,795	
Illinois, State of (Department of Mental Health) [241,821—1975]		10,068
New York, City University of [\$142,100—1973]	(11,244)	(1,020)
Palace of Arts and Science Foundation (Exploratorium) [\$100,602—1977]		100,602
<b>Public understanding of public-school education</b>		
Center for Information on America [\$40,000—1977]		15,000
City School News (New York City)	15,000	
Education Commission of the States [\$160,400—1977]		88,500
National Committee for Citizens in Education [\$250,000—1977]		100,000
National School Volunteer Program	4,900	4,900
<b>Advisory and technical assistance</b>		
Board of Regents for Education (Rhode Island)	14,920	14,920
Council for American Private Education [\$100,000—1976]		30,000
Educational Facilities Laboratories [\$6,000,000—1970]		15,000
Educational Testing Service	10,000	10,000
Foundation-managed project: bilingual education [\$150,000—1975]	(85,233)	30
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Stockholm)	4,300	
League of Cities-Conference of Mayors [\$131,400—1976]		40,236
National Association of Independent Schools [\$96,676—1976]		53,277
Publishing Center for Cultural Resources	23,000	23,000
<b>INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND EXCHANGE</b>		
<b>Columbia University</b>		
Business and economics studies and conferences [\$100,000—1970]		10,338
<b>Management education</b>		
European Institute for Advanced Studies in Management [\$150,000—1977]	25,000	75,000
Foundation-managed projects: conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European and U.S.S.R. management education specialists [\$46,226—1977]	(34,648)	76
International Schools of Business Management (London)	10,000	10,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$2,000—1975]		2,000
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Essex, University of (England) [\$272,500—1972]		5,110
Foundation-managed project: research and training awards to social scientists [\$300,000—1973]		7,730
Social Science Research Council [\$200,000—1968]		6,827
<b>Total, Education and Research</b>	<b>\$17,902,494</b>	<b>\$25,486,880</b>

*The rights of children are the main agenda for several research, advocacy, and litigation groups that receive Foundation support. Among them are the Children's Rights Group, which works in the West and the Southwest, and the Children's Defense Fund, a national organization.*

to the California Center for Research and Education in Government, which publishes the *California Journal*, and to the Rand Corporation. In addition to assessing the impact of tax reduction on educational services, the studies will deal with its effects on public employment, housing, business, and local elections.

### CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Although most American children are well cared for by their families and provided with appropriate public services, too many grow up in conditions of poverty, ill-health, deprivation, and abuse. Despite good intentions, social and governmental agencies that intervene in such situations often do not improve matters.

During the past ten years, an advocacy movement for children's rights has been growing. It concentrates on protecting and expanding children's access to public services, increasing fairness and equity in the delivery of services, and ensuring children's right to due-process procedures. The Foundation has assisted several research, advocacy, and litigation groups, including child-oriented projects sponsored by major civil rights legal funds. Three such groups received grants this year.

The Children's Rights Group in San Francisco was given \$180,000 for its programs to monitor government-funded programs in the West and Southwest dealing with child nutrition, health, welfare, housing,

and education and to assist local communities in ensuring children's rights.

The other two grants are designed to provide policy makers with information on the public financing and delivery of services to children and youth. The National Academy of Sciences will develop models for analyzing the cost and quality of such services, and the Graduate School of Business at Columbia University will make a study of public expenditures on children in New York City.

#### **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

Continuing to address problems peculiar to adolescents, the Foundation supported work on violence in the schools, dropouts, poor basic skills, teen-age pregnancy, and legal rights. Projects on youth unemployment were supported mainly by the National Affairs Division (see pages 2 and 3).

The University of North Carolina received a \$150,000 grant for its Center for Early Adolescence, which is training professionals who work with young adolescents and developing a base of information on adolescents and their needs. The center also seeks to build a network of supporting services and agencies so that adolescents will be better served.

Among other activities supported were efforts by the National Youth Alternatives Project, Phillips Academy, and the Youth Law Center to promote more effective public policies on youth. For an evaluation of the PUSH Foundation's Project EXCEL, which is directed to improving the quality of education in inner-city schools, assistance went to the Solomon Fuller Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In addition, the National Collaboration for Youth received aid this year, through the Girls Clubs of America, to enlist community volunteers in dealing with employment opportunities for youth.

#### **LEARNING RESEARCH AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT**

Research on learning is a vast enterprise in whose support the Foundation plays a relatively minor role. However, the Foundation concentrates on improving the usefulness of learning research for educational policy and practice.

For research by Dr. Robert Coles on how political and economic systems in different nations are linked to race, class, and culture in affecting the ethical or moral development of children, \$100,000 was granted this year to Harvard College. The study is aimed at learning how children gain a sense of what their country stands for and what it values or disapproves. Harvard's Graduate School of Education received

\$397,160 for establishment of a center for research on educational policy. Among the new center's projects are studies of the effects on educational practices of regulatory processes resulting from court actions, laws, and policies on civil rights.

The Foundation set aside \$220,000 to continue a program of awards to Israeli scholars doing research on learning. Of particular interest are the learning problems of disadvantaged groups in Israel, which may be relevant to similar problems in other countries.

Debate over declining test scores has focused attention on the accuracy and quality of tests used in American schools—in particular, how accurately they measure the learning and intellectual potential of children from differing backgrounds. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology received \$42,008 for a study of the theories underlying psychometrically based tests, with the aim of drawing guidelines to make the tests more useful for current needs.

The Educational Testing Service in Princeton received \$100,000 to develop case studies of how individual children learn to read. Drawing on interviews with teachers, samples of children's work, classroom observation, and tests, the studies are intended to provide a base of information from which to improve the teaching of reading. Also illustrative of the Foundation's interest in the application of educational research was a supplementary grant of \$132,406 to the Education Development Center in Newton, Massachusetts, for classroom tryouts of tests to measure mathematical literacy and diagnose learning difficulties. To make certain that the tests are not culturally discriminatory, the experiment, called Project Torque, is being conducted in classes with heavy concentrations of black and Hispanic children.

The Foundation continued support of selected centers that train educational researchers and conduct multi-disciplinary research on learning. This year grants went to the University of California (San Diego) for support of its Program in Comparative Human Cognition, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for its Division for Study and Research in Education, and to Syracuse University for the development of research training in its graduate school of education.

The American Federation of Teachers received \$286,300 for a television supplement to its quarterly magazine, *American Educator*, which goes to some half-million AFT members. The purpose of the supplement, which includes study guides and lesson plans, is to take educational advantage of the enormous amount of television viewing done by American children.

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—THE ARTS:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1978. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1978 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1978 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>American Council of Learned Societies</b>		
American studies in European universities [\$3,662,500—1970]		\$15,250
Analytical history of the arts in the U.S. [\$270,917—1976]		104,462
<b>Foundation-managed project</b>		
Small program actions, consultants, conferences and individual awards	<b>\$568,227</b>	151,513

#### ARTS IN THE CITY

##### Arts and urban development

Architectural History Foundation (New York City)	20,000	10,000
Fort Mason Foundation (San Francisco)	40,000	40,000
Municipal Art Society of New York [\$20,000—1977]	(20,000)	
New York Landmarks Conservancy	22,500	
Partners for Livable Places (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5,000
Symphony Space (New York City)	10,000	10,000
Town Hall Theatre Foundation of New York City	25,000	

##### Revitalization of New York City's West 42nd Street

Cultural Council Foundation	1,000	1,000
Forty-Second Street Local Development Corporation	524,469	186,000
New York, City University of	24,982	24,982

#### STABILIZATION OF ARTISTIC INSTITUTIONS

##### Dance groups

Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater (Dance Theatre Foundation, New York City) [\$150,000—1974]		39,300
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City Ballet) [\$2,700,000—1974]		222,222
Cunningham Dance Foundation (New York City)	225,202	60,988
Dance Theatre of Harlem [\$1,484,140—1976]	50,000	385,815
Joffrey Ballet (New York City)	100,000	
Murray Louis Dance Group (Chimera Foundation for Dance, New York City)	119,691	35,393
Nikolaïa Dance Theatre (Chimera Foundation for Dance, New York City)	160,758	45,659
Paul Taylor Dance Foundation (New York City)	155,140	92,320
San Francisco Ballet Association [\$926,281—1976]		172,120
School of American Ballet (New York City) [\$2,000,000—1974]		740,139

##### Theaters

Actors Theatre of Louisville [\$255,191—1976]		127,596
Circle Repertory Theater Company (New York City) [\$229,810—1977]		106,000
Colonnades Theatre Lab (New York City)	150,500	25,000
Ensemble Studio Theatre (New York City) [\$50,000—1977]		20,000
Indiana Repertory Theatre (Indianapolis) [\$162,409—1976]		30,141
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (New York City) [\$300,000—1975]		50,000
Manhattan Theatre Club (New York City) [\$232,053—1977]		70,685
McCarter Theatre Company (Princeton) [\$342,189—1977]		85,547
Playwrights Horizons (New York City)	230,000	100,000
St. Nicholas Theater Company (Chicago)	180,000	
Studio Arena Theatre (Studio Theatre School, Buffalo) [\$418,643—1976]		83,517
Wooster Group (New York City)	19,980	19,980
Yale Repertory Theatre/School of Drama (Yale University) [\$506,586—1976]		18,047

##### Other

City Center of Music and Drama (New York City Opera) [\$2,600,000—1974]		222,000
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## The Arts

### ARTS IN THE CITY

Experiments to marry the needs of the arts with those of urban revitalization were an important focus of the Office of the Arts this year. The major example is the support given to the efforts of the 42nd Street Local Development Corporation, to redevelop New York City's West 42nd Street once a glittering theater center and now a squalid eyesore. Foundation grants totaling \$524,469 this year were used in part to complete Theatre Row, a group of small theaters created from six old tenements. The rest was used for architectural and economic studies to create a complex of theaters, rehearsal spaces, offices, restaurants, stores, amusement arcades, and small parks adjacent to Times Square. In addition, a loan of \$250,000 was made to help finance the recycling of other buildings in the area. Major financing has been obtained from banks, local businesses, and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

### STABILIZATION OF ARTISTIC INSTITUTIONS

The Foundation continued to help artistic groups develop long-term financial stability, providing assistance aimed at liquidating deficits, introducing sound financial management and planning, and maintaining adequate working capital reserves.

Among the recipients this year of grants totaling \$1.2 million were four modern dance companies and five theaters devoted to the production of new plays (see page 26). Such groups, committed to innovation and taking artistic risks, often lead a precarious, hand-to-mouth existence. Additional stabilization grants went to the Joffrey Ballet, one of the country's major national companies, and to the Dance Theatre of Harlem, one of the first classical ballet companies staffed mainly by black dancers and administrators.

Two other institutions aided by the Foundation this year bring a special cultural exuberance to the urban scene. The Spoleto Festival U.S.A. received \$40,000 to help strengthen its management. The first American season of Gian Carlo Menotti's famed international performing arts festival was held in 1977 in Charleston, South Carolina, affording the city not only a major artistic experience but also economic benefits. Support also went to New York City's Big Apple Circus, virtually the only American circus that operates in the tradition of the traveling European one-ring show, which provides close interaction between the artists and the audience. The New York School for Circus Arts, which operates the circus, received a \$175,000 grant and a \$150,000 loan.

## ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC EXPOSURE

The Foundation moved this year to broaden its support of artistic development to include not only the fine arts but also folk art. Programs to provide technical assistance to arts groups, to extend opportunities for women, and to help train community arts leaders also were assisted.

Four organizations that are concerned with the preservation of traditional American arts and crafts received grants:

—Artisans' Cooperative, an association of nonprofit retail stores that market the products created by rural artisans in the South and Appalachia;

—the Center for Southern Folklore, which documents Southern folk culture through films, recordings, and books;

—Mississippi Action for Community Education, a rural community development corporation (see page 4) that has established a center for the study and dissemination of blues music from the Delta region;

—United Indians of All Tribes Foundation, which has developed a marketing service in Seattle for work produced by Indian and Eskimo artists in the Pacific Northwest.

To help arts organizations improve their management the Foundation set aside \$600,000 for technical assistance in such areas as audience development, fiscal affairs, marketing, and promotion. Grants also went to New Sources of Funding, which helps nonprofit institutions earn more revenue from their real estate holdings, and to Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts (VLA), which is developing a prototype clinical program in arts law in cooperation with the Columbia University Law School. VLA was formed in 1969 to provide free legal services to organizations and individual artists unable to pay for legal counsel.

**Equal Opportunity.** For a number of years the Foundation has assisted projects aimed at expanding artistic opportunities for minorities. The New Federal Theater, for example, which has been assisted by the Foundation since 1973, trains minority students for careers in the theater and stages works by minority playwrights. This year grants were made to two New York City groups for programs concerned with helping women, who have traditionally been underrepresented in several of the creative and performing arts.

The Women's Interart Center, which received \$252,739, has been providing women artists with support, training, and public exposure for their work since 1970. The American Place Theatre received \$80,000 to aid the development of women playwrights

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New York School for Circus Arts	175,000	122,000
Spoleto Festival U.S.A.	40,000	
<b>Studies in financing of the arts</b>		
Foundation-managed projects [\$250,000—1975]		19,801
National Research Center of the Arts [\$65,000—1977]		65,000
<b>ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC EXPOSURE</b>		
<b>Association of Schools in the Arts (New York City)</b>		
Accreditation of professional training schools	23,260	23,260
<b>Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines</b>		
Distribution projects for noncommercial literary magazines [\$439,636—1976]		149,138
<b>Eakins Press Foundation</b>		
Bibliography of Lincoln Kirstein's writing	4,000	4,000
<b>Paul Robeson Archives</b>		
Organization of materials	21,000	21,000
<b>Preservation of traditional American arts and crafts</b>		
Artisans' Cooperative	138,932	
Center for Southern Folklore	50,000	50,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education	20,000	20,000
United Indians of All Tribes Foundation	25,000	25,000
Visual Arts Center of Alaska [\$200,000—1975]		30,000
<b>Technical assistance to arts groups</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	600,000	86,918
Massachusetts Arts and Humanities Foundation	5,780	5,780
New Sources of Funding	25,000	25,000
TAG Foundation [\$183,850—1977]		11,800
Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts	58,000	25,000
<b>EQUAL OPPORTUNITY</b>		
<b>Training and performance programs for minorities</b>		
Foundation-managed project: support for Newark Community Center for the Arts [\$200,000—1975]		47,788
George Washington University (Workshops for Careers in the Arts) [\$300,000—1976]		94,433
New Federal Theater (New York City) [\$89,141—1976]		22,285
Smithsonian Institution [\$317,991—1973]		181,908
<b>Women's programs</b>		
American Place Theatre (New York City)	80,000	40,000
New York City University of	15,872	15,872
Women's Interart Center (New York City)	252,739	147,558
<b>DANCE</b>		
<b>American Dance Festival restructuring</b>		
American Dance Festival	30,000	30,000
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation	10,000	10,000
<b>Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)</b>		
Videotaping Agnes de Mille's <i>Conversations About the Dance</i>	25,000	25,000
<b>Dance Notation Bureau (New York City)</b>		
Preservation of dance repertoire through notation [\$85,000—1976]		10,000
<b>National Dance Institute</b>		
Dance training in New York City schools	25,000	25,000
<b>FILM AND TELEVISION</b>		
<b>Exhibition and distribution</b>		
Film Fund (New York City)	30,576	30,576
Moving Image (New York City) [\$35,000—1976]		5,000
<b>Special projects</b>		
Document/CB (New York City)	5,492	5,492
Institute for Advanced Study (Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation)	15,000	15,000
Institute for the Study of Universal History through Arts and Artifacts [\$25,000—1977]		25,000
Yale University	27,490	



and directors. During the 1978-79 season four plays by women, selected from scripts developed in the theater's works-in-progress workshop, will be given full studio productions before invited audiences.

**Music.** For ten years Affiliate Artists has been arranging artist-in-residence programs for communities, many of which are distant from urban cultural centers. This year the group received a grant of \$463,241 to operate a Community Arts Residency Training project in ten Southern states.\* The purpose of the project, which is also supported by the Southern Arts Federation, the National Endowment for the Arts, and state arts councils, is to help community leaders organize and manage their own continuing programs similar to the artist-in-residence programs developed by Affiliate Artists.

Assistance also went to the International Piano Archives to record piano virtuoso Ervin Nyiregyhazi. Born in Hungary in 1903, Nyiregyhazi plays in an authentic 19th century romantic style, making his

\*Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

*Before (top) and after (bottom) renovation. Dilapidated, somewhat sleazy buildings at the far end of New York City's West 42nd Street were turned into Theatre Row by the 42nd Street Local Development Corporation.*

<b>Training of film and video artists</b>		
Columbia University	<b>50,000</b>	
Southern California, University of	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
MUSIC		
<b>Advanced Training</b>		
Mannes College of Music (New York City) [\$200,000—1976]		46,960
San Francisco Conservatory of Music [\$1,000,000—1972]		93,022
<b>Artists' residencies and grants-in-aid and training of community art leaders</b>		
Affiliate Artists	<b>463,241</b>	140,325
California, University of (San Diego) [\$81,796—1974]		20,449
Conservatory of Music of Kansas City	<b>41,320</b>	24,000
Foundation-managed project: grants-in-aid [\$225,000—1969]		2,500
<b>Contemporary music recording</b>		
International Contemporary Music Exchange	<b>3,000</b>	3,000
International Piano Archives (for Ervin Nyiregyhazi)	<b>45,500</b>	45,500
<b>Musical literacy for children</b>		
Holy Names College (Oakland) [\$216,305—1975, 1976]		195,825
Iowa State University [\$193,576—1977]		48,452
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Watertown, Mass.)	<b>175,000</b>	117,500
New Haven Foundation	<b>13,308</b>	13,308

interpretations immensely valuable to scholars as well as music lovers. Selections from the recordings are being released commercially.

The Foundation continued its support of efforts to increase musical literacy among American public-school children through use of a teaching method developed by the Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly. Before 1969 the only center for training teachers in the Kodaly method was in Hungary. Since then the Foundation has granted some \$1.5 million to strengthen teacher training centers in this country. This year the Kodaly Musical Training Institute in Watertown, Massachusetts, received supplemental aid to help it stabilize its financial condition and to improve collaboration with other Kodaly centers and projects.

**Theater.** The New American Plays Program, launched by the Foundation in 1976, provides subsidies for theaters to stage original plays that have received not more than one previous professional production. The subsidies also enable the theaters to work with the playwrights in shaping the plays and mounting the productions. In the 1977-78 season forty-seven theaters received subsidies ranging from \$2,500 to \$20,000. Among the productions assisted last season were Maria Irene Fornes' *Fefu and Her Friends* at the American Place Theatre, Wendy Wasserstein's *Uncommon Women and Others* at the Phoenix Theatre, and John Patrick Shanley's *Saturday Night at the War* at the Urban Arts Corps.

For the 1978-79 season the Foundation has set aside \$500,000 for subsidies. This allocation will make possible larger subsidies for small theaters and subsidies for organizations without a regular producing season (for example, writing workshops) that assist the development of playwrights' skills. In a related action, the Foundation granted \$20,000 to Kenyon College to support the production of a new play by Michael Cristofer to be directed by actor Paul Newman. Cristofer's previous play, *The Shadow Box*, received its second production at New Haven's Long Wharf Theatre under the 1976-77 New American Plays Program and subsequently moved to Broadway, where it won the Pulitzer Prize.

The more than 200 Off Off Broadway theaters in New York City provide important showcases for new experimental work by playwrights, directors, and actors. The Off Off Broadway Alliance, which was granted \$140,000 this year, serves some eighty of these theaters, acting as their official representative in union negotiations, as liaison with city agencies, and as advocate with the public and the press.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>THEATER</b>		
<b>Audience development</b>		
A Bunch of Experimental Theatres of New York [\$12,710—1977]	(12,360)	350
Alternate Roots (Knoxville)	5,000	5,000
Theatre Development Fund (New York City) [\$100,000—1976]		25,000
Theatre Incorporated (Phoenix Theatre, New York City)	35,000	35,000
<b>General theater development</b>		
International Theatre Institute of the United States (New York City) [\$200,000—1975]		26,402
Off Off Broadway Alliance	160,000	20,000
Theatre Communications Group (New York City) [\$400,000—1977]		122,500
<b>New American Plays Program</b>		
Empty Space Association (Seattle)	10,000	10,000
Ford's Theatre Society (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project: production subsidies to theaters	500,000	431,972
Kenyon College	20,000	20,000
Magic Theatre (San Francisco)	7,500	7,500
<b>Special projects</b>		
American National Theatre and Academy	25,000	25,000
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles	25,000	25,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States New York University	156,135	146,224
Performing Artists Cultural Endeavors (Chappaqua, N.Y.)	12,000	12,000
Working Theatre (New York City) [\$240,000—1976]	25,000	25,000
		5,000
<b>Theater in prisons and mental institutions</b>		
Imagination Workshop (New York City)	23,655	23,655
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society	18,000	18,000
<b>VISUAL ARTS</b>		
<b>Catalogs of fine arts museum collections</b>		
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) [\$20,000—1977]		20,000
Wadsworth Atheneum (Hartford) [\$20,000—1973]		10,000
<b>Milwaukee Art Center</b>		
Documentation of Frank Lloyd Wright drawings	12,000	12,000
<b>Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation</b>		
Audiovisual exhibition techniques	10,000	10,000
<b>Professional studio art training</b>		
Art Institute of Chicago [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Atlanta Arts Alliance [\$75,000—1974]		50,000
Boston University [\$70,000—1975]		45,000
California College of Arts and Crafts [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Corcoran Gallery of Art [\$127,750—1974]		102,750
Georgia, University of [\$150,000—1974]		125,000
Hawaii, University of [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
New Mexico, University of [\$50,000—1974]		25,000
Ohio State University [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Otis Art Associates of Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles [\$50,850—1974]		25,850
Pennsylvania State University [\$57,000—1975]		32,000
Southern Illinois University [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Utah, University of [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
<b>Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (Winston-Salem)</b>		
Art show [\$5,000—1977]		5,000
<b>CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN GREECE</b>		
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>		
Lexicon of Turkish words in the Greek language [\$33,810—1975]		1,380
<b>Philosophical Research Center (Athens)</b>		
Humanities research [\$332,390—1974]		89,285
<b>Total, Arts</b>	<b>\$6,153,889</b>	<b>\$7,367,994</b>

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—COMMUNICATIONS:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1978. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1978 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1978 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>PUBLIC TELEVISION</b>		
<b>Asia Society</b>		
New Indian Cinema Series	<b>\$23,000</b>	\$23,000
<b>Center for Documentary Media</b>		
Film on civil rights in the 1960s	<b>35,000</b>	35,000
<b>Eastern Educational Network</b>		
Regional council for educational television [\$12,000—1977]		7,000
<b>Educational Broadcasting Corporation</b>		
(WNET-New York City) Independent documentary fund at the TV Lab	<b>410,850</b>	260,850
<b>National Association of Educational Broadcasters</b>		
Deficit retirement [\$40,000—1977]		26,184
History of educational broadcasting in the U.S.	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
<b>Programming</b>		
Community Television Foundation of South Florida (WPBT-Miami)	<b>3,768</b>	
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles) [\$500,000—1977]	<b>250,000</b>	710,487
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York City)	<b>1,850,000</b>	1,850,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA-Washington, D.C.)	<b>725,000</b>	725,000
Public Broadcasting Service	<b>1,038,000</b>	241,000
Twin City Area Educational Television Corporation (KTCA-Minneapolis-St. Paul)	<b>37,500</b>	37,500
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) [\$1,000,000—1974]	<b>170,000</b>	320,000
<b>Southern California, University of</b>		
Development of TV series on ethnicity and aging	<b>57,800</b>	
<b>JOURNALISM</b>		
<b>Brookings Institution</b>		
Study of Washington, D.C., news corps [\$60,000—1977]		30,000
<b>Columbia University</b>		
Columbia Journalism Review [\$191,000—1976]		14,300
DuPont-Columbia Broadcast Journalism Survey and Awards	<b>32,000</b>	32,000
<b>Conferences and studies on news and the law</b>		
Arizona, University of	<b>3,500</b>	3,327
Columbia University	<b>29,239</b>	29,239
Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1977]	<b>297,182</b>	449,659
Hawaii, University of (Manoa)	<b>800</b>	
Kansas, University of	<b>3,750</b>	3,750
Northwestern University	<b>2,000</b>	
San Diego, University of	<b>2,000</b>	2,000
Washington State University	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
<b>Journalism in the Third World</b>		
International Press Institute (London)	<b>13,200</b>	13,200
Tufts College	<b>25,000</b>	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	<b>2,000</b>	2,000
<b>Mid-career journalism training</b>		
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships [\$225,000—1977]	<b>132,494</b>	136,824
George Washington University	<b>17,506</b>	17,506
Harvard University	<b>54,000</b>	
Yale University	<b>67,300</b>	40,101
<b>Training of minority journalists</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$25,000—1977]	<b>50,000</b>	75,000
Columbia University [\$7,500—1977]		7,500
Northwestern University [\$23,958—1977]		23,958

## Communications

### PUBLIC TELEVISION

In large measure the future direction of public television may depend on two major undertakings this year, both of which are due to conclude in 1979. First, legislation was introduced in Congress that proposed an overhaul in the federal Communications Act, the first since 1934; the proposal includes major changes in the way public broadcasting is financed and administered. Second, the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Public Broadcasting completed the bulk of its deliberations, and its recommendations are likely to be considered carefully by policy makers.

New telecommunications technology is already reshaping public television. For example, satellite interconnection, long advocated by the Foundation, was essentially completed in 1978, making possible simultaneous transmission of a variety of programs to public television's 280 stations.

The Foundation's large-scale support for public television—more than \$295 million over a twenty-seven-year period—ended in 1977. However, the Foundation this year continued to assist a number of programming efforts in areas for which support has been scanty. A grant of \$1 million went to the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) for development of new program series that member stations indicate they would like to broadcast and for the PBS Program Opportunity Fund, which provides quick financial help for projects of high merit that would have to be abandoned by their producers without timely assistance. The fund also enables PBS to acquire programs with wide viewer appeal for broadcast during public television's major annual membership drive. In addition PBS received \$38,000 for drafting of a five-year development plan for submission to the federal government.

To increase the amount and quality of public affairs programming, the Foundation made grants to several production centers:

—\$1.8 million to the Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET/Channel 13) in New York City to enable journalist Bill Moyers to return to public television with his weekly "Bill Moyers' Journal." The grant provides partial support for the first two seasons of the series;

—\$500,000 to the Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA/Channel 26) in Washington, D.C., for continuation of its Federal City Station Plan, launched last year to provide regular coverage of federal government affairs. An additional grant of \$200,000 will enable WETA to



*John Alpert tapes in a clothing factory for a documentary on Third Avenue in New York City. Alpert is one of twelve independent producers*

*who received support from the Independent Documentary Fund administered by the TV Lab, an experimental television center.*

develop special public affairs programming that will include Moyers as a participant;

—\$400,000 to the TV Lab at WNET for the Independent Documentary Fund. The fund was established last year by the Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) to encourage the participation of independent film and video makers in public television programming. Subjects of the twelve productions financed last year range from a portrait of a self-taught black woman artist in Louisiana to a study of the effects of low-level radiation. The NEA also granted funds for the documentary project this year;

—\$150,000 to WGBH/Channel 2 in Boston for “World,” a series of one-hour documentaries on international affairs. Except for headline events, matters of international concern are rarely covered by American television. “World” is an effort to provide regular reporting on social, political, and economic problems and on issues related to interdependence.

<b>Vanderbilt University</b>		
Television News Archive	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
<b>COMMUNICATIONS POLICY</b>		
<b>International communications studies and conferences</b>		
Academy for Educational Development	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Foundation-managed project: small program actions	<b>103,086</b>	22,823
International Institute of Communications (London)	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Pennsylvania, University of	<b>7,000</b>	7,000
<b>Studies, conferences, and projects on communications</b>		
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies [\$735,000—1976]		300,000
Educational Facilities Laboratories [\$100,000—1977]		25,000
Foundation-managed project: research on communications	<b>172,950</b>	4,573
Urban Institute (Cable Television Information Service)	<b>300,000</b>	151,944
<b>Studies of news media and the political process</b>		
American Assembly	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies	<b>250</b>	250
Indiana University	<b>22,500</b>	
Yale University [\$10,228—1977]		10,228
<b>Television and children</b>		
Action for Children's Television [\$150,000—1976]		30,000
Council on Children, Media and Merchandising [\$75,000—1977]		30,000
Georgetown University [\$125,000—1977]		55,000
<b>Total, Communications</b>	<b>\$6,053,675</b>	<b>\$5,868,203</b>



Among its programs this year were "The Clouded Window," which dealt with Western news coverage of Third World countries, and "Bogota, One Day," a profile of the Colombian city.

"Visions," a series of television dramas, was created in 1974 with grants from the Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The Foundation in 1978 made a final grant of \$250,000 for the series to KCET/Channel 28, Los Angeles. Under the artistic direction of Barbara Schultz, "Visions" has provided television exposure for contemporary, original American drama. Although "Visions" has won both the Peabody and Emmy awards and received high praise generally, efforts to attract underwriting from other sources have been unsuccessful. Anthology drama has been difficult to sustain on television, especially contemporary drama with its often mature themes and explicit language. Thus, "Visions" may be entering its last season.

#### JOURNALISM

Since 1974 the Foundation has organized, with the co-sponsorship of news organizations, a series of seminars that deal with conflicts between the press and the judicial process. Called "News and the Law" seminars, they bring together journalists, lawyers, and law enforcement officers for intensive discussions of hypothetical cases that cover such matters as national security, privacy, libel, and free press-fair trial disputes. This year the Foundation committed \$325,000 to continue the seminars and to enlarge their scope. Part of the funds were also used to subsidize the *Media and Law Reporter*, a weekly publication of the Bureau of National Affairs that covers legal proceedings in this field.

In addition, the Foundation sponsored an Indian seminar on "The Media, Government, and Law," which was held in New Delhi in August. The seminar brought together Indian, British, and American journalists, lawyers, jurists, and government officials. The "News and the Law" seminar concept was also adapted to two other fields: business and human rights. Two "Business and the Media" seminars were held this year, adding business leaders and representatives from public interest groups and governmental agencies to the legal-journalistic mix. A one-day seminar on "Human Rights, Foreign Policy, and the Media" was held in April in preparation for a longer session scheduled for the fall.

Related actions, concerned with news flow and press freedom in the Third World, were supported by a \$100,000 Foundation-managed project in international

communications. These included a conference, "Third World Journalism and the Free Press," organized by the Edward R. Murrow Center of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts College, held in Cairo in March, and an International Press Institute seminar on the rural press in Africa, held in Nairobi in September.

To help improve news coverage in complex and often poorly understood fields, the Foundation continued its program of journalism fellowships. Fellowships have been offered previously in three fields: manpower and employment, international security and arms control, and education. This year the Foundation set aside \$160,000 to continue mid-career fellowships for journalists who regularly report on education. Thirteen fellows were selected through a competition administered by the Institute for Educational Leadership at George Washington University. Support was also renewed for Yale University's Master of Studies in Law program, which provides five working journalists with the equivalent of the first year of law school.

Grants also went to Harvard University to award Nieman Fellowships, the most renowned of mid-career study opportunities for journalists, to three foreign journalists, and to the University of California (Berkeley) to continue a summer program aimed at increasing minority representation on daily newspapers.

#### COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

In association with the Markle Foundation, the Foundation continued its support of the Cable Television Information Service at the Urban Institute. Early predictions of cable television's rapid development have not been borne out, but a number of recent developments—for example, federal deregulation of some aspects of cable operation and the possibility of satellite interconnection of independent stations—have brightened the future of cable television. Over the past seven years the Cable Television Information Service has established itself as the major source of information and technical assistance to state and local governments.

The Foundation's concern with international problems in communications policy continued. Grants went to the International Institute of Communications for a study of the worldwide flow of television programming; to the Academy for Educational Development for a review of issues in dissemination of information on an international scale, and to the University of Pennsylvania to study the use of educational satellites.

# Public Policy and Social Organization

The Committee on Public Policy and Social Organization is composed of thirteen men and women drawn from throughout the Foundation's program units. It was formed six years ago to channel support to studies and projects that fall outside the purview of the Foundation's regular programs.

The main areas of committee interest are research and analysis on major American social problems, institutions, and important public policy issues; inquiry that adds a humanistic perspective to matters of contemporary concern; and strengthened training for public service.

## STUDIES OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY

A national research competition aimed at strengthening scholarship on the U.S. Presidency was conducted this year. Grants totaling some \$247,000 went to five scholars on the recommendation of an advisory panel. The subjects are: Presidential management of the budget process, efforts to reorganize the executive branch, the use of advisors, Presidential relations with the media, and the historical evolution of the Executive Office.

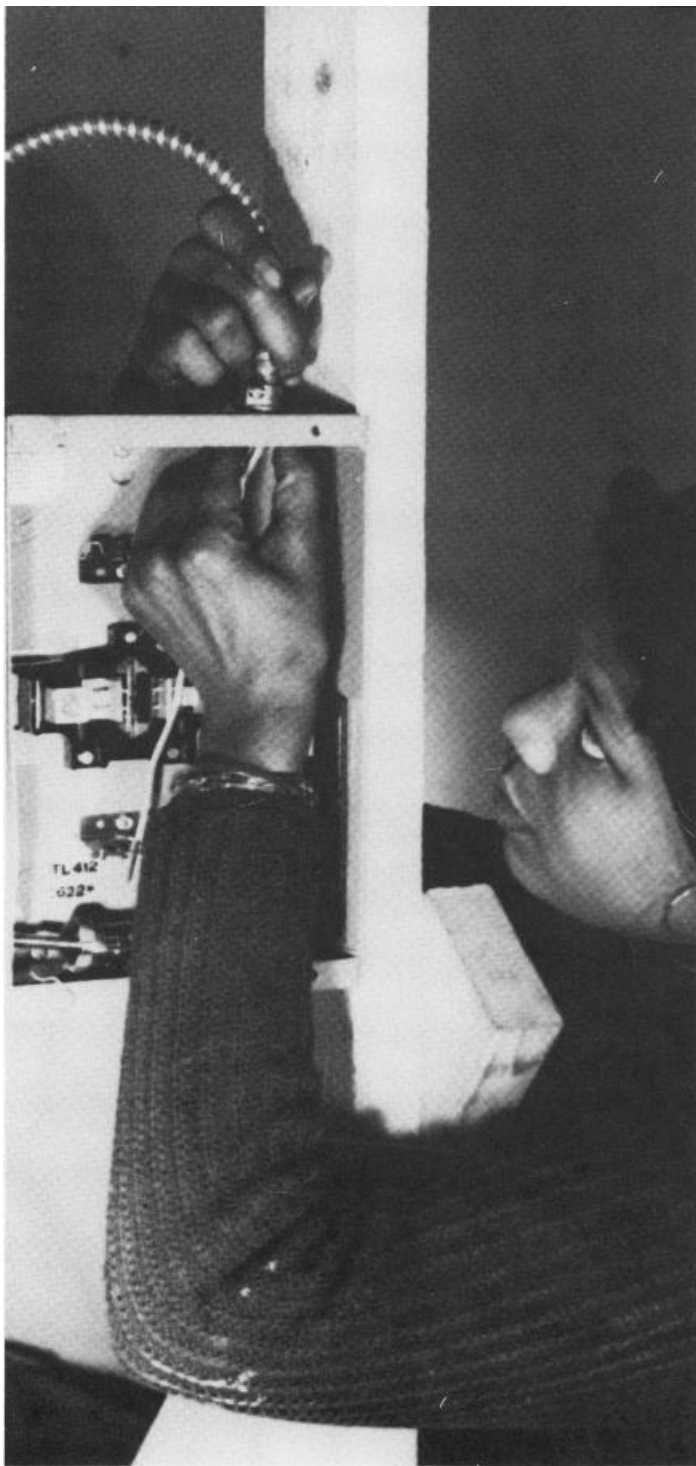
In anticipation of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution in 1987, a grant was made to the American Political Science Association for a competitive research program on the Constitution. The research is intended to provide a comprehensive reassessment of the American political system in the light of changes over two centuries.

One of the most impassioned debates in recent years concerns the respective war-making powers of the President and the Congress. To facilitate completion of a three-volume study of these powers by Professor Abraham Sofaer of the Columbia University Law School, the Foundation provided a matching grant of \$151,000 to the National Endowment for the Humanities. The study includes analysis of executive privilege, treaty-making, and control of spending.

The women's rights movement and the increasing activity of government in providing family aid and services seem both to reflect and cause changes in American family life. Two centers investigating various aspects of these complex issues received renewed support. The Urban Institute's Center for Policy Research on Women and Families is primarily interested in policies that affect the economic status of women, such as occupational segregation of women.

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1978. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1978 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1978 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</b>		
<b>Curriculum development</b>		
Boston University	\$72,000	\$22,471
Brandeis University	50,000	25,000
Chicago, University of	100,000	20,000
National Academy of Public Administration	50,000	50,000
Princeton University	80,000	24,000
Syracuse University	98,000	29,769
Yale University	100,000	100,000
<b>Graduate centers</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1976]		89,650
Duke University [\$100,000—1976]		10,000
Harvard University [\$200,000—1976]		133,334
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1977]		(61,667)
Rand Corporation [\$100,000—1976]		25,740
Stanford University [\$100,000—1976]		33,200
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$100,000—1976]		33,548
<b>Teaching materials</b>		
Duke University and the Rand Corporation [\$150,000—1976]		41,880
<b>CENTERS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS</b>		
<b>Brookings Institution</b>		
"Setting National Priorities" series [\$200,000—1977]		65,760
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>		
Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences [\$200,000—1975]		107,500
<b>Public interest research and consultation</b>		
Highlander Research and Education Center (Tennessee)	150,000	60,000
National Association of Accountants for the Public Interest [\$150,000—1977]		93,750
Public Interest Economics Foundation [\$100,000—1977]		40,500
<b>SUBJECTS OF CONTINUING INTEREST</b>		
<b>Agriculture, nutrition, and food policy</b>		
California, University of (Berkeley)	14,300	14,300
INFORM, Inc.	12,000	12,000
<b>Economics and public finance</b>		
American Law Institute	25,000	25,000
Brookings Institution	24,800	24,800
Tax Analysts and Advocates	100,000	100,000
<b>The military</b>		
Harvard University [\$38,000—1977]		38,000
<b>Policy issues affecting women and families</b>		
George Washington University	75,000	65,000
Harvard University	150,000	19,000
Urban Institute	300,000	84,469
<b>The Presidency</b>		
Carnegie-Mellon University	56,375	56,375
Chicago, University of	20,000	20,000
Foundation-managed project: development of Presidential studies program [\$50,000—1977]	23,605	38,974
Notre Dame, University of	45,047	45,047
Princeton University	52,195	52,195
Towson State University	69,500	69,500
Wesleyan University [\$3,000—1977]		3,000
<b>Values and humanistic perspectives</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities	35,000	35,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	3,300	3,300
Harvard University [\$60,000—1976]		13,844
Indiana University	10,000	10,000
Institute for the Study of Civic Values [\$60,000—1976]		8,500



*The marked increase of women in the work force is having far-reaching effects on American society. For example, fathers are taking more responsibility for child care, and women have begun to demand equal access to such high-paying jobs as electrical work, traditionally reserved for men. The Foundation is supporting research on public policies affecting the economic status of women and changing family roles. It is also assisting projects that promote equal opportunity for women in apprenticeship and job-training programs.*

Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences [\$195,700—1976]		80,000
Maryland, University of	<b>50,000</b>	25,000
National Humanities Center	<b>125,000</b>	20,633
Society for Values in Higher Education	<b>18,931</b>	18,931
<b>SPECIAL INQUIRIES</b>		
<b>American politics and policies</b>		
Bay Area Institute	<b>37,572</b>	37,572
California, University of (Berkeley)	<b>22,428</b>	22,428
<b>Cornell University</b>		
Research on the industrial state	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
<b>Duke University</b>		
Analyses of policies for controlling hand guns [\$76,000—1977]		76,000
<b>Foundation-managed project</b>		
Program development and small-grant actions	<b>176,832</b>	144,926

<b>Harvard University</b>		
Research on basic legal concepts [\$555,000—1973]		275,251
Public sector labor relations	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
<b>Potomac Institute</b>		
Study of the feasibility of a national service program	<b>45,000</b>	45,000
<b>Studies of Proposition 13</b>		
California Center for Research and Education in Government	<b>54,500</b>	20,000
Rand Corporation	<b>96,729</b>	
<b>The U.S. Constitution</b>		
American Political Science Association	<b>250,000</b>	
National Endowment for the Humanities	<b>151,023</b>	39,480
<b>Yale University</b>		
Research on America's nonprofit sector	<b>100,000</b>	100,000
<b>Total, Public Policy and Social Organization</b>	<b>\$2,894,137</b>	\$2,638,160

The Harvard University-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Joint Center for Urban Studies has made comparative international studies of the effects of public policies on families. Now, with Foundation support, it is studying sources of family income and the effect of public support on the way families plan for their needs. The Foundation also granted funds to the Family Impact Seminar at George Washington University, which is examining the pros and cons of creating a formal policy review process to measure the effects of public programs on the capacity of families to care for themselves.

This year the Public Policy Committee began a program to explore the complex relations among policies on agriculture, nutrition, and food in the United States. A grant to the University of California (Berkeley) supported the preparation of papers on the major policy issues and on priorities for future research. INFORM, Inc., a New York-based research group that studies the policies and practices of American corporations, received funds for a review of corporate decision-making processes in the development and marketing of highly processed food products. Many popular food products have little nutritional value, and some may be harmful to health.

Between business and government stands a vast "third sector" of American life made up of nonprofit institutions and associations. They range from private schools and hospitals to philanthropic foundations and trade unions. The third sector has grown rapidly in recent years, but little is known about how it affects national employment and productivity or how its various parts are managed. To begin charting the boundaries of this phenomenon, the Foundation joined with other foundations this year in granting funds to Yale University. Researchers are examining not only the size and economic base of the nation's nonprofit institutions, but also the extent to which they may be serving as substitutes for government agencies and how they account to the public.

Compared to citizens of most other countries, Americans have an enviable record of paying their income taxes on time and with a minimum of cheating. There is an annual ritual of grumbling, of course, but increasingly the complaints focus not on the principle of tax payment but on the complexity of the tax forms and of the tax laws themselves. With Foundation support this year the American Law Institute held a conference on ways to simplify the federal income tax, and the papers presented will be published.

Rising youth unemployment as well as the pressing need in many parts of the country for public service projects too expensive to be undertaken locally have

resulted in repeated suggestions that a program of national service be introduced for young people. To examine the various proposals being put forward, with particular emphasis on the central issue of whether national service should be compulsory or voluntary, the Foundation granted funds to the Potomac Institute in Washington, D.C. The institute's report is intended to encourage more public debate on the subject.

#### **HUMANISTIC PERSPECTIVES**

Many of those who perceive a widespread breakdown in American values cite a neglect of ethical and humanistic perspectives as a strong contributing factor. Among the Foundation actions taken this year to add a humanistic dimension to analyses of major social issues was a grant of \$125,000 to the newly established National Humanities Center in North Carolina. Formed by a group of prominent American humanists with major support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and other foundations, the center holds seminars on such themes as "Man and Nature" and "The Foundations of American Polity." The grant is supporting awards for senior and younger fellows of the center and short-term residencies by public figures.

The Foundation also made grants to the University of Maryland for a study of conceptual and moral issues underlying proposals for welfare reform; to the Society for Values in Higher Education for two summer institutes on ethical issues involved in the management of public and private institutions, and to the Indiana University Foundation for a seminar on the humanities in a democratic society and the future of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

#### **PUBLIC SERVICE**

To prepare students for careers in public service, a growing number of universities have established graduate programs for public policy training or have incorporated policy studies in existing schools—law, management, or public administration, for example. Since 1973 fourteen have received Foundation assistance. Grants totaling \$500,000 went this year to help six universities (listed on page 30) develop new curriculums and experiment with combinations of study in the social sciences, management, and policy.

To attract outstanding public policy graduates to the federal government, President Carter in 1977 established the President's Management Intern Program. A distinguishing feature of the program is continuing education for 250 interns through seminars and training sessions. To help organize these educational programs the Foundation granted funds to the National Academy of Public Administration.

**GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION:** The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1978. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1978 or in earlier years. Brackets show the original approval amount of earlier grants and Foundation-managed projects from which 1978 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>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council [\$400,000—1977]		\$ 283,333
International Rice Research Institute [\$300,000—1977]	<b>\$100,000</b>	151,000
Trilateral Commission	<b>18,400</b>	
<b>Assistance to displaced scholars</b>		
Foundation-managed project	<b>5,542</b>	
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Asian Institute of Management [\$147,000—1974]		38,875
Council for Asian Manpower Studies	<b>150,000</b>	75,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, fellowships, and conferences	<b>1,555</b>	
Social Science Research Council [\$9,710—1977]		9,710
<b>Education and research</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$74,750—1975]		13,748
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and study awards [\$260,000—1977]	<b>(38,529)</b>	76,289
Illinois, University of	<b>4,000</b>	4,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies [\$250,000—1977]	<b>4,500</b>	29,154
<b>Field office operations</b>		
Foundation-managed projects	<b>948,656</b>	572,072
<b>International relations and world problems</b>		
American Universities Field Staff	<b>20,500</b>	20,500
Asia Society [\$40,000—1977]		25,000
Foundation-managed project: programs on international economic questions	<b>927,000</b>	
National Academy of Sciences	<b>175,000</b>	99,144
Potomac Associates Fund	<b>16,500</b>	16,500
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Australian National University [\$25,000—1977]	<b>22,000</b>	25,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research	<b>89,906</b>	80,021
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	<b>150,000</b>	75,000
<b>Preservation of art and culture</b>		
Cambridge, University of	<b>750</b>	
Foundation-managed project: consultants, library development, and research	<b>55,591</b>	24,582
International Centre for Conservation (Rome) [\$20,000—1975]		4,000
<b>BANGLADESH</b>		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council	<b>218,000</b>	
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development [\$467,000—1973]		53,485
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation [\$175,000—1976]		67,828
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$22,000—1975, 1977]		17,731
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$4,000—1977]		3,667
Bangladesh, Government of [\$220,000—1977]		135,602
Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation [\$4,000—1977]		2,046
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute	<b>250,000</b>	189,800
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$152,000—1975, 1977]		64,965
Chittagong, University of [\$100,000—1976]	<b>35,000</b>	65,990
Integrated Rural Development Programme [\$45,000—1975]		16,500
International Rice Research Institute [\$280,000—1968]	<b>(19,256)</b>	
Rajshahi, University of [\$41,500—1977]		31,385
Regional Academy for Rural Development [\$15,000—1976]	<b>(5)</b>	3,748
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Bangladesh Bank	<b>175,998</b>	700
Bangladesh, Government of [\$160,000—1974]		708

## International Division

The Foundation's work abroad stems from its interest in promoting international peace, justice, and freedom. About 80 per cent of its overseas activities are in the less-developed countries, where problems of rural poverty, unemployment, lack of education, and high rates of population growth make development efforts enormously difficult.

The Foundation supports programs that develop individual skills and institutional resources to enable poor countries to attack economic and social problems within the context of their particular needs and strengths. Assistance is provided in four broad areas: agricultural and rural development, economic and social policy, education, and population.

In agriculture the aim is to increase food production through high-yielding, disease-resistant crop varieties, improved farming systems, and better management of water resources. Research and training in agricultural economics and the rural social sciences are supported to ensure adequate planning in the agricultural sector.

Sound economic and social policies are essential to effective development efforts that will serve people in all strata of society. Thus the Foundation supports many policy-oriented research and action programs that integrate seemingly separate issues. Population studies, for example, are increasingly tied to other development concerns—housing, nutrition, health services, and the changing roles of women. In addition, because of recent and impending changes in the international economic order, the Foundation helps developing nations acquire the knowledge necessary to participate in the establishment of new international economic arrangements.

The remainder of the Foundation's international activities focus on issues of worldwide relevance, such as international security and arms control, the protection of human rights, and scholarly exchanges between East and West.

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

**Agricultural and Rural Development.** Improvements in Asian agricultural production require more efficient use and management of water resources. Several actions were taken this year to help India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan achieve that goal.

In India the Foundation sought to improve the operation of a comprehensive water management program launched by the government in 1973. Thirty-eight Command Area Development Agencies (CADAs) have been formed in twelve states to coordinate agricultural development with fifty major

irrigation projects. The CADAs are responsible for managing programs to help farmers level the land and construct water and drainage channels. However, few of the CADA staffs have had training in management techniques or experience in water systems planning. The Water Technology Centre at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, supported by a \$166,000 grant, is providing intensive training courses and workshops for staff of three CADAs, one from each of India's major production areas. The center is also making field trials of low-cost pumping equipment, water conveyance devices, and improved land-drainage methods.

A grant to the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad, which concentrates on improving management of government enterprises, supported a comparative analysis of CADAs as they have evolved in various states. Out of this study, training materials and case studies will be developed for use in seminars, workshops, and courses for senior CADA administrators, local project staff, and leaders of village governments and farm organizations.

The need for further research and training to ensure more effective management of water supplies, particularly on the farms, was highlighted by the floods in West Bengal in the fall, which quickly got out of control and caused extensive damage and loss of life. A supplement of \$180,000 went to the Indian Institute of Technology in Kharagpur, which is the major research and training institution working on agricultural water use and management in the vast Ganges Basin of eastern India. This region is the poorest in the nation, but it has large water reserves and agricultural potential. With earlier Foundation support three field research projects were initiated; they resulted in improvements in drainage, ground-water recharge, pump technology, and cropping systems.

A grant of \$85,000 was made to the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for research and training in water systems analysis for irrigation engineers in the nation's most populous state, Uttar Pradesh. The government of Bihar, also in the greater Ganges Basin, received a similar training grant.

In Bangladesh, with food requirements rising and the supply of available agricultural land declining, the pressures for water control to improve land productivity have grown sharply. The Foundation granted \$160,000 to the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology for research and doctoral training for staff members of the Department of Water Resources Engineering. Funds also supported establishment of a Water Resources Information Center to

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies [\$275,000—1977]	50,000	266,500
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs [\$8,000—1976]		4,878
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology Institute of International Education [\$150,000—1977]	160,000	74,547
<b>Education and research</b>		
Bangladesh History Association	2,666	2,660
Bangladesh Statistical Association [\$4,000—1977]		2,000
Dacca, University of [\$10,000—1977]		3,200
Foundation-managed project: training for women [\$120,000—1976]		26,851
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Bangladesh, Government of	138,000	19,238
Cholera Research Laboratory	90,000	90,000
Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh [\$52,000—1977]		26,000
Dacca, University of [\$10,000—1976]	(25)	431
Foundation-managed project: institute for health, nutrition, and population [\$140,000—1977]	(90,000)	5,005
Foundation-managed project: social science and population fellowships* [\$50,000—1977]		15,694
Institute of Statistical Research and Training University Grants Commission [\$85,000—1975]	61,000	15,000
<b>Specialists for Bangladesh field office</b>		
Foundation-managed project	130,500	112,260
INDIA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [\$205,000—1975]		20,000
Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development	250,000	
Bihar, Government of	95,000	
California, University of (Davis) [\$167,000—1974]		25,000
Centre for Agrarian Research, Training and Education (CARTE)	13,300	7,000
Foundation-managed project: research on rice production	147,200	
Foundation-managed project: rural development voluntary agencies	100,000	
G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$28,409—1974]	(25,285)	
Harvard University [\$254,000—1977]		235,330
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	166,000	(34,615)
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$490,000—1973, 1977]		370,651
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad Society	250,000	
Indian Institute of Public Administration [\$338,000—1977]		87,111
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur)	180,000	146,500
Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi)	85,000	
International Fertilizer Development Center	12,800	
National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$100,000—1977]		90,000
Oregon State University [\$100,000—1975]		25,000
Overseas Development Institute	4,148	4,148
Roorkee, University of [\$259,000—1974]		15,000
School of Planning and Architecture Society [\$178,000—1974]		(14,097)
Social Work and Research Centre [\$18,000—1977]		2,250
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$536,000—1974]		97,000
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Administrative Staff College of India (Hyderabad)	128,000	67,183
Bihar, Government of	125,000	
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning [\$185,000—1975]		42,000
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Society	200,000	123,000
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$200,000—1975]		25,716
Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, Society [\$300,000—1975]		146,800
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$126,000—1977]		15,500
Institute of Economic Growth	260,000	
Institute of Regional Analysis [\$100,000—1976]		8,190
*List available on request		

collect surveys, maps, and other data relevant to the development of water resources in Bangladesh.

Since 1973 Harvard University, with Foundation assistance, has provided advanced training and research in water resource development and systems analysis for engineering students from India and Bangladesh. This year, with a Foundation supplement of \$51,500, the program has been extended to Pakistani professionals to sharpen their understanding of the delicate ecological system of the Indus Basin, Pakistan's primary agricultural resource. The basin, containing more than fifty million acres of arable land, has the world's most extensive canal irrigation system, good climate, and seasonally abundant water. Yet poor management of its water resources has led to waterlogging, salinity, excessive water loss, and increased siltation. To identify the kinds of research needed to guide the future development of the Indus Basin, the Foundation provided funds for a comprehensive study by the government's Planning Commission in cooperation with other government agencies and foreign experts.

Improving and stabilizing the yields of rice, a staple in the diet of people throughout Asia, has been the central objective of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), for which the Foundation has provided \$23.6 million in support since 1960. IRRI scientists working in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America help coordinate rice testing and research on problem soils, disease agents, cropping systems, farm machinery, and fertilizer efficiency. Recent path-breaking studies have indicated that many of the obstacles to increasing rice yields are rooted in socioeconomic, political, or public policy problems.

The Foundation set aside \$160,000 for research on the socioeconomic and technical hindrances to increasing rice production in three of the poorest states of eastern India—Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa. A similar program was supported in Pakistan with an allocation of \$245,000. In Indonesia the Foundation assisted a new initiative to improve national policies on food, nutrition, and agriculture. A variety of Indonesian institutions are studying the potential for enlarging food supplies for the poor by applying new policies on prices, credit, and marketing facilities.

Although rice production in Bangladesh has increased in recent years, it is still inadequate. Since there is little unexploited land available, increased production must come from higher productivity on existing land. The Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, for which support was renewed this year, is therefore accelerating the distribution of new high-yielding varieties of rice and is encouraging improved

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Mysore, University of [\$200,000—1977]		103,331
National Council of Applied Economic Research [\$270,000—1977]		35,625
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy [\$200,000—1977]		59,200
Systems Research Institute	<b>220,000</b>	57,693
<b>Education and research</b>		
Birla Institute of Technology and Science [\$1,500,000—1968]		12,630
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies [\$150,000—1976]		105,000
Delhi, University of [\$1,125,000—1974]		167,764
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council [\$150,000—1977]		36,765
Indian Council of Social Science Research [\$450,000—1976]		130,000
Indian Institute of Education [\$150,000—1977]		50,000
Indian School of Political Economy [\$125,000—1975]		29,000
Seva Mandir Sansthan [\$50,000—1977]		13,600
A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies	<b>150,000</b>	
Sri Avinashilingam Teachers College for Women [\$21,000—1976]		12,250
University Grants Commission [\$300,000—1977]		48,740
<b>Language and linguistics studies</b>		
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (New Delhi) [\$370,000—1976]		6,000
Central Institute of Indian Languages (Mysore) [\$350,000—1976]		10,000
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay [\$400,000—1974]		100,581
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	<b>23,500</b>	23,500
Family Planning Foundation [\$200,000—1975]		150,000
Gandhigram [\$95,000—1974]		22,640
India, Government of [\$85,000—1975]		11,500
Indian Council of Medical Research	<b>275,000</b>	263,228
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
<b>Preservation of art and culture</b>		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research, and analysis	<b>345,000</b>	4,594
Physical Research Laboratory	<b>9,500</b>	
<b>Public and international affairs</b>		
Foundation-managed project: research, fellowships,* and conferences [\$360,000—1977]	<b>(7,947)</b>	76,311
<b>Specialists for India field office</b>		
Foundation-managed projects [\$182,500—1977]	<b>228,000</b>	234,149
INDONESIA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council	<b>68,300</b>	62,236
Brawijaya, University of [\$20,000—1975]		7,140
Foundation-managed project: research on food and nutrition policies	<b>100,000</b>	36,106
Indonesia, Government of [\$200,000—1977]		131,876
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Foundation for Management Education and Development [\$50,000—1975]		18,743
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, training, and research [\$195,000—1977]		82,832
Indonesia, University of	<b>69,000</b>	58,500
Management Foundation of East Java [\$15,000—1977]		11,911
Wisconsin, University of [\$235,000—1976]		3,301
<b>Education and research</b>		
Andalas University [\$40,000—1975]		6,144
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and fellowships* [\$360,000—1977]	<b>(96,442)</b>	215,193
Gadjah Mada, University of [\$8,000—1977]		4,000
Hasanuddin University [\$122,500—1975]	<b>25,000</b>	29,526
Indonesia, Government of [\$319,000—1976]		240,286
Indonesia, University of	<b>2,442</b>	
Indonesian Institute of Sciences	<b>2,681</b>	2,681
Institute of Legal Aid/Public Defender [\$46,000—1977]		38,500
Lambung Mangkurat University [\$50,000—1975]		10,047

\*List available on request.

technology, particularly through an outreach training program for agricultural extension workers. High farmer acceptance of the new varieties under proper conditions has been demonstrated in trials conducted in a fifty-seven-mile area around the institute.

In recent years voluntary agencies have played an important role in rural development in India. To gather information and help link them with prospective donors and interested government agencies, the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development was granted \$250,000. It will join with the Gandhi Peace Foundation to sponsor research on and training for groups working among the most disadvantaged, and help improve the management of voluntary agencies operating developmental projects in four states.

**Economic and Social Policy.** To help prepare Asian scholars and policy makers to contribute to the design of the rapidly changing international system of trade, finance, investment, and the transfer of technology, the Foundation committed some \$1.1 million for research, training, and conferences.

The activities include a doctoral dissertation award program for Asians studying in European, North American, Australian, and Japanese graduate schools; a year of research in international political economy at universities in the developed world for Ph.D. holders from Indian and Philippine economics centers; and internships in Asian government agencies to give young economists from developed countries a perspective on the myriad economic problems of the Third World. Grants were also made to institutions in Bangladesh, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines to study international economic issues from national and regional perspectives.

With a Gross National Product approaching \$1 trillion, Japan has become an economic superstate, and its policy decisions have a major impact on the world economy. To increase Japanese participation in the study and formulation of international economic policy through research, interaction with foreign scholars and policy makers, and the training of young scholars, the Foundation this year gave \$270,000 to the Japan Center for International Exchange to develop an International Policy Research Foundation.

As China advances into more open relations with the rest of the world, the need has become apparent for a wide-ranging study of foreign policies that China is likely to adopt in the near future. The Foundation granted \$80,000 to the Brookings Institution for such a study by A. Doak Barnett, a leading American scholar on China. The work will analyze Chinese policies on

food, oil, the flow of technology and capital, trade, marine resources, relations with other countries, population, and environmental control.

The Systems Research Institute in western India, which makes analyses in planning and management, received additional funds. The institute has achieved a strong record of winning government acceptance of its policy recommendations in such fields as agriculture, steel, and broadcasting. New subjects include central and state government planning and administration, the development of natural resources, and the reorganization of banking, transportation, and education.

Development managers working in poor rural communities face far different problems from those encountered in business or public administration. To contribute to more effective training for work in rural development, the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines received funds to develop teaching materials based on field research in three Philippine communities. By increasing understanding of how these communities react to various government programs, the research is also expected to help the government find effective ways of decentralizing its rural development program.

Three-year terminal support of \$150,000 went to the Council for Asian Manpower Studies for research on employment-related issues in East and Southeast Asia. The council has financed some 100 studies in nine countries on employment problems related to migration, income distribution, trade, and technology.

**Education and Research.** In their efforts to provide better education to increasing numbers of students, Southeast Asian planners and administrators are confronted with a host of problems in management, curriculum, costs, and inequities of opportunity. In addition certain problems are rooted in the economic and social contexts of particular nations. Thailand, for example, is faced with increasing economic losses and social frustration resulting from an educational system developed largely in isolation from the job market. To encourage well-trained Thai social scientists to turn their attention to educational issues, the government's National Education Commission was granted \$170,000 to initiate a program of research awards, seminars, and publications.

To strengthen analyses of the profound development problems of the state of Bihar in eastern India, the Foundation made a grant of \$150,000 to the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies. The funds are supporting acquisition of library materials, establishment of a new data center, and continued research on rural poverty.



<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
New Zealand Council for Educational Research	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Obor, Inc. [\$50,000—1975]		12,500
Padjadjaran University	<b>3,623</b>	3,623
Social Science Foundation [\$140,000—1977]		35,000
Syiah Kuala University [\$109,000—1975]		13,841
<b>Language studies and training</b>		
Indonesia, Government of [\$20,000—1975]		5,170
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Central Bureau of Statistics [\$164,500—1975]	<b>40</b>	20,765
Foundation-managed project: consultants, training, and research	<b>131,992</b>	67,747
Indonesia, Government of [\$45,000—1977]		57,953
Indonesia, University of Jakarta, Special District of [\$75,000—1969]	<b>69,500</b>	30,154
Malang Institute of Teacher Training and Education [\$10,024—1977]	<b>(11,567)</b>	(337)
National Family Planning Coordinating Board [\$12,500—1977]	<b>28,008</b>	39,571
<b>Preservation of art and culture</b>		
Foundation-managed project: recordings, crafts, and other local activities	<b>100,000</b>	31,837
Indonesia, Government of [\$28,000—1973]		503
JAPAN		
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
International Development Center of Japan	<b>120,000</b>	42,400
Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems	<b>25,000</b>	12,500
<b>Education and research</b>		
Hiroshima University [\$30,000—1977]		12,000
International House of Japan	<b>200,000</b>	137,500
Japan Center for International Exchange [\$98,300—1976]		38,300
Keio University	<b>16,667</b>	5,579
<b>International relations and world problems</b>		
Asia Pacific Association of Japan	<b>16,000</b>	16,000
Hiroshima University	<b>12,500</b>	12,500
Japan Atomic Industrial Forum	<b>3,225</b>	3,225
Japan Center for International Exchange	<b>270,000</b>	
MALAYSIA		
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$53,000—1974]		7,271
Malaya, University of	<b>2,500</b>	2,500
Malaysian Economic Association	<b>2,000</b>	2,000
<b>Education and research</b>		
Malaya, University of	<b>3,500</b>	3,500
Malaysia, Government of [\$850—1974]		567
Science, University of [\$120,000—1976]		47,500
PAKISTAN		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Agricultural Development Council [\$125,000—1977]		65,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants	<b>309,800</b>	114,303
Harvard University	<b>51,500</b>	
Pakistan Academy for Rural Development [\$120,000—1974]	<b>(76,463)</b>	
Pakistan, Government of [\$394,000—1976]		104,147
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Karachi, University of [\$209,500—1977]		107,258
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics [\$143,000—1977]		114,848
<b>Education and research</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Science [\$2,226—1976]		732
Government College of Home Economics [\$4,040—1975]		1,027
Karachi, University of [\$17,070—1975]	<b>(1,712)</b>	2,593
People's Open University [\$26,642—1975]	<b>(205)</b>	2,164
Quaid-e-Azam University [\$75,000—1977]		25,253
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Pakistan, Government of [\$40,000—1973]		300

\*List available on request.

A supplementary grant of \$200,000 to the International House of Japan helped continue a fellowship program in social sciences for young Japanese scholars. Intended to increase communication between Japan and the outside world (see page 36), the program was organized in 1976 with matching support from the Toyota Foundation. It has enabled twenty-one fellows from political science, economics, law, anthropology, psychology, and education to study at foreign universities.

Because of the vulnerability of traditional arts and culture in times of rapid change, the Foundation since 1970 had provided modest assistance to help preserve Southeast Asia's rich cultural heritage. Support was renewed this year in India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. In India \$345,000 was provided for advanced training of specialists charged with preserving monuments and historical archives; for research on the written, visual, and aural sources of traditional fine and performing arts; and for a national pilot project in microfilming historic manuscripts. In Indonesia \$100,000 was allocated for the training of personnel in archaeology, museum development, and the preservation of traditional music, theater, and dance. The National Museum of the Philippines received \$108,600 for a regional center for training in archaeology and prehistory, and for the conservation of paintings and ethnographic artifacts.

**Population.** The Foundation's population work in Southeast Asia in recent years has been concentrated in three principal areas: social science research on the interaction between population and other development variables; the management of family-planning programs; and new efforts in population education and communication. Grants were made this year in each category.

To establish a formal connection between the population research community in Thailand and key government planning agencies, a \$200,000 grant was made to the Institute of Population studies of Chulalongkorn University. The institute will work with the planning division of the National Economic and Social Development Board to produce a comprehensive analysis of the relations between demographic variables and Thailand's development policies in its next five-year plan (1981-85).

Complementing this large-scale project are smaller studies of population and development in Thai rural communities, which the Foundation supported through a grant to the Population Council. This research focuses on such questions as how local demographic changes affect income levels, productivity,



Since 1974 the leaders of banjars, the traditional cooperative societies that manage communal life on Bali, Indonesia, have been trained to direct the island's family-planning program. The result has been an increase in the use of contraceptives to 60 per cent of the eligible population, and a reduction in the number of children per woman from five to three. Much of the Foundation's support for population programs worldwide is focused on efforts to adapt family planning to local needs and customs.

**Preservation of art and culture**

Lahore Museum **25,209** 1,493

**PHILIPPINES**

**Agricultural and rural development**

Aklan, Province of **17,588** 16,805  
 Antique, Province of [\$9,905—1976] 265  
 Capiz Agricultural and Fishery School [\$13,532—1977] 3,589  
 Capiz, Provincial Government of [\$7,600—1976] 2,161  
 Central Philippine University [\$83,500—1977] 5,505  
 Foundation-managed project: planning, research, and consultants [\$166,000—1977] **(32,721)** 39,250  
 Philippines, Government of the [\$185,850—1977] 130,852  
 Philippines, University of the [\$900,000—1977] **(20,950)**  
 Xavier University **14,495** 11,820

**Development planning and management**

Asian Institute of Management **111,000** 55,500  
 Kalahan Educational Foundation [\$17,470—1976] 4,630  
 Philippines, University of the [\$108,300—1977] **1,294** 97,908

**Education and research**

Ateneo de Manila University [\$112,800—1977] 41,473  
 Philippine Social Science Council [\$100,000—1977] 11,666  
 Philippines, University of the [\$65,000—1974] 43,000

**Population studies and reproductive sciences**

Population Center Foundation [\$90,480—1977] 74,199

**Preservation of art and culture**

Council for Living Traditions [\$75,000—1975] 3,001  
 National Museum of the Philippines **108,600**  
 Philippines, Government of the [\$20,000—1976] 3,650  
 Xavier University **1,815** 1,815

**THAILAND**

**Agricultural and rural development**

Chiangmai University [\$365,000—1976] **1,250** 184,312  
 Chulalongkorn University [\$14,425—1977] 9,618  
 Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants [\$163,000—1975] **(24,192)** (4,039)  
 Khon Kaen University [\$227,000—1977] 69,104  
 National Research Council of Thailand **1,000** 1,000  
 Thailand, Government of [\$123,500—1977] **404** 25,778  
 Ubon Ratchatani, Provincial Government of [\$23,967—1977] 11,958

**Development planning and management**

National Institute of Development Administration [\$475,000—1973] 18,467  
 Thammasat University **1,689** 1,689

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Education and research</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships*	<b>81,456</b>	40,634
Mahidol University [\$72,000—1976]		36,000
National Education Commission	<b>189,600</b>	113,264
National Institute of Development Administration	<b>600</b>	600
National Institute of Economic and Social Research	<b>2,774</b>	2,774
Social Science Association of Thailand [\$132,500—1977]	<b>3,447</b>	98,018
Thailand, Government of [\$16,000—1977]	<b>3,879</b>	11,472
<b>Language research and training</b>		
Central Institute of English Language [\$62,800—1977]		12,600
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$111,000—1977]		44,866
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Institute of Population Studies	<b>200,000</b>	21,221
National Research Council of Thailand	<b>3,880</b>	3,880
Population Council	<b>150,000</b>	63,950
<b>Preservation of art and culture</b>		
Siam Society	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Thai Composers' Association	<b>4,025</b>	4,025
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES		
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$88,000—1976]		23,077
Nepal, Government of [\$212,000—1977]		13,213
<b>Education and research</b>		
Chinese University of Hong Kong [\$510,000—1967]	<b>(37,403)</b>	
Foundation-managed project: consultants, research, and training [\$240,000—1974]	<b>(82,182)</b>	1
Hawaii, University of (Center for Korean Studies) [\$49,800—1974]		24,800
Korean Social Science Research Council [\$92,400—1977]		40,800
Pittsburgh, University of [\$4,000—1977]		1,000
Society of Friends of Korean Literature	<b>6,438</b>	6,438
ASIAN STUDIES		
CHINA:		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$108,450—1977]		33,861
Brookings Institution	<b>80,000</b>	
East Asian History of Science Trust [\$60,000—1977]		30,000
Harvard University [\$31,000—1977]		11,610
Michigan, University of	<b>5,000</b>	
Ohio Academy of Science	<b>9,500</b>	9,500
INDIA:		
American Institute of Indian Studies [\$40,000—1977]		20,000
Asia Society	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
INDOCHINA:		
Harvard University [\$60,000—1977]		37,000
JAPAN:		
Harvard University [\$250,000—1974]		21,559
REGIONAL		
Association for Asian Studies [\$128,800—1977]	<b>2,000</b>	107,300
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1975]		135,000
Center for Research Libraries	<b>21,166</b>	
Chicago, University of [\$600,000—1975]		150,000
Columbia University [\$600,000—1975]		400,000
Cornell University [\$500,000—1975]		350,000
Harvard University	<b>375,000</b>	246,265
Japan Society for Asian Studies [\$120,000—1977]		52,600
Michigan, University of [\$250,000—1975]		50,000
National Endowment for the Humanities [\$168,700—1977]		56,917
Overseas Development Council	<b>14,000</b>	14,000
Social Science Research Council [\$2,000,000—1976]	<b>(721,057)</b>	578,590
Stanford University [\$250,000—1975]		75,000
	<b>9,087,958</b>	<b>12,221,759</b>

\*List available on request.

employment, and health and nutrition, and, conversely, how economic and social changes affect reproductive behavior.

Support was renewed for the Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program through a grant to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. The program, which was organized in 1974 by the Foundation and the International Development Research Centre of Canada, aims to strengthen the research capabilities of young social scientists and to provide policy makers with accurate data on links between population variables and the success or failure of development programs.

In India differences in the mortality rates of various sections of the country are poorly understood. It is suspected, however, that the differences reflect not only the availability of health services, but also varying levels of agricultural production, income and education, fertility rates, and environmental conditions. To probe some of these questions the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Indian Council of Medical Research.

To improve the management of the national family-planning program in Bangladesh, a grant was made to the government's Population Control and Family Planning Division. The funds are being used to strengthen the division's management information system, to improve evaluation of existing programs, and to find a way to distribute funds from international donors to the increasing numbers of voluntary family-planning agencies scattered across the nation.

The first master's degree program in demography in Bangladesh was established this year with Foundation assistance at the Institute of Statistical Research and Training of the University of Dacca. Funding was renewed for a similar program at the Australian National University, which serves students from Asian countries. Terminal support went to the University of Indonesia to develop demographic training materials for junior researchers.

Supplementary funds were provided for projects in population communications in Indonesia. Assisted earlier were a national workshop on the special communication problems of urban family-planning programs and the development of radio variety shows in which Indonesian entertainment stars deliver family-planning messages. The new funds will help integrate the delivery of family-planning information with the provision of other social services, adapt contraceptive products to Indonesian needs and attitudes, and improve training in the management of population programs.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**Social Policy Studies.** Although Mexico's economy and international political relations are intertwined with those of the United States, Mexican social scientists are handicapped in analyzing the consequences of these connections by their lack of accurate knowledge of the U.S. political and economic system. To remedy this problem the Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (CIDE) in Mexico has established a U.S. studies group that publishes a monthly newsletter, undertakes research, and conducts a course on U.S. politics, economics, and foreign policy. The Foundation granted CIDE \$97,500 this year to expand the membership of the U.S. studies group and strengthen the quality of its research. The Foundation also allocated \$15,000 to enable Mexican scholars not affiliated with CIDE to initiate research on Latin America's relation to the world economy.

To help ease the pressures put on many scholars in the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay) because of unsettled political conditions in their countries, the Foundation has helped some scholars pursue graduate study abroad or find productive employment elsewhere. In other instances it has assisted private research centers. One of these, the Corporation for Latin American Economic Research, which was founded in 1975 by former members of the Center for National Planning Studies at Chile's Catholic University, has become an important source of independent economic analysis. This year it received a two-year Foundation supplement of \$250,000 for studies of income distribution, rural-urban migration, employment and underemployment, and the economic results of the policies of various Latin American governments during the past fifteen years.

In another attempt to assist trained specialists in the Southern Cone, the Foundation provided supplementary funds for research undertaken collaboratively by small clusters of social scientists. Among the projects have been a study of twentieth-century social and economic history in Uruguay, an analysis of the emergence of authoritarian ideologies in the Southern Cone, and a seminar on the interplay between international economic and political forces and national development efforts.

The past decade in Brazil has been notable both for its extraordinary growth in agriculture and industry and for persistent problems of employment, poverty, health, education, and housing. These paradoxical developments are particularly marked in the state of São Paulo, where the real income of urban and rural poor families has fallen substantially in recent years. To analyze the situation the State University of

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>		
REGIONAL		
<b>Agriculture and rural development</b>		
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences [\$108,000—1977]		35,000
International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$300,000—1977]	200,000	225,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$350,000—1977]	100,000	150,000
International Potato Center (Peru) [\$82,000—1977]		41,000
<b>Education and research</b>		
Center of Pedagogical Research and Experimentation (CIEP)	5,000	5,000
Foundation-managed project: conferences and seminars for Latin American researchers [190,000—1974]	(5,000)	16,828
Geneva, University of	85,000	40,000
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities [\$25,000—1977]		25,000
<b>Field office operations</b>		
Foundation-managed projects	233,852	143,181
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Latin American Demographic Center (Chile) [\$286,800—1975]	(9,876)	(10,355)
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) Regional Population Center (Colombia) [\$500,000—1976]	150,000	160,000
<b>Social sciences and public policy</b>		
Anti-Slavery Society of London [\$25,000—1977]		12,500
Center for Inter-American Relations (New York)	95,000	
Coordination of Initiatives for Development in Latin America (Mexico)		6,000
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile) [\$60,000—1974]	274,800	89,800
Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (Mexico) [\$60,000—1975]		50,000
Foundation for Research and Social Promotion (Colombia)	10,045	6,233
Foundation-managed project: research awards and graduate fellowships*	99,768	(668)
Foundation-managed project: study of U.S.— Mexican border issues [\$50,000—1975]		(29,084)
Institute of Development Studies (England) [\$20,000—1977]		20,000
Interamerican Planning Society (Colombia) [\$40,000—1975]		10,000
Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (Brazil) [\$25,000—1977]		25,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile) [\$123,000—1976]		24,600
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning	8,500	8,500
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina) [\$215,000—1977]	130,160	284,015
Regional Program on Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile) [\$42,000—1976]		14,000
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	19,000	19,000
San Diego State University	25,000	25,000
ARGENTINA		
<b>Education and research</b>		
Foundation Center for Research and Social Action [\$90,000—1977]		30,000
Institute of International Education [\$234,800—1971]	(10,026)	
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Center for Population Studies [\$50,000—1977]		38,000
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Center for Studies of the State and Society [\$125,000—1975]		62,000
BRAZIL		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Ceara, Federal University of [\$70,000—1972]		20,302

\*List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships* and training [\$220,000—1976]		43,044
Institute of Agronomic Research [\$130,000—1975]		512
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India) [\$90,000—1976]		36,000
Purdue University [\$260,000—1970]		4,071
São Paulo, University of [\$120,000—1976]		56,000
Vicosa, Federal University of [\$210,000—1976]		44,400
<b>Education and research</b>		
Brazilian Foundation for the Development of Science Teaching [\$227,000—1971]		1,636
Carlos Chagas Foundation [\$100,000—1977]		57,000
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$260,000—1976]		41,957
Getulio Vargas Foundation [\$17,466—1974]		4,534
<b>Nutrition training and research</b>		
Foundation-managed project: training and research awards* [\$115,000—1976]	(2,095)	14,378
Institute of Economic Research Foundation [\$85,000—1977]		52,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$40,000—1975]	2,095	8,152
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Bahia, Federal University of [\$430,000—1975]		86,000
Brazilian Association for Population Studies [\$35,000—1977]		12,000
Ceara, Federal University of [\$35,000—1976]		6,903
Civil Society for Family Welfare in Brazil [\$185,000—1977]		46,440
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$350,000—1976]		196,131
Juiz de Fora, Federal University of [\$150,000—1975]		20,000
Paulista School of Medicine [\$60,000—1976]		18,000
Pernambuco Superior Teaching Foundation [\$60,000—1976]		30,000
Rio de Janeiro, State University of [\$71,000—1976]		11,000
Souza Marques Technical-Educational Foundation [\$35,000—1977]		30,644
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics	103,000	90,000
Brasilia, University of [\$108,000—1977]		67,687
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences	75,000	
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$750,000—1975]		87,500
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$268,000—1976]	5,270	102,321
Campinas, State University of	201,773	26,823
Foundation for Environmental Research [\$90,000—1977]		54,525
Foundation-managed projects: research awards* [\$395,000—1977]	(49,673)	175,473
Foundation-managed project: studies of Brazil's role in international affairs [\$63,000—1977]		5,169
Getulio Vargas Foundation	15,000	
Minas Gerais, Federal University of [\$100,000—1977]	65,000	129,000
Para, Federal University of [\$55,000—1977]	35,000	55,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of	70,000	59,963
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$76,000—1977]		38,342
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	16,000	10,823
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$22,000—1976]		15,326
São Paulo, University of [\$47,000—1977]		43,020
CARIBBEAN		
<b>Agriculture and rural development</b>		
Association for Development (Dominican Republic) [\$55,000—1975]		10,000
National Planning Agency (Jamaica) [\$5,400—1977]		5,400
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$162,000—1976]		60,000
Women's Bureau (Jamaica) [\$39,050—1977]		12,000
<b>Nutrition training and research</b>		
Ministry of Health of Barbados [\$84,500—1977]	5,000	47,000
Pan American Health Organization	105,000	45,000

\* List available on request.

Campinas in São Paulo was granted \$171,000. Social science research at the university focuses on urban social movements, working-class organizations and labor disputes, the changing structure of rural labor in the transition to modern agribusiness, and the role of women in the labor force.

Two related efforts also received support. Grants were made to the new Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences, which aims to provide a national forum for debate on social and economic problems, and to the Association of Brazilian Centers for Teaching and Research in Economics, which sponsors seminars and workshops on rural development, industrialization, migration, and colonization. The association also administers a competitive national examination for placement of students in ten graduate centers.

**Agricultural and Rural Development.** Two international agricultural research centers in Latin America received supplementary grants. The International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia stresses research to improve the production of forage for livestock on the vast infertile soils of the lowland tropics, thereby providing nutritious year-round grazing for beef cattle. CIAT is also working to raise the yield and increase the disease resistance of field beans, a high protein crop, and of cassava, a starchy root crop that is a basic energy source for millions of poor people throughout the world. CIAT experiments have shown that under good management, production of beans and cassava grown together can surpass yields of the crops grown separately by as much as 85 per cent. Foundation support for CIAT over the last nine years totals some \$5.5 million.

The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico has received some \$7.2 million in Foundation support over ten years. Its research concentrates on developing high-yielding varieties of corn, wheat, and barley. CIMMYT collaborates with other Foundation-assisted agricultural research centers throughout the world and manages special crop research programs in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Central America.

In less than a decade Brazil has changed from a virtually stagnant agrarian state into the world's third largest agricultural exporter. However, the shift to export crops such as coffee, soybeans, sugar, and cotton has created domestic shortages in the food staples of the poor, especially beans, corn, and wheat. To further understanding of the pressures on the rural poor that have accompanied Brazil's rapid agricultural

development, the Foundation this year supported programs of research, information sharing, and scholarly interchange through grants to the Federal University of Minas Gerais, the Federal University of Para, and the Getulio Vargas Foundation.

Similar programs related to rural development in the Andean region were supported. For example, a grant to the Latin American Social Science Council helped establish a new journal of rural studies, based in Colombia, to disseminate the results of scholarly research. The council also received funds to continue an experimental graduate course in rural sociology that includes students from some of the poorest agricultural areas of Latin America. The two-year course was previously given in Paraguay and Ecuador, and the latest cycle is at the University of Costa Rica.

Terminal support went to the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. In addition to analyzing the socio-economic dimensions of malnutrition in the Caribbean, the institute trains graduate students, mid-career professionals, and government officials in food economics and nutrition planning, and advises governments on food and nutrition policies.

**Education and Research.** Since 1970 the Foundation has helped strengthen the ability of Latin American institutions to apply modern social science theories and methods to problems of education. Today a dozen educational research centers are operating in the region. Their staffs have produced a substantial body of research, and professional journals and conferences disseminate the results. One such group in Chile, which found its work increasingly affected after the military take-over, left the Catholic University in 1977 and regrouped under the umbrella of the Academy of Christian Humanism. With the assistance of several donor agencies, including the Foundation this year, the researchers have organized an ambitious new program of study in such areas as the economics of education, adult education, and the learning problems of the poor.

The limitations of formal schooling in developing countries have led to a variety of experiments in nonformal education, both as an alternative and as a complement to standard schools. In Colombia, where the commitment to alternative approaches is especially strong, the Foundation has since 1975 supported the Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education. This year a supplement was provided to help complete two research projects. The first is an experimental program for pre-school children in a low-income Bogota barrio. The second project is analyzing

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Aspira of America [\$206,975—1977]	(117,089)	34,336
Association for Development (Dominican Republic) [\$55,000—1977]	55,000	87,500
Foundation-managed project: research on migration New York, City University of	123,000	26,154
Organisation of Commonwealth Caribbean Bar Association	2,000	2,000
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$122,000—1976]	11,000	38,850
CENTRAL AMERICA		
<b>Education and research</b>		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$45,000—1976]		10,000
Valley, University of the (Guatemala) [\$80,000—1976]		12,500
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$135,000—1977]		105,000
Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises (Nicaragua)		52,000
Central American Institute of Public Administration (Costa Rica) [\$214,000—1975]	5,000	5,000
Costa Rica, University of	21,000	
Foundation-managed project: training and research in anthropology [\$90,000—1977]	(21,000)	10,796
Pan American Health Organization [\$204,000—1976]		56,000
CHILE		
<b>Educational research</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	118,000	70,000
Center of Educational Research and Development [\$200,000—1977]		50,000
State Technical University [\$182,000—1973]	(26,780)	(26,780)
<b>Environmental management, research, and training</b>		
Chile, University of [\$129,000—1972]		6,139
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism	41,250	41,187
Center for Studies of the State and Society [\$50,000—1977]		50,000
Chile, Government of [\$170,600—1972]	(59,752)	(22,152)
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$85,000—1976]	(2,379)	33,821
Chile, University of [\$287,000—1973]		4,400
Interamerican Center for Research in Psychology and Related Sciences	18,000	18,000
Latin American Social Science Council	25,000	25,000
COLOMBIA		
<b>Agriculture and rural development</b>		
Center for Research and Social Action Foundation [\$10,000—1975]		4,320
Colombia, Government of [\$75,000—1977]		17,000
Colombian Agricultural Institute [\$385,000—1973]	(68,748)	135,355
Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development [\$8,060—1977]		3,978
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	134,364	103,157
Office of Interdisciplinary Studies [\$9,700—1977]	1,356	4,077
<b>Educational research</b>		
Colombian Institute of Family Welfare [\$136,020—1976, 1977]		90,170
Eugenio Mendoza Foundation	7,500	7,500
Foundation for Higher Education [\$95,000—1976]		38,375
Foundation for Permanent Education in Colombia (for the Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education)	82,318	62,818
Foundation-managed project: fellowships,* research, and consultants [\$55,000—1975]		1,115
Human Ecology Research Foundation [\$150,000—1977]		149,989

\* List available on request.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University [\$179,800—1976]		57,302
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Colombian Association for the Study of Population [\$110,000—1976]		65,000
Regional Population Center [\$400,000—1975]		57,500
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Andes, University of the [\$150,000-1977]		112,500
Colombian Institute of Social Development	1,049	1,049
Economic Research Development Corporation [\$150,000—1973]	(17,000)	21,250
Foundation for Higher Education	3,186	3,174
Foundation for Higher Education and Development [\$250,000—1975]	5,500	44,320
Foundation-managed project: research on mass communications [\$45,000—1975]	(1,184)	876
ECUADOR		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Center for Research and Socio-Economic Studies [\$75,000—1976]	15,000	25,999
<b>Social science training and research</b>		
Ecuador, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$110,000—1977]		50,000
MEXICO		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Foundation-managed project: research [\$250,000—1977]	(6,301)	53,386
National School of Agriculture [\$185,000—1976]		35,000
<b>Educational research</b>		
Iberoamericana University	4,100	4,100
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$50,000—1977]	(7,160)	2,211
Juarez, University of	7,160	7,160
Mexican Population Association [\$250,000—1974]		35,000
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Center for Advanced Research of the National Institute of Anthropology and History	6,000	
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (CIDE)	104,786	7,286
Committee on Rural Underdevelopment	1,760	880
Cultural and Educational Movement	4,541	4,541
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and research	236,199	47,521
Mexico, College of	12,801	12,547
National Behavioral Sciences and Opinion Research Institute	150,000	60,000
National Polytechnic Institute	4,840	
PERU		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Foundation for National Development [\$66,000—1976]	5,280	48,750
Foundation-managed project: research and training	87,960	45,312
<b>Education and research</b>		
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University [\$80,000—1975]		15,000
Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships* [\$120,000—1975]		18,569
National University of Engineering [\$50,000—1975]		10,750
Peru, Government of (National Institute for Educational Research and Development) [\$108,000—1974]		33,153
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$50,000—1975]		27,081
San Marcos, National University of [\$95,000—1975]	(28,550)	(2,242)
<b>Population studies and reproductive sciences</b>		
Center for Family Promotion and Education	1,357	1,357
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population	8,400	2,012
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Agrarian Tribunal	70,000	40,500
Center for Higher Studies of Social Property [\$60,000—1977]		22,500
Foundation-managed projects: research [\$200,000—1977]	(38,044)	147,883

\* List available on request.

the work of some 700 paid and volunteer workers in nonformal education programs in Colombia.

As the Latin American scholarly community has matured, the need has increased for mid-career study to enable outstanding professors to keep abreast of their disciplines or to branch out into new fields. Since 1968 the Foundation has provided some \$11.3 million for graduate research fellowships and advanced degree programs for this purpose. An additional \$485,000 was approved this year. Funding was also renewed for individual research in specific fields, such as population, educational research, and rural development.

**Population.** A three-year, \$150,000 supplement was approved for a regional program of population policy research conducted by a consortium sponsored by the Latin American Social Science Council. Studies focus on population dynamics as they affect various facets of development and on the political and ideological processes at play in formation of population policies in Latin America. Major funding for the program comes from such other donors as the International Development Research Centre of Canada, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Population Council.

Continued large-scale migration from Mexico and other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean has made the United States the fourth largest Spanish-speaking nation in the Western Hemisphere. Because the social and economic effects of this migration on the United States and on the countries of origin are little understood, the Foundation two years ago allocated funds for a competition to stimulate research and to improve communications among scholars and public officials. As a result policy makers are receiving more accurate information on the causes and effects of the migration, enabling them to formulate more realistic measures to cope with it. Support was renewed this year for an overview of problems caused by the migration and for seminars of scholars, policy makers, and leaders of the migrant communities.

## MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

**Agricultural and Rural Development.** In a new outreach program supported by the Foundation, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) this year joined with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) to launch a research and demonstration program in Jordan. The aim is to improve production of winter cereals. Scientists believe that yields can be raised through improvements in seed varieties and agricultural practices.

ICARDA, the newest of the international agricultural research centers, has also established an experimental station in Syria, where it is conducting research on barley, wheat, broad beans and other legumes, sorghum, and millet. ICARDA's principal mission is to help improve the productivity of farming systems in developing countries that have an arid or semi-arid climate.

Programs to improve production of wheat and barley in the rain-fed agricultural areas of Tunisia and Algeria have been assisted by the Foundation since 1968 through grants to CIMMYT. Tunisia is making considerable progress toward its goal of self-sufficiency in cereals production, but Algeria still has a long way to go in achieving that objective. The Foundation is continuing to support CIMMYT's work with local scientists in North Africa, with emphasis on the Algerian program. The center also received supplementary funds for a maize and wheat program in Egypt.

Support was renewed for the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), which carries out collaborative programs with several African nations from its research and training headquarters at Ibadan, Nigeria. IITA is developing improved farming systems that will substitute for traditional "slash and burn" methods. The principal crops involved are cassava, cow peas, maize, and rice.

To back up the efforts of biophysical scientists to increase food supplies, developing countries need accurate economic information as a basis for critical decisions on changes in cropping systems, pricing, transportation, marketing, and agricultural mechanization. To help provide such information in Africa, the Foundation continued assistance for research and training in the rural social sciences, especially economic analysis and planning. Grants for this purpose went to the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, the National University of Benin, the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, the University of Khartoum in the Sudan, and the governments of Mali and Kenya.

Some 75 per cent of Tanzania's population is now settled in new communal, or *ujamaa*, villages, formed by the government to give rural families easier access to economic and social services. But there has been little systematic research on the effectiveness of the *ujamaa* system in advancing the nation's development. With Foundation support the University of Dar es Salaam is now assessing the movement in a three-year study. The investigation seeks to measure participation in communal activities, the availability of services, and the development of leadership in twenty-four villages in the Morogoro region.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Andean Studies	19,000	13,609
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$440,000—1975]	4,650	64,650
National Institute of Public Administration [\$110,000—1975]		(25,922)
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$427,000—1976]	66,412	113,212
OTHER COUNTRIES		
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Bolivian Catholic University [\$15,000—1977]		7,500
Center for Economic Research (Uruguay) [\$40,000—1977]		36,000
Center of Information and Studies of Uruguay [\$40,000—1977]	7,000	27,000
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [\$125,000—1976]		21,500
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES		
Foundation-managed projects: fellowships,* research, and training	485,000	442,125
Latin American Studies Association [\$80,000—1975]		10,000
Oxford University [\$99,000—1975]		64,705
Pittsburgh, University of [\$10,000—1977]		5,000
Social Science Research Council [\$494,000—1976]	(138,706)	168,775
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars [\$115,000—1976]		35,000
<b>Total, Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>\$3,481,669</b>	<b>\$6,917,012</b>
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA		
Field office operations	570,416	501,467
<b>Research and information on Africa and the Middle East</b>		
Council of Southern Universities [\$85,648—1977]		72,049
Council on Foreign Relations	93,200	
International Research Fund	5,970	5,970
Social Science Research Council [\$274,476—1977]	(123,071)	134,000
<b>Research, training, and conferences on Africa</b>		
African-American Institute [\$85,000—1976]		44,000
African Association for Public Administration and Management [\$58,300—1977]	6,700	26,350
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	96,000	48,000
Amherst College [\$13,800—1977]	(85)	1,715
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research	6,525	
Harvard University [\$10,000—1977]	(27)	9,973
International Commission of Jurists	32,300	32,300
London, University of [\$76,900—1975]		33,900
Michigan, University of [\$200,000—1976]		40,011
Phelps-Stokes Fund [\$75,000—1977]		60,000
Social Science Research Council [\$163,990—1977]		60,500
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	100,000	80,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$67,854—1977]		36,354
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)	76,500	38,500
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa	60,000	
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	335,000	133,229
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training of agricultural scientists [\$325,000—1977]	(59,800)	205,642
Kenya, Government of [\$203,500—1975]	90,000	
Makerere University (Uganda)		34,081
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$25,000—1977]		7,000
National Christian Council of Kenya [\$40,000—1977]	2,000	20,000
<b>Assistance to refugees</b>		
Emergency Fund for Southern Africa	15,730	15,730
Friends World Committee for Consultation	11,500	11,500
International Rescue Committee	107,200	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$100,000—1977]		13,750

\*List available on request.



<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
Foundation-managed projects: consultation and training [\$75,000—1977]	<b>208,183</b>	275,755
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	<b>8,000</b>	
Small Industries Development Organisation (Tanzania)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Tanzania, Government of	<b>50,000</b>	14,000
United Nations Institute for Namibia [\$84,000—1977]		42,000
<b>Language research and education</b>		
Language Association of Eastern Africa	<b>43,000</b>	
<b>Legal research and development</b>		
Public Interest Law Centre (Kenya)	<b>96,100</b>	
<b>Population and maternal and child health</b>		
Foundation-managed project: research and postdoctoral fellowships*	<b>90,000</b>	(27)
Zambia, Government of	<b>35,000</b>	11,680
<b>Social science research and training</b>		
Egerton College (Kenya)	<b>15,000</b>	15,000
Foundation for Research into the Origin of Man [\$60,000—1977]		30,000
Foundation for Social Habilitation (Kenya)	<b>1,250</b>	1,250
Foundation-managed projects: consultants, research awards,* and seminars [\$90,000—1977]	<b>(46,497)</b>	93,939
Friends World Committee for Consultation	<b>3,639</b>	3,639
Kenya, Government of	<b>4,100</b>	4,100
Lesotho, National University of	<b>75,000</b>	37,500
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	<b>7,650</b>	1,320
Northwestern University [\$120,000—1977]		15,000
Southern Illinois University	<b>11,800</b>	11,800
<b>University development, educational planning, public education</b>		
Botswana, Government of	<b>80,000</b>	
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$105,000—1977]		40,000
International Extension College (Botswana) [\$250,400—1976]		75,000
Maru a Pula Foundation (Botswana)	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
Tanzania, Government of	<b>109,400</b>	29,501
SOUTH AFRICA		
<b>Research and publications</b>		
Michigan, University of	<b>13,537</b>	
Natal, University of [\$25,575—1976]		8,525
Northwestern University [\$30,000—1973]	<b>542</b>	16,942
Yale University [\$125,000—1977]		83,562
<b>Human rights</b>		
African Commercial Educational Industrial Trust Fund	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1977]		50,000
South African Institute of Race Relations	<b>11,500</b>	6,500
<b>Staff development of South Africa's black universities</b>		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$125,000—1977]	<b>(5,000)</b>	100,680
WEST AFRICA		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria) [\$130,000—1977]		483
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa	<b>9,800</b>	9,800
Benin, National University of (Benin)	<b>185,000</b>	40,347
Higher National School of Agronomy (Ivory Coast) [\$90,000—1976]		864
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$140,000—1976]		1,556
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$100,000—1975]		25,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$500,000—1976]	<b>500,000</b>	580,000
Kansas State University [\$50,000—1977]		26,970
<b>Arts and culture</b>		
Foundation-managed project: <i>Okike, An African Journal of New Writing</i> [\$75,000—1977]		32,016
<b>Economic and social science research and training</b>		
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$30,000—1977]		21,740

\*List available on request

**Economic and Social Policy.** In Kenya, the law and the courts are generally respected, but, as in many countries, some segments of the population have inadequate access to and representation in the legal and judicial systems. To help remedy these deficiencies, the Foundation this year supported the establishment of Kenya's first public interest law firm, by the Law Society of Kenya and the National Christian Council of Kenya. Like other public interest law firms assisted by the Foundation both in the United States and in the developing world, Kenya's will concentrate on cases that involve issues of broad public importance and are likely to establish valuable precedents. The firm will focus on three areas—consumer complaints, environmental protection, and human rights.

Egypt has continued to move ahead with its "open door" policy of economic liberalization, whereby the country has been reopened to foreign investment and the domestic private sector has been allowed greater freedom of operation. Since 1974 the Foundation has provided funds, renewed this year, to help the government develop management and investor information services, and plan for, analyze, and revise its laws on foreign investments. Support was also renewed for training and technical assistance in economic planning in Kenya and Tanzania.

Supplemental assistance went to two centers specializing in research on the changing role of women in the Middle East and Africa: the Institute of Women's Studies in the Arab World at Beirut University College and the African Training and Research Center for Women of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The Beirut institute, which has compiled the only research library on women in the Middle East, publishes a regular newsletter and conducts research on subjects ranging from childrearing practices in Arab families to women in the labor force. The U.N. center is expanding its research on the legal status of women in various countries and on ways to improve the skills of women, especially in rural areas, so that they can participate more effectively in development programs.

To train women who want to establish themselves as entrepreneurs, the Tanzanian government in 1973 established the Small Industries Development Organization. This year the Foundation granted funds to enable women from all parts of Tanzania to take part in a six-month training course in textile tie-dyeing and embroidery.

A \$300,000 grant was made to the Israel Foundations Trustees to continue a research competition in the social sciences that began in 1972. Awards have

funded studies of such subjects as the problems of the aging, the adjustments faced by Soviet immigrants, and suicidal behavior in young children.

**Education and Research.** Many African countries have found nonformal educational programs—adult correspondence courses, radio classes, and vocational training, for example—not only more cost efficient but also better suited to the needs of their predominantly rural populations. The International Extension College in Botswana, which the Foundation has supported since it was founded in 1973, has a wide variety of nonformal programs. It also played a leading role in testing public reaction to the government's Tribal Grazing Land Programme by bringing people into a nationwide discussion of land policy through some 3,500 radio learning groups. To build on these successes and branch out to mass education in public health, animal nutrition, and the organization of cooperatives, the college needs more trained staff. The Foundation therefore granted funds this year for master's degree training overseas in continuing education and media production.

Access to formal schooling is similarly limited in French-speaking West Africa. To help the leaders of several countries develop the capacity to assess alternative learning systems and monitor school performance, the Foundation renewed support for training in educational research. Study programs include course work at Laval University in Canada and at Stanford University and supervised field research in the students' home countries. Support for educational research in Israel is described on page 45.

Birzeit University, a private institution serving the Palestinians living on the Israeli-administered West Bank of the Jordan, is in the midst of a large-scale expansion. Supplementing previous Foundation support, a grant of \$100,000 was made to enable faculty to take advanced studies abroad and to enlarge the university's library holdings.

Recent discoveries of fossil remains in East Africa suggest that the human race is much older than previously calculated and that it probably originated in Africa. This year the Foundation made a loan of \$320,000 to the National Museums of Kenya toward construction costs of laboratory facilities at the Louis Leakey Memorial Institute for African Prehistory, an international center for research on human origins that has played a leading role in the fossil discoveries. Earlier the Foundation supported training of students from East Africa to take part in the institute's work.

A variety of language programs were assisted. Grants went to the University of Jordan for studies of

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Foundation-managed project: training in rural social sciences in Mali	<b>155,000</b>	
Ghana, University of [\$62,000—1975]		41,100
Nigeria, Government of [\$100,000—1975]		20,074
<b>Educational research and training</b>		
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria) [\$134,000—1971]	<b>(16,018)</b>	
Foundation-managed projects [\$360,000—1977]	<b>58,440</b>	154,840
Ghana Education Service	<b>4,000</b>	4,000
Ghana, University of [\$14,800—1973, 1974]	<b>(10,600)</b>	11
Ilorin, University of (Nigeria)	<b>4,560</b>	
Laval University (Quebec, Canada)	<b>208,000</b>	183,600
Stanford University	<b>130,000</b>	39,000
Zaire, National University of	<b>7,507</b>	7,507
<b>Population and maternal and child health</b>		
Benin, National University of (Benin) [\$97,600—1977]		120,923
Benin, University of (Togo)	<b>4,050</b>	4,050
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	<b>124,000</b>	44,000
Johns Hopkins University	<b>150,000</b>	37,500
Lagos, University of (Nigeria)	<b>300,000</b>	86,365
<b>Regional fellowships in development planning and management, agriculture, and education*</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$285,000—1976, 1977]		96,492
<b>Training and consultants in public administration, management, economic planning, education, agriculture, population, and maternal and child health</b>		
Foundation-managed projects	<b>519,720</b>	373,377
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>		
<b>Agricultural and rural development</b>		
American University of Beirut [\$32,160—1975]	<b>(22,766)</b>	9,394
Egypt, Government of [\$75,000—1977]		50,515
Foundation-managed projects: research and consultants	<b>137,315</b>	113,521
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [\$50,000—1977]		12,500
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Lebanon)	<b>442,000</b>	225,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	<b>520,600</b>	182,327
Jordan, University of	<b>16,021</b>	16,021
Lebanon, Republic of [\$15,000—1973]	<b>(1,515)</b>	825
National Institute of Agronomy (Tunisia)	<b>15,000</b>	27,692
<b>Development planning and management</b>		
American University in Cairo [\$125,000—1977]		41,667
Egypt, Government of [\$80,000—1974]	<b>11,500</b>	36,094
Harvard University	<b>28,250</b>	27,707
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$135,000—1977]	<b>5,000</b>	62,258
<b>Education and research</b>		
Aleppo, University of (Syria) [\$600,000—1964]		6,676
Beirut University College	<b>80,000</b>	23,250
Birzeit University (Jordan)	<b>100,000</b>	37,500
Cairo American College	<b>2,800</b>	2,800
Cairo, University of [\$110,000—1972]		12,835
Egypt, Government of [\$1,314—1977]		1,314
Jordan, University of [\$65,000—1976]		25,000
<b>Language training and research</b>		
Alexandria University [\$20,000—1976]		5,738
American University in Cairo	<b>1,368</b>	1,368
Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages (Tunisia)	<b>34,000</b>	34,000
British Council	<b>2,500</b>	2,500
Center for Educational Research and Development (Lebanon) [\$120,000—1974]	<b>(118,424)</b>	
Egypt, Government of [\$210,000—1971]	<b>9,009</b>	17,137
Jordan, University of	<b>22,500</b>	14,352
Khartoum, University of [\$31,000—1975]	<b>20,000</b>	21,250
<b>Population research and training</b>		
Egypt, Government of [\$102,000—1977]	<b>(10,319)</b>	14,948
Population Council	<b>112,000</b>	73,037
<b>Science and mathematics education</b>		
American University of Beirut [\$314,000—1972, 1975]		121,380
Sudan, Government of [\$44,000—1975]	<b>(21,778)</b>	(11,778)
Wisconsin, University of [\$57,000—1966]	<b>(126)</b>	4,488
<b>Social science research</b>		
American University of Beirut [\$95,500—1974]		36,149

\*List available on request

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
Egypt, Government of	34,730	7,615
Israel Foundations Trustees	300,000	160,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	70,000	
Yemen, Government of [\$92,000—1974]		23,514
<b>Training, research, and conferences on the Middle East</b>		
American University in Cairo [\$16,800—1977]		3,750
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$188,750—1977]		5,500
Chicago, University of [\$360,000—1974]		10,000
Egypt, Government of	2,000	2,000
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and training in agricultural economics, education, the environment, language, economic planning, population, management, social science [\$280,000—1975]	349,857	518,649
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$15,000—1977]		8,000
Middle East Studies Association of North America	42,000	
Princeton University [\$122,500—1975]		50,891
Social Science Research Council [\$158,725—1977]		56,500
<b>TURKEY</b>		
<b>Management development</b>		
Economic Development Foundation [\$57,000—1975]		10,000
Foundation for Management Education [\$150,000—1975]		37,500
<b>Social science research</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$56,500—1973]	(13,106)	(50)
	<b>6,787,137</b>	<b>6,773,636</b>
<b>POPULATION</b>		
<b>Population Council</b>		
Research and technical assistance	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING</b>		
Academy of Medicine (Singapore)	26,075	8,152
Albany Medical College [\$693,793—1972, 1976]	(107,596)	40,333
Baylor College of Medicine [\$499,013—1974]		222,203
Birmingham, University of [\$232,375—1974]		63,545
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$90,000—1977]		62,031
California, University of (San Francisco)	21,500	
Cambridge, University of	223,084	45,000
Case Western Reserve University	78,000	
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan) [\$67,000—1976]		18,260
Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer (Israel) [\$305,000—1972]		24,688
Chicago, University of [\$510,195—1974]		31,803
Chile, University of [\$100,500—1977]	(44,200)	38,675
Clinical Research Institute of Montreal	31,000	
Cornell University [\$511,000—1973]	41,300	139,506
Dublin, University of	95,000	
Edinburgh, University of [\$651,000—1972, 1976]	5,000	38,666
Emory University [\$400,000—1972]	109,944	115,827
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$250,000—1977]	(11,500)	78,232
Foundation-managed project: Mexican Institute of Social Security [\$85,000—1976]		41,658
Georgia, University of [\$198,000—1976]		33,000
Goteborg, University of (Sweden) [\$40,000—1976]		3,375
Gunma University (Japan) [\$200,000—1974]		16,800
Guy's Hospital Medical School (London)	94,677	94,677
Harvard University	93,000	51,337
Helsinki, University of [\$561,000—1976]		154,350
Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine [\$750,000—1975]		181,807
Illinois, University of	99,000	12,142
Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine (Buenos Aires)	120,171	26,120
Institute of International Education [\$125,000—1972]	(31,174)	
Johns Hopkins University [\$14,000—1977]		14,000
Kansas, University of [\$75,000—1976]		28,341
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$450,000—1975]		100,000
Kyoto University [\$128,000—1974]		40,000
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$373,605—1974, 1977]		156,135
Lund, University of (Sweden) [\$123,000—1976]		119,823
Mahidol University (Thailand)	78,430	

English usage by Arab students, to the University of Khartoum to complete a sociolinguistic survey of the Sudan, to the Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages in Tunisia for a summer institute for language teachers in the Middle East, and to the Language Association of Eastern Africa for publications and conferences.

**Population.** In the past few years there has been increasing awareness throughout the Middle East that population issues are intertwined with economic and social development policies on employment, housing, education, nutrition, women's roles, and social security. To increase the quality and quantity of population policy research in the Middle East, North Africa, and Turkey, the Foundation this year joined with the Population Council to inaugurate a regional research competition. The program, which complements the worldwide competition jointly funded by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations since 1971, will provide detailed written reviews of proposals to help applicants refine their research ideas.

The Syrian Government is concerned with providing its growing population with adequate housing, education, health, and social services. Shifts in the size and distribution of the population will directly affect the outcome of its next Five-Year Plan, scheduled to begin in 1981. The Foundation granted \$82,000 to enable the Population Council to collaborate with Syrian government agencies on eight research projects on the relations between population dynamics and economic planning and social development.

The Foundation allocated funds for postdoctoral awards in population studies for university social scientists and government officers from Eastern and Southern Africa, where there is also growing interest in population issues but a shortage of scholars with formal training or research experience in the field.

Related activities received supplementary support in West Africa, where fertility and child mortality rates are among the highest in the world. Three grants were made to strengthen the planning, delivery, and evaluation of family health care. The recipients were the Institute of Child Health (ICH) of the University of Lagos, which is playing a central role in the design and implementation of a new basic health system in Nigeria; Johns Hopkins University, for advisory services to ICH and other institutions involved in maternal and child health in the region; and a Foundation-managed program of training and professional interchange for West African officials and scholars engaged in the planning or management of health services.

*Famille et Développement*, an illustrated quarterly published in Senegal, specializes in coverage of family life and health education and is read by some 200,000 people in seventeen countries. To help the magazine strengthen its circulation and management and develop educational materials for use in African schools, the Foundation granted \$124,000 to the International Development Research Centre.

## POPULATION

In addition to continuing its long-standing support for research and training in the reproductive sciences and contraceptive development, the Foundation is assisting new efforts to adapt and modify contraceptive products so that they will be safer and more acceptable in a variety of cultural settings. Support was also given this year to programs in population communications and education, to studies of the relations between population change and economic and social development, and to efforts to improve the management of programs that combine family planning with other social services.

The twenty-fifth year of Foundation support for the Population Council was marked by grants totaling \$1.7 million. They will assist work on policy-oriented research in population and development; bio-medical research focusing on a "contraceptive leads" program; and international programs operating out of Cairo, Bangkok, and Bogotá as well as New York.

Foundation assistance to population-related activities in the less developed countries is discussed on pages 37, 43, and 47.

**Contraceptive Adaptation.** In the past decade there have been considerable improvements in fertility control methods and in the organization and delivery of family-planning services throughout the world. Yet available contraceptive products are virtually the same everywhere, regardless of the culture in which they are distributed or the characteristics of the people who use them. To introduce more diversity into contraceptive products and informational materials to suit the needs and preferences of various peoples, the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) was established in 1976 with Foundation support. Supplementary grants totaling \$462,500 were made this year.

PIACT is run by a coordinating committee of physicians and health officials from eight developing countries where its programs are in progress; a technical advisory unit is located in Seattle. Among PIACT's current projects are a test of the acceptability of an edible "paper pill" in Mexico and, in Sri Lanka

and Egypt, a study of a polyurethane contraceptive sponge, a modern version of a birth-control method originated in Egypt over 2,000 years ago. PIACT is also developing and testing informational materials adapted to the educational levels of various providers of family-planning services—midwives, village leaders, and health personnel, for example—and to the special needs of illiterate women in rural Bangladesh, Egypt, and Mexico. PIACT publishes information on sources of supply and costs of various contraceptives, and helps countries devise quality control measures for locally produced contraceptive devices.

**Contraceptive Research.** The Population Council's contraceptive leads program is conducted by the International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR), which was organized in 1971 by a group of reproductive scientists. One of the principal contraceptives developed by the program is the Copper T intrauterine device, which is used by some four million women worldwide. Two of the most promising new leads, expected to be available for general use in 1981, are the subdermal contraceptive implant and the intra-vaginal ring. The implant, a small silicone capsule inserted under the skin of a woman's forearm, gradually releases a steroid (a hormone-like chemical) to prevent conception. The intravaginal ring contains contraceptive steroids that are absorbed directly by the vaginal lining.

**Reproductive Science.** Twenty-five grants totaling \$1.5 million for research and training in the reproductive sciences went to universities and research laboratories in six countries (Argentina, Canada, England, Ireland, Thailand, and the United States). The awards, the latest in an international research competition that began in 1975, are supporting research on such subjects as the male reproductive system and the factors operating during pregnancy that prevent rejection of the fetus by the mother.

Outside the United States funds for research in reproduction are relatively meager. This year, however, the medical research councils of several European countries issued a report urging increased attention to the reproductive sciences. They based their recommendations in part on a Foundation-commissioned review of the state of reproductive and contraceptive knowledge.\*

## Population Studies, Communications, and Program Management.

Population specialists have begun to

\* *Reproduction and Human Welfare: A Challenge to Research*, Cambridge, Mass. MIT Press, 1976.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Maryland, University of [\$180,000—1976]		60,000
Mayo Clinic [\$40,000—1977]		34,400
McGill University (Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning)	20,925	20,925
Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (London)	49,000	49,000
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research [\$77,261—1977]		37,974
Michigan, University of [\$120,000—1977]		116,406
Milan, University of [\$105,300—1976]		25,400
Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center	80,000	20,000
Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York City) [\$74,000—1977]		54,960
National Academy of Sciences	7,500	7,500
National Institute of Agronomic Research (France) [\$74,000—1977]		21,000
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France) [\$130,500—1977]		77,500
Northern Illinois University [\$119,000—1976]		45,617
Ohio State University [\$114,900—1975]		32,478
Oulu, University of (Finland) [\$226,000—1976]		77,000
Paris South, University of [\$64,000—1977]		48,000
PIACT (Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology)	646,500	260,955
Population Council [\$750,000—1977]	700,000	1,121,574
Princeton University	500,000	500,000
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center [\$1,320,000—1969]		162,022
Queensland, University of (Australia) [\$126,773—1976]		18,500
Rochester, University of	38,000	13,000
Rome, University of [\$30,000—1977]		7,500
School of Medicine (Lodz, Poland) [\$12,000—1977]		4,875
Strathclyde, University of (Scotland) [\$211,650—1974]		58,163
Tampere, University of (Finland) [\$170,000—1976]		56,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	151,000	42,500
Texas, University of (Dallas) [\$70,000—1976]		28,826
Tokyo, University of [\$420,000—1974]		24,000
Toronto, University of [\$40,000—1977]	56,000	57,632
Trondheim, University of (Norway) [\$46,000—1977]		23,000
Turku, University of (Finland) [\$69,000—1976]		23,416
Uppsala, University of (Sweden) [\$80,000—1976]		20,000
Washington University [\$120,000—1976]		34,332
Wayne State University [\$300,000—1974]		78,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$150,000—1975]		3,297
Yale University [\$133,000—1977]		23,753
Zoological Society of London	30,000	
POPULATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and conferences [\$225,000—1977]	265,615	293,898
<b>International program development</b>		
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration	17,808	
International Committee on the Management of Population Programs	25,000	25,000
World Education [\$9,755—1977]		8,098
POPULATION RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION		
Alan Guttmacher Institute [\$1,000,000—1977]	148,561	398,311
Battelle Memorial Institute [\$193,000—1977]	(184,000)	56,359
Brown University [\$273,800—1976]		30,000
Chicago, University of [\$109,300—1976]		12,690
Communication for Change	45,000	45,000
Dartmouth College [\$16,981—1973]	(7,626)	1,356
Duke University [\$200,000—1974]		20,000
Florida State University	12,000	8,000
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics [\$75,000—1976]	300,000	272,464
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$200,000—1974]		30,000
Mexico, College of [\$50,000—1976]		67,468
Michigan, University of [\$827,000—1973, 1975]		25,000
North Carolina, University of [\$500,000—1975]		768,129
North Carolina, University of [\$500,000—1975]		197,601
Pennsylvania, University of [\$200,000—1973]		38,071
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland [\$24,000—1977]		9,060
Planned Parenthood Federation of America [\$1,000,000—1974]	(148,560)	
Population Reference Bureau [\$60,000—1977]		32,000
Princeton University [\$271,000—1970]		32,372
	<b>4,674,434</b>	<b>8,660,868</b>

realize that if research is to be effective it must be communicated to policy makers in clear, nontechnical language. In the United States the Alan Guttmacher Institute has proved to be particularly adept at synthesizing and highlighting important information that might otherwise escape public attention. Its report on the alarming increase in adolescent pregnancies\* helped bring the problem to the attention of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which then included the subject in its budget. The institute is planning new reports on the condition of the American family and the effects on society of current low fertility in the United States. To support these activities over the next three years the Foundation granted \$1 million.

The Foundation also supports training and research in population communications in other parts of the world. This year such activities included a review of communications training needs in Asia; help in disseminating a major Filipino study on population, resources, and the environment; and, in cooperation with Carnegie Corporation and the Population Council, production of a pamphlet series on income-generating projects for women in the developing world.

To help ensure the long-term stability of one of the world's leading centers for research and training in demography, the Foundation gave a \$500,000 matching capital grant for the Office of Population Research at Princeton University. Among the center's research contributions have been the construction of mathematical-theoretical models of the structure of populations and continuing research on U.S. fertility.

Since 1971 the Foundation has sponsored jointly with the Rockefeller Foundation a competitive research program to encourage the systematic study of the relations between population trends and social and economic development. This year the Foundation allocated \$300,000 to continue the competition. In the latest round, thirty awards were made, nearly three-quarters of them to researchers from developing countries.

The integration of family-planning services with development programs requires sophisticated management skills. The International Committee on the Management of Population Programs, for which the Foundation renewed support this year, brings together directors of national family-planning programs and faculty of Third World management institutes in workshops and seminars.

\*11 Million Teenagers: What Can Be Done About the Epidemic of Adolescent Pregnancies in the United States?

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS

**Development Studies.** Demands of Third World countries for a more equitable distribution of the world's resources were the focus of several Foundation-supported projects. The Independent Commission on International Development Issues (the Brandt Commission, informally called after its chairman, Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor) received \$200,000. The commission is examining the record of economic growth in the Third World and changes that might be made in international trade, finance, economic and technical assistance, and other areas to reduce poverty. The Foundation's grant will assist establishment of an advisory panel on the external debt of less-developed countries and studies of food and agriculture policy, trade in capital goods, and economic cooperation among developing countries.

The Society for International Development received a grant for its North-South Roundtable, a group of 100 world leaders who meet annually to discuss issues likely to be under official negotiation between rich and poor countries. For a study of how U.S. scientific and technological resources might be more effectively shared to promote world development, a grant of \$250,000 went to the Council on Science and Technology for Development, composed of leading figures of American science.

A grant of \$175,000 concluded twenty-five years of Foundation support for the International Tax Program at Harvard University, which trains tax specialists from developing countries and conducts research on tax policies and administration. Support also went to four organizations in Washington, D.C., for activities relating to the problems of less-developed countries:

- the Overseas Development Council for research on the impact of the changing international system on the U.S. economy, alternative development strategies in the poorest countries, and global energy resources;
- the International Food Policy Research Institute for studies of the world food situation;
- the Center for Applied Linguistics for research and consultation on the development of language programs and policies;
- the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges for assistance to countries interested in adapting junior college models to their own settings.

**Human Rights and Intellectual Freedom.** The Foundation has made grants over the past two years to more than a dozen nongovernmental organizations active in the field of human rights. These groups have been

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>DEVELOPMENT STUDIES</b>		
<b>Development research, training, and information</b>		
American Economic Association	50,000	
American Society of International Law	25,000	25,000
Boston University [\$210,000—1976]		73,500
Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research	8,750	
Council on Science and Technology for Development	225,000	37,500
Florida, University of	8,000	8,000
Harvard University	175,000	43,750
Independent Commission on International Development Issues	200,000	
International Executive Service Corps [\$67,000—1977]		67,000
International Food Policy Research Institute	300,000	274,824
Michigan, University of [\$187,000—1974]		29,077
Overseas Development Council [\$68,250—1977]	150,000	195,250
Rockefeller University	50,000	50,000
United Nations University	83,000	83,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$60,000—1975]		3,933
<b>International educational development</b>		
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges	100,000	30,000
American Council on Education [\$156,306—1977]		78,146
Foundation-managed project: educational policy development studies [\$116,280—1977]	50,000	63,655
Institute of International Education [\$29,000—1977]	7,000	13,700
<b>Linguistic and foreign-language research and teaching</b>		
Center for Applied Linguistics	400,000	275,000
Illinois, University of	8,900	8,900
Linguistic Society of America [\$200,000—1975]		25,000
<b>Women's rights and opportunities</b>		
Chicago, University of	4,600	
Foundation-managed projects: development of women's programs [\$200,000—1977]	77,000	143,526
	<b>1,922,250</b>	<b>1,528,761</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies, American studies fellowships [\$1,000,000—1975]		188,236
Foundation-managed projects: small program actions, travel and study awards	67,274	
<b>Arms control and international security research, training, and seminars</b>		
Aberdeen, University of	220,500	12,000
American Friends Service Committee	27,000	27,000
Australian National University	600,000	89,000
Brookings Institution [\$225,000—1977]	210,000	266,300
California Institute of Technology	140,000	48,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$250,000—1975]		100,000
California, University of (San Diego) [\$58,000—1975]		14,129
Chicago, University of [\$184,800—1973]		30,000
Columbia University [\$82,000—1975, 1976]	12,265	43,800
Cornell University [\$400,000—1973]		111,111
Foundation-managed projects: consultants and research awards	825,000	(10,643)
Harvard University [\$1,815,000—1973]		567,728
Illinois, University of [\$91,000—1976]		83,000
Indiana, University of [\$125,000—1975]		23,336
International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) [\$650,000—1976]		130,000
International Research Fund	5,070	5,070
International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflict [\$25,000—1976]		12,500
London, University of [\$50,000—1976]		12,500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$686,500—1973, 1977]		473,200
Pittsburgh, University of [\$155,000—1975, 1976]		43,465
Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Ill.)	2,700	2,700
Rand Corporation/Duke University	100,000	50,000
Stanford University [\$500,000—1974]	15,000	96,596
Toronto, University of [\$48,000—1976]		15,752

<b>GRANTS AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>Approvals (Reductions)</b>	<b>Payments (Refunds)</b>
<b>Human rights and intellectual freedom</b>		
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists [\$155,000—1977]		82,296
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
American Council for Emigres in the Professions	<b>150,000</b>	100,000
American Society of International Law [\$176,000—1977]		65,000
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights	<b>165,000</b>	
Chekhov Publishing Corporation [\$45,000—1977]		22,500
Columbia University	<b>18,500</b>	18,500
Community of the Peace People	<b>47,500</b>	
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants [\$92,500—1976]	<b>70,150</b>	95,137
Freedom House	<b>30,000</b>	15,000
Fund for Free Expression	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Human Rights Internet	<b>28,700</b>	25,000
International Association for Cultural Freedom [\$313,500—1977]	<b>25,000</b>	97,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (Geneva) [\$185,000—1976]		85,000
International League for Human Rights	<b>170,000</b>	25,000
International Studies Association	<b>4,000</b>	3,367
Latin American Studies Association	<b>10,300</b>	10,300
Maryland, University of [\$43,000—1977]		34,000
Minnesota, University of	<b>100,000</b>	
Minority Rights Group (London)	<b>150,000</b>	37,500
Notre Dame, University of	<b>7,700</b>	7,700
P.E.N. American Center (New York)	<b>75,000</b>	30,000
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute	<b>25,000</b>	
Survival International: Primitive Peoples Fund (London)	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Wisconsin, University of	<b>5,800</b>	5,746
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (London) [\$120,000—1976]		57,800
<b>International economics: research and conferences</b>		
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (Paris)	<b>60,010</b>	35,000
Brookings Institution [\$150,000—1976]		5,953
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$30,000—1977]		30,000
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research	<b>37,000</b>	37,000
Foundation-managed projects: research awards,* and consultants	<b>200,446</b>	184,138
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$50,000—1975]		25,000
Illinois, University of [\$88,900—1975]		10,936
Institute for the Future [\$22,000—1977]		22,000
International Economic Association (Paris)	<b>120,000</b>	100,000
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$8,100—1977]		8,100
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$57,300—1977]		32,300
Michigan, University of	<b>18,000</b>	10,000
Montreal, University of	<b>20,000</b>	20,000
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$50,000—1977]	<b>62,000</b>	102,000
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) [\$75,000—1977]		50,000
Pennsylvania, University of	<b>25,000</b>	25,000
Pittsburgh, University of	<b>45,700</b>	
Princeton University [\$69,340—1975, 1977]	<b>(1,066)</b>	9,967
Singapore, University of	<b>23,300</b>	
Society for International Development	<b>90,000</b>	30,000
Tel Aviv University	<b>25,000</b>	
Trade Policy Research Centre (London) [\$248,500—1976]	<b>150,000</b>	160,950
Warwick, University of (England) [\$37,200—1975]		2,473
Western Ontario, University of	<b>60,600</b>	
Wisconsin, University of [\$20,196—1977]	<b>(9,446)</b>	15,656
<b>International relations and foreign policy: research and communications</b>		
American Law Institute	<b>225,000</b>	11,250
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace [\$75,000—1973]		25,000
Council on Foreign Relations [\$400,000—1974]	<b>24,000</b>	64,000
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* [\$210,000—1977]	<b>(70,000)</b>	
Institute of International Education	<b>22,000</b>	
International Institute of Communications (London) [\$500,000—1976]		81,472
Interreligious Peace Colloquium (Washington, D.C.) [\$75,000—1977]		17,500
National Endowment for the Humanities	<b>70,000</b>	70,000

\*List available on request.

responsible for stimulating much of the current international concern over acts of political repression, torture, and other abuses. In 1978 grants went to four such organizations. In addition, support was provided to groups that assist scholars and intellectuals forced to flee their countries.

The Anti-Slavery Society of London, one of the oldest human rights organizations, received funds for case studies of child labor, debt bondage, and abuses against indigenous peoples. The society has made representations to official bodies regarding violations suffered by tribal groups in the Amazon basin, children employed in Moroccan factories, and landless laborers in Andean countries. A related grant went to the Minority Rights Group, also in London, which publishes journalistic reports on discrimination against minorities—for example, religious groups in the Soviet Union and aborigines in Australia.

For activities on behalf of individuals and groups who suffer torture, imprisonment without trial, denial of the right to leave a country, and similar violations, a \$145,000 grant was made to the International League for Human Rights. The league has recently acted to obtain release of political prisoners in Paraguay; to expose torture, execution, and forced exile in Guinea; and to improve conditions in Israeli jails on the West Bank. The P.E.N. American Center received support for its Freedom to Write program, which mobilizes the American literary community on behalf of persecuted writers in various countries.

A supplementary grant went to the University of Minnesota for a program in which young lawyers and graduate students spend up to a year in human rights agencies. Twenty-eight interns have served in seventeen agencies, engaging in such activities as writing reports on human rights conditions in various countries and serving on investigative commissions.

For a study of differing concepts of human rights held by China, Taiwan, North and South Korea, and Vietnam and their relation to U.S. foreign policy, Harvard University received \$375,000 (see list, page 39).

The International Rescue Committee received funds to aid the growing number of displaced persons, principally Ugandans and Ethiopians, seeking haven in Kenya (see list, page 44). Continued support went to the American Council for Emigres in the Professions, which counsels and helps find employment for refugee scholars and intellectuals from the Soviet Union.

The International Association for Cultural Freedom, in Paris, which has been assisted by the Foundation for more than twenty years, received a final grant to close down. Several activities sponsored by the

association to encourage contact between scholars and intellectuals in the East and West will continue under other auspices. Grants were also made to Freedom House for *Survey*, a quarterly review of East European and Soviet affairs, and to the Foundation for European Intellectual Mutual Aid, a Swiss organization, for travel, distribution of books, and other activities to increase contact between East and West European scholars and intellectuals.

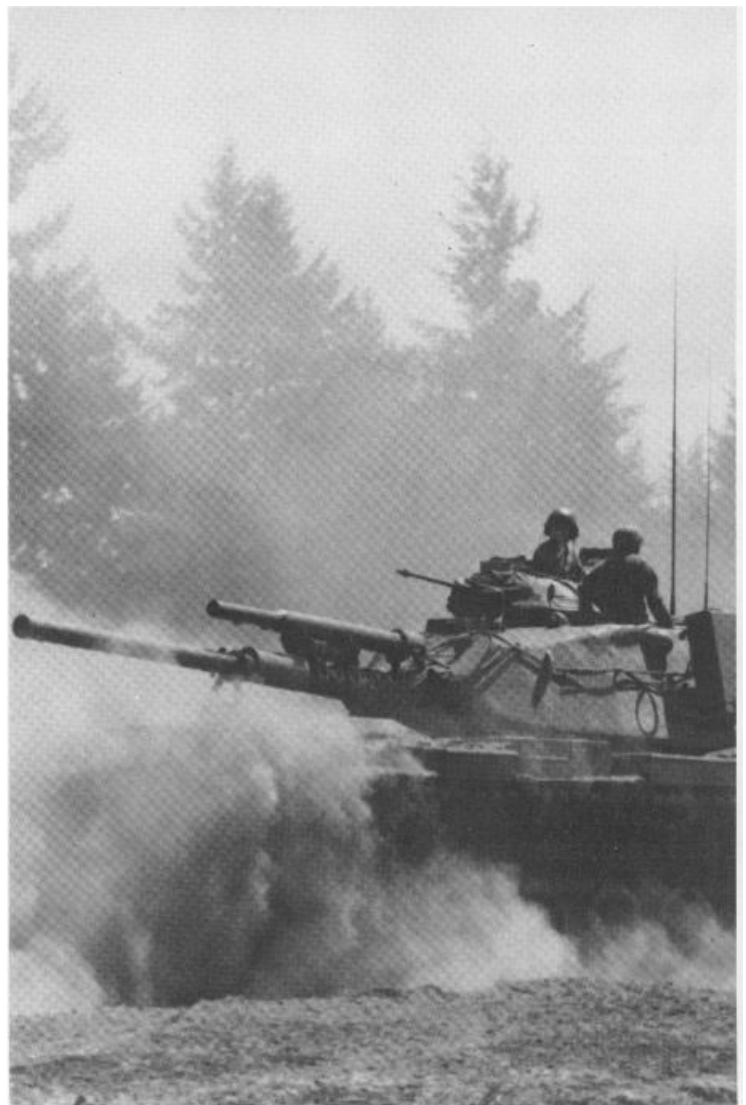
**International Security and Arms Control.** Scholarly research and training on such issues as the strategic balance, nuclear proliferation, conventional arms sales, and domestic influences on arms procurement have been supported by the Foundation for many years. The objectives are to encourage informed consideration of alternative defense and arms control policies and to develop a new generation of skilled analysts familiar with international security concepts.

To strengthen the corps of scholars committed to work in this field, the Foundation this year asked universities around the world to submit proposals for research and training programs. Nine institutions were selected, and grants were made to two, with the remaining seven to follow in 1979. The Australian National University received \$600,000 to train students from Pacific and Indian Ocean countries and to conduct research on security problems of the region. Scholars at the University of Aberdeen will examine the range of defense options open to the British and West European governments in the 1980s.

Continued support went to the California Institute of Technology for seminars on arms control and foreign policy for scholars, students, and defense industry representatives in the Los Angeles area, and to the Brookings Institution for its Defense Analysis Project, which examines the impact of defense policies on the U.S. budget, weapons procurement, and other issues. A separate grant to Brookings is supporting a study of the military and arms control implications of the cruise missile, an important new weapon soon to be added to the U.S. defense arsenal.

A new fellowship program was established to train specialists who combine expertise in Soviet and East European affairs with knowledge of international security and arms control.

**International Economic Research.** In the fifth round of an international competition aimed at stimulating research on changes in the international economy in recent years, eight grants were awarded, bringing the total to thirty-nine. The projects so far have concentrated on three subjects: international transmission of economic disturbances; organization of the



*The range of defense options available to British and West European governments in the 1980s is being analyzed by scholars at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland. Aberdeen was one of nine universities and research centers selected by the Foundation to receive grants in order to strengthen research and training in international security and arms control.*

Trilateral Commission (New York) [\$120,000—1977]		34,300
United Nations Association of the United States of America	<b>50,000</b>	50,000

**International studies programs, research, and conferences**

Foundation-managed project: review of international studies [\$95,000—1974]		10,746
Harvard University [\$12,650,000—1965, 1973]		1,309,721
International Council for Education Development	<b>10,000</b>	
New York University	<b>8,500</b>	8,500
Social Science Research Council	<b>2,963,305</b>	1,050,036
Stanford University [\$630,000—1972]		187,500
Yale University [\$300,000—1974]		179,366
Zagreb, University of (Yugoslavia) [\$30,000—1976]		7,643

**Race relations and ethnic studies**

McGill University [\$80,000—1977]		27,650
Runnymede Trust	<b>45,000</b>	20,000
Smithsonian Institution	<b>50,300</b>	34,800
	<b>7,672,108</b>	<b>7,397,583</b>

**EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS**

**Canadian affairs**

Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia) [\$225,000—1972]		14,747
National Planning Association [\$75,000—1975]		18,750



GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>East European and Soviet studies</b>		
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies [\$5,000—1977]	30,000	35,000
American Council of Learned Societies	300,000	183,016
Columbia University [\$341,800—1973, 1976]		275,000
Florida State University [\$20,000—1975]		6,667
Harvard University [\$265,000—1976, 1977]		265,000
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	40,000	
Illinois, University of [\$40,000—1975]		2,000
Indiana University [\$110,000—1977]		45,830
Massachusetts, University of	15,000	15,000
National Council for Social Studies	10,000	10,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	35,000	
New York, State University of	6,000	
Paris III, University of [\$30,000—1975]		5,500
Stanford University [\$50,000—1975]		23,000
Stockholm, University of [\$30,000—1975]		15,000
Washington, University of [\$60,000—1975]	(4,501)	3,831
Windsor, University of [\$35,000—1975]		11,000
Yale University [\$71,300—1972]		20,920
<b>East/West fellowships, scholarly exchanges, and conferences</b>		
American Council of Learned Societies (International Research and Exchanges Board)	25,000	
Council on International Educational Exchange [\$100,000—1975]		10,297
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	75,000	75,000
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) [\$110,000—1975]		30,000
National Endowment for the Humanities (International Research and Exchanges Board)	500,000	200,000
<b>Southern European research, fellowships, and conferences</b>		
American Universities Field Staff	9,550	9,550
Brandeis University	13,500	13,500
California, University of (Davis)	9,500	9,500
Foundation-managed project: fellowships for young scholars from Southern Europe* [\$600,000—1976]		156,630
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)	60,000	
Nottingham, University of	50,000	
Portugal, Catholic University of	30,000	10,000
<b>West European research, fellowships, conferences</b>		
Belfast, Queen's University of [\$150,000—1977]		60,000
Centre for Environmental Studies (London)	6,500	6,500
Columbia University [\$100,600—1976, 1977]		32,200
Emory University [\$147,300—1973]	(41,829)	7,271
European University Institute (Italy)	100,000	4,000
Foundation-managed project: fellowships* and research [\$260,000—1972, 1977]		44,991
Harvard University	79,950	
Interuniversity Centre for European Studies (Montreal) [\$40,000—1976]		10,000
Iowa, State University of [\$200,000—1974]	18,100	32,763
Louisiana State University [\$100,000—1974]		20,281
Michigan, University of	24,475	
Social Science Research Council [\$495,000—1976]	(147,311)	236,960
Yale University [\$155,000—1974]	(82,790)	(34,290)
Zurich, University of [\$90,000—1976]		45,000
	<b>1,161,144</b>	<b>1,930,414</b>
<b>Total, International Division</b>	<b>\$34,786,700</b>	<b>\$45,430,033</b>

## GRANTS AND PROJECTS—GENERAL

### Reductions and refunds

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

(231,626) (198,323)

\*List available on request.

world monetary, investment, and trade system; and relations among trade and investment, income distribution, and economic policy. Scholars selected in the latest round will investigate such matters as the growth of productivity in light manufactured goods for export, exchange rate fluctuations in Germany and Italy, and Colombian trade with Andean countries.

The Trade Policy Research Centre in London received continued support for studies of problems connected with the inclusion of Greece, Spain, and Portugal in the European Common Market. The International Economic Association received support for conferences on unemployment in Western countries, the relevance of economic theory to current conditions, and factors controlling private and national accumulation of wealth. A grant was also made to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs for research by Benjamin Cohen of Tufts University on private financing of balance-of-payments deficits.

### Exchanges, Fellowships, Legal and European Studies.

The Foundation has long supported exchanges of scholars in an effort to increase understanding and strengthen relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. These exchanges are administered by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) and financed mainly by government sources. In 1977-78 some 630 senior and junior scholars and language teachers were involved in IREX programs. This year the Foundation provided \$500,000 for the exchanges.

For exchanges of scholars between the United States and the People's Republic of China, a grant of \$175,000 went to the National Academy of Sciences. The flow of specialists between the two countries is increasing as relations improve, and there are prospects that China will soon admit American students for language study.

Continued support went for the postdoctoral and research award programs of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, which have played a major role in the post-World War II development of American scholarship on other areas of the world. Nearly 3,000 scholars have conducted research under these awards, producing hundreds of books and thousands of articles, many of them standard references in their fields. The National Endowment for the Humanities now matches the Foundation's contribution of approximately \$1 million annually.

The American Law Institute received a grant to prepare a restatement of the foreign relations law of the United States, which has undergone significant

change in recent years. The revision will cover the law of the sea and of the environment, the law of treaties, human rights, stateless persons, and protection of the economic rights of aliens.

Research dealing with contemporary issues in Western Europe was also supported. Harvard University received a grant for a study by political scientists from five universities of the attitudes of trade union leaders in Europe on inflation, unemployment, and government economic policies. Scholars at the European University Institute in Florence were granted support for research on the development of a new common law in Europe under the European Court of Justice, the Common Market, and human rights treaties.

## General

**Brookings Institution.** Since 1955 the Foundation has granted nearly \$37 million to the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., an influential center for research and publication in economics, government, foreign policy, and the social sciences. Over half of these funds were for general support, assisting such activities as the release of staff to explore new ideas or undertake research for which other funds were unavailable. A supplemental \$2 million general-support grant was made this year. In addition, the Foundation's various divisions and offices support special projects at Brookings (see pages 13, 18, and 52 for those funded this year).

**Michigan and New York Philanthropy.** Local organizations received grants totaling more than \$716,000 from the Foundation's Fund for Michigan, a special allocation for support of activities in the state where the Foundation originated. Among the recipients were the Merrill-Palmer Institute, which operates programs in the fields of child development, early childhood education, and family life; and the Detroit Renaissance Foundation, which is assembling land for a moderate-income housing project in downtown Detroit.

The Fund for the City of New York received \$1 million for activities aimed at improving the quality of life in the city. Since 1968, soon after the Foundation moved from rented quarters to its own building, \$12.1 million has been granted to the fund in recognition of the municipal services the Foundation receives but does not pay for because it is exempt from property taxes. Among recent projects supported by the fund are Project Scoreboard, which monitors the cleanliness of city parks, an Outward Bound program for violent youth, and a program to provide small loans to nonprofit organizations that are hampered by delays in payment under government aid programs.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<b>Brookings Institution</b>		
General support and anti-inflation study	2,075,000	2,075,000
<b>Coordinating committee on women's programs</b>		
Foundation-managed project [\$80,000—1977]	(19,817)	17,670
<b>Council on Library Resources</b>		
Development of national data bank and other activities [\$2,500,000—1977]		1,050,000
<b>Dissemination of program-related information</b>		
Foundation-managed project: audiovisual research and production [\$940,000—1973]	99,500	187,824
Foundation-managed project: program-related meetings in the Foundation's headquarters building [\$50,000—1977]		13,660
Foundation-managed project: publications	80,000	51,576
<b>Fund for the City of New York</b>		
Strengthening New York City government	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Philanthropic studies and technical assistance</b>		
Chicago, University of	100,000	3,400
Council on Foundations	20,000	20,000
The Foundation Center	200,000	154,041
Foundation-managed projects: planning of future programs, internships, study leaves for Foundation staff	115,000	49,017
<b>Travel and study programs</b>		
Foundation-managed project: individual grants*	1,673,176	1,346,815
<b>PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES IN MICHIGAN</b>		
<b>Arts and cultural programs</b>		
Center for Creative Studies [\$175,000—1974]		20,000
Detroit Symphony [\$100,000—1976]		29,000
<b>Detroit Educational Television Foundation</b> (WTVS—Detroit)		
Capital fund drive	100,000	100,000
<b>Downriver Community Conference</b>		
Inter-village cooperative projects [\$90,000—1977]		60,000
<b>Educational research and experimentation</b>		
Focus: HOPE [\$100,000—1977]		19,300
Impression Five	58,860	24,192
Merrill-Palmer Institute	141,937	76,500
New Detroit [\$98,000—1976]		48,557
United Community Services of Metropolitan Detroit	36,800	35,050
<b>Henry Ford Hospital</b>		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$7,000—1977]		2,412
Medical education, research, outpatient clinics, and facilities [\$22,564,995—1973]		3,864,756
<b>Housing development and management</b>		
Detroit Renaissance Foundation	66,000	33,000
Midwest Association of Housing Cooperatives [\$30,000—1977]		30,000
National Center for Housing Management [\$100,000—1977]		30,000
<b>Team for Justice</b>		
Criminal justice reform [\$30,000—1977]	(2,459)	9,541
<b>United Foundation</b>		
Detroit area charitable activities [\$500,000—1977]	150,000	486,900
<b>Wayne State University</b>		
Research on greater Detroit economy	38,800	19,400
<b>Women's Resource Center</b> (Grand Rapids)		
Job opportunity program	50,000	35,640
<b>Total, General</b>	<b>\$ 5,751,171</b>	<b>\$ 10,694,928</b>
<b>TOTAL, GRANT AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>\$108,178,959</b>	<b>\$132,310,570</b>

\*Travel and study grants, designed to assist the development of men and women in the fields of Foundation activity, were made in fiscal 1978 to 1005 individuals, a list of whom is available on request.

# Bibliography

The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1977 and 1978 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.

## National Affairs

- Ahlbrandt, Roger. "Home Maintenance Programs: Are They a Necessary Ingredient for Neighborhood Preservation?" *Practicing Planner*, September 1978.
- The City in Transition: Prospects and Policies for New York. The Final Report of the Temporary Commission on City Finances.* New York: The City of New York, 1977.
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- Goering, John M.; Robison, Maynard; and Knight, Hoover. *The Best Eight Blocks in Harlem: The Last Decade of Urban Reform.* Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1977.
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- Hazard, Geoffrey C. *Ethics In The Practice of Law.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1978.
- Insurance Redlining: Profits vs. Policyholders.* Chicago: National Training and Information Center, 1978.
- Levatino, Adrienne. *Neighborhood Commercial Rehabilitation.* Washington, D.C.: National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1978.
- Mathewson, Kent, ed. *The Regional Papers.* Southfield, Michigan: Metropolitan Fund, 1978.
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# Introduction to Financial Statements

## THE ENVIRONMENT

**Inflation.** The central development affecting capital markets in fiscal 1978 was the reacceleration of inflation in the United States. High rates of inflation have now plagued the capital markets and our society for more than a decade, with adverse consequences for most holders of equities and fixed-income securities. Since 1967 the purchasing power of the United States dollar has declined by one-half. It remains to be seen whether recent government initiatives will be effective in reducing inflationary pressures.

The developments of the past decade have substantially eroded the real financial strength of the Ford Foundation. One element in the decline of our assets was the Foundation's practice of making philanthropic contributions greater than the amount now required by law. Yet, even a less generous response to society's needs (one, say, of spending only the required amount, about 5 per cent of assets annually) would not have prevented a serious erosion of our asset base, since the market returns from stocks and bonds—our primary

investments—have been inadequate even to offset inflation, much less offset inflation and provide 5 per cent per year more.

In a relative sense, the Foundation's investment results have not been unfavorable. Over the past dozen years, a period when stocks have performed modestly better than bonds, the returns on our portfolio have exceeded those of a hypothetical "market portfolio," that is, one distributed between stocks and bonds on the same basis as the Foundation's portfolio and producing returns on each portion equal to the returns of appropriate market indices. Our total performance has also compared favorably to that of other institutional investors. Yet the average annual rate of inflation of over 6 per cent has exceeded the average investment returns on our portfolio of about 6 per cent per year. Thus, our spending—indeed any spending—was a direct reduction of our real (inflation-adjusted) corpus.

None of the above facts about inflation and its effect on capital market returns is news to other investors who, like ourselves, have been struggling to overcome its effects. They are reported here for two reasons: they illustrate the pernicious effect of the last decade's inflation on charitable and other endowment-dependent institutions, and they make clear the necessity of learning to plan and manage our financial affairs in an inflation-prone world.

**Capital Markets.** The return to higher inflation rates in 1978 was accompanied by a general increase in the level of interest rates. As the fiscal year began (October 1, 1977),

the prime lending rate was at 7.25 per cent and at year end (September 30, 1978) was 9.5 per cent and rising. The important federal funds rate increased from about 6.5 per cent to almost 9 per cent, while the Federal Reserve discount rate rose from 5.5 per cent to 8.0 per cent. Long-term bond rates have increased more slowly, with corporate AAA bond rates rising from 8.0 per cent early in the fiscal year to approximately 8.75 per cent at the end of the year. It is not surprising in such an environment that the total investment return on the Salomon Brothers Bond Index, a reasonable representation of the performance of the quality long-term corporate bond market, showed an increase of only 1.2 per cent for the year ended September 30, 1978.

The increase in interest rates did not have as adverse an effect upon common stocks as many had expected. The stock market did decline during the first few months of the fiscal year, but it reached its low in the early spring and rose thereafter through the end of the fiscal year. Thus, the total investment return for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index was 11.9 per cent for the full fiscal year.

## INVESTMENT RESULTS

The Foundation's investment results were generally quite favorable for the fiscal year (see table, right). The total return on the portfolio was 14.6 per cent. An unusual convergence of good performance in different sectors of the portfolio accounted for these results. Especially helpful was a very favorable 31.1 per cent return on the

Foundation's externally managed investments in foreign securities, which aggregated about \$175 million at year end. We also enjoyed good results from both our real estate and venture capital portfolios, and our marketable fixed-income portfolio showed an increase of 6.0 per cent compared to an increase of 1.2 per cent in the Salomon Brothers Bond Index. Our internally managed marketable equity portfolio gained 14.8 per cent, compared to an 11.9-per cent increase in the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.

It is important to note the limitations of such statistics. The overall returns reflect the relatively favorable performance of equities, particularly in the past year. So long as our asset mix favors equities (approximately 80 per cent of the total), which are about twice as volatile as bonds, we will tend to look better in years like the recent one and worse in years when equities do poorly.

## INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Ford Foundation's investment policies are governed by two principal factors, each moving us in opposite directions. The first is the mandatory requirement under the

provisions of the Tax Reform Acts of 1969 and 1976 that we pay out 5 per cent of our assets annually.\* The second is the desire of the Foundation's Trustees to prevent further erosion of the portfolio. Within this framework, and after an extensive review of our financial planning over the past eighteen months, we now believe we can best meet both requirements through an investment policy based on a highly diversified portfolio with a long-term preference for common stocks, and a budget policy that targets spending at the expected long-term real rate of return on the portfolio, adjusted periodically for investment returns actually earned.

**Asset Mix.** Our overall mix of assets remained essentially unchanged during the past year, although there was a very modest shift toward fixed-income securities, mostly of quite short maturities, primarily toward the end of the fiscal year (see table, page 59).

Continued heavy reliance on equity securities in the Foundation's portfolio is based on our belief that the price of equities has for some

\*Payout here means grant expenditures and certain, but not all, other expenses.

Comparison of Portfolio Performance with Standard Indices

	Average annual returns for periods ended September 30, 1978		
	One year	Three years	Five years
Total portfolio	14.6%	12.3%	3.5%
U.S. marketable equities	14.8	12.4	2.7
U.S. marketable fixed-income	6.0	12.4	8.5
International investments	31.1	19.1	N/A
Real estate	22.7	4.4	N/A
Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index	11.9	11.9	3.4
Salomon Brothers High-Grade Long-Term Corp. Bond Index	1.2	10.4	6.3

**Asset Mix by Type of Security**

	September 30, 1978		September 30, 1977	
	\$ Million	Per cent	\$ Million	Per cent
Fixed-income securities	471	21	379	18
Fixed-income securities with equity participation	84	4	116	6
Equity securities	<u>1,657</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>1,596</u>	<u>76</u>
	2,212	100.0	2,091	100.0

time reflected the many economic uncertainties confronting the country, including a higher anticipated rate of inflation. At the same time, we believe there has been an important improvement in corporate earnings. Prior to the 1973-74 recession, profitability had declined for a number of years especially when adjusted for inflation. Real profits\* at the peak of economic activity in 1968 were somewhat more than \$85 billion, yet averaged only as much in the ensuing six years. In the years since 1974, profitability has improved substantially, with inflation-adjusted profits rising to a rate of \$160 billion at the end of the third quarter of 1978.

An assessment of profitability, especially real profitability, is fundamental to a judgment about the future prospects for the stock market. As emphasized earlier, we have entered an environment that, with high and rising interest rates, an uncertain inflation outlook, and unstable currency markets, is hazardous for the capital markets. Nonetheless, the stock market more recently has been reflecting the improved profitability of corpora-

tions, and if that profitability can be sustained, the advantage of owning equity securities over the long term will have measurably improved.

### INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

**External Advisors.** About 15 per cent of our assets, or almost \$350 million at year end, was managed by external investment advisors at their discretion. We have external managers for two reasons: to achieve a management capability we cannot, or should not for economic reasons, develop internally, and to sharpen our internal management capabilities. The largest pool of these assets, about \$175 million of foreign investments, is managed by five organizations, three of which are headquartered outside of the United States.

For investments in U.S. markets, the Foundation retains the services of three investment management firms. One manages about \$75 million of marketable fixed-income securities, while two others oversee approximately \$45 million of marketable U.S. equities. In addition, several other firms manage private real estate or venture capital funds in which the Foundation has invested about \$45 million.

The Foundation has thus far

chosen to manage the largest percentage of its assets with an internal staff because we think such a policy is cost-effective and enables us to make and implement appropriate investment decisions.

**Internal Investment Process.** After reviewing our internal investment management during the past year, we have introduced a number of ideas and techniques to deal more effectively with the two central problems of investment management: the management of risk and the search for comparative advantage or better-than-average returns.

The *management of risk* revolves around the opportunity—indeed the necessity—to view our overall portfolio in terms of risk as well as return: the risks to which it exposes the institution and the returns that it can reasonably be expected to produce. The essence of the pricing mechanism inherent in financial markets suggests that riskier financial assets should offer greater expected returns in the long run. In the short run, of course, actual returns often diverge markedly from the long-run averages.

In order to manage risk levels better, we have introduced explicit quantitative techniques for the measurement of risk at both the individual security level and for the overall portfolio. Our internal strategy statements now reflect these measures of risk for the overall portfolio (i.e., volatility, or risk relative to the market, and the level of diversification relative to the market). This process, building as it does from risk estimates of individual securities, should enable us to better assess the risks of different assets, to consider the

\*Profits before taxes but adjusted for inflation profits in inventories and underdepreciation of fixed assets.

degree to which these risks can be reduced by the process of portfolio diversification, and to manage, over time, those risks in the overall portfolio which are not diversifiable.

We cannot, or course, reduce investment risks to zero without also reducing our prospective inflation-adjusted returns to nearly zero. But we can make a series of reasoned choices between the risks of a given portfolio structure and the expected returns it seems to offer, based upon our best judgment of the relationship between market prices and long-run values. As a part of this investment process we can examine at any given time the current risk structure of the portfolio to assure that it does indeed conform to our explicit choices.

In addition, it is important to seek uniqueness, or *comparative advantage*, in our internal management in order to add value to the portfolio. Superior investment decisions cannot be based upon information widely shared by others. This is not to argue that the research efforts of many or even most institutions have not been energetic and competent. Indeed, the energy and diligence of such efforts have contributed to the present condition of substantial market efficiency. Nonetheless, if we are to outperform the market over time, we cannot rely primarily on conventional investment techniques. Thus we are making a number of efforts to improve our capabilities, including an explicit, more systematic technique for incorporating analysts' assumptions on future profitability in a consistent model for forecasting the relative attractiveness of individual securities. We

are also attempting to concentrate our internal analytical effort on a limited number of factors crucial to near- and longer-term investment value and to encourage maximum attention to a rather limited universe of securities that appear to be mispriced at any given time. At the same time, we are moving toward the routine monitoring of a substantially larger number of securities in order to determine where to concentrate research.

These efforts depend critically upon the quality and productivity of our staff, which we believe will be enhanced by recent and anticipated additions of key individuals. Our objective is to have a staff of the highest professional capability, organized and applied in ways designed to achieve the comparative advantage we are seeking.

JON L. HAGLER  
VICE PRESIDENT and TREASURER  
JANUARY 24, 1979

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the Statement of Financial Position (page 62) and the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 63), the accrual method of accounting is followed, under which income is recorded when earned, even if not received, and grants and expenditures are recorded when incurred, even if not paid. Grants are recorded as expenses when approved by the Trustees or the

President. A summary of the other accounting policies followed by the Foundation is set forth in Note 1 to the Financial Statements (page 65).

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

**Income and Expenses.** Gross income from dividends and interest in 1978 amounted to \$103.4 million as compared with \$98.0 million in 1977.

Expenditures for program activities—grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities (Foundation-managed projects), and support of program activities—totaled \$121.2 million as compared with \$115.4 million in 1977. Support of program activities includes costs of developing grants, of collaborating with grantees in the execution of projects, and of evaluating ongoing and completed projects, both in New York and in overseas field offices.

General management expenses amounted to \$8.7 million in 1978 as compared with \$8.6 million in 1977.

Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$5.4 billion (see chart, page 61).

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



### Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936-1978

directly by the Foundation. In 1978, new commitments totaled \$98.7 million, a \$1.9 million decrease from the previous year.

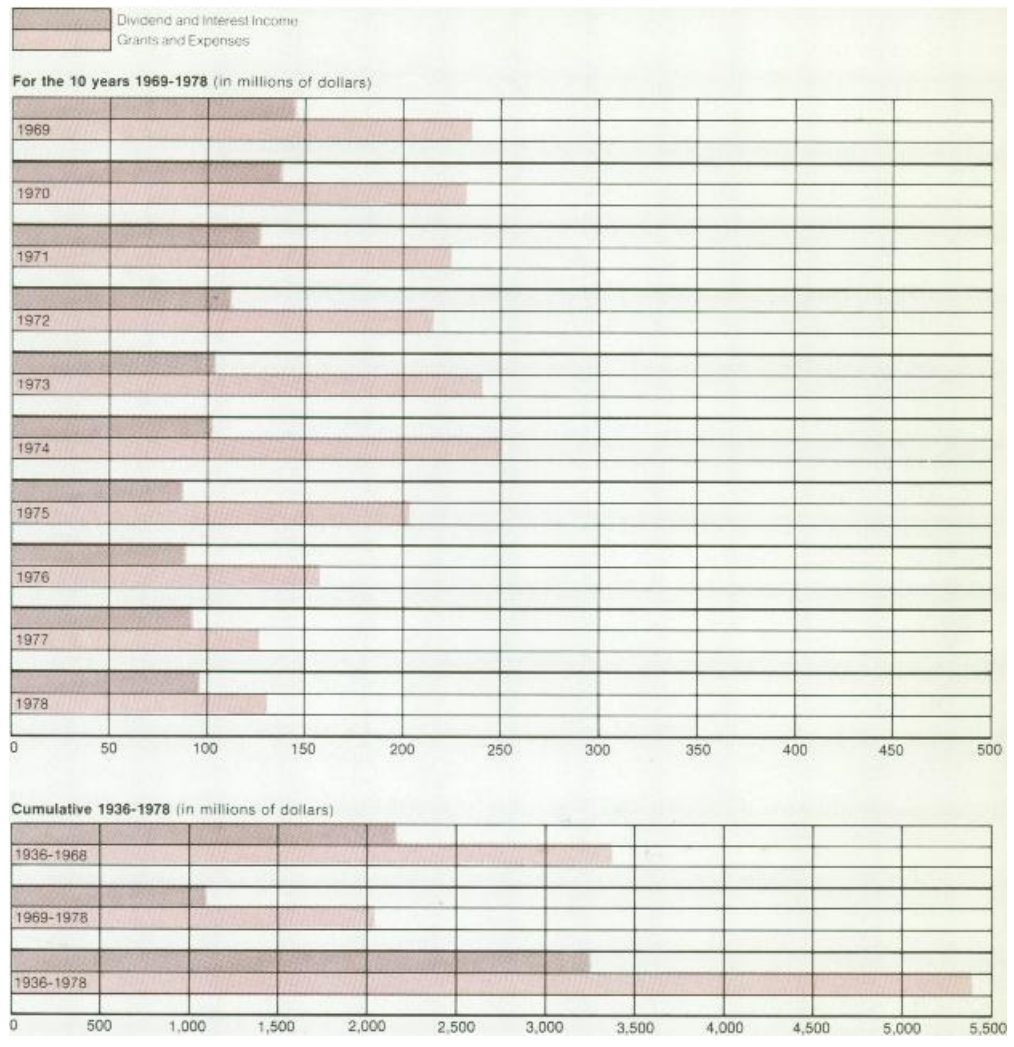
**Sources and Uses of Cash.** Grant payments amounted to \$124.7 million in 1978, as compared with \$136.8 million in 1977. Both these figures exceed grant approvals—by \$27.2 million in 1978 and \$44.6 million in 1977—reflecting the cash impact of higher budgets in previous years.

**Unpaid Grants.** The total of payments still due on approved grants on September 30, 1978, was \$129.8 million, compared with \$157.0 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. (Other unpaid commitments are included under “Fund Balance—appropriated” in the Statement of Financial Position on page 62).

**Program-Related Investments.** In addition to making grants, the Foundation uses its funds to finance or invest in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes in various fields of Foundation interest. The Trustees have authorized \$50 million for these investments, of which \$31.1 million had been approved and \$23.7 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1978. A list of program-related investments begins on page 9.

#### TAX REFORM ACTS OF 1969, 1976 AND 1978

The Foundation is subject to the provisions of these Acts as they relate to private foundations. The Acts impose, among other requirements, an excise tax of 2 per cent on net investment income, defined



as dividends, interest, and net realized gains on securities transactions, reduced by related expenses.

For the years 1971 through 1977, the Foundation paid taxes totaling \$41.0 million; the tax for fiscal 1978 is estimated at \$2.4 million.

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

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

	Distributed* (in millions)	Required
1971	\$275.6	\$138.3
1972	259.9	113.2
1973	236.7	131.3
1974	232.8	107.5
1975	253.7	107.4
1976	184.0	128.4
1977	173.6	108.7
1978 (estimated)	157.2	107.5

\* The definition of qualifying distributions under the Tax Reform Act of 1969 differs from cash disbursements as reported on page 64.

**The Ford Foundation**  
**Statement of**  
**Financial Position** (Note 1)  
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1978 AND 1977

	1978	1977
	(in thousands)	
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Investments, at market (Note 2)</b>		
Fixed income securities	\$ 470,619	\$ 378,689
Fixed income securities with equity participation	83,896	116,252*
Equity securities	<u>1,657,355</u>	<u>1,596,157*</u>
	2,211,870	2,091,098
<b>Other assets</b>		
Cash	11,759	6,168
Receivables (Note 3)	32,529	26,395
Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$6,470,000 in 1978 and \$6,221,000 in 1977)	12,107	12,620
Land and buildings (Note 4)	21,371	21,284
Other real estate, at cost	<u>1,844</u>	<u>1,873</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>2,291,480</u></b>	<b><u>2,159,438</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Unpaid grants</b>	129,835	156,997
<b>Accounts payable</b> (Note 3)	36,430	15,954
<b>Federal excise tax payable</b>	2,984	4,522
<b>Deferred federal excise tax</b> —estimated	<u>5,186</u>	<u>3,472</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>174,435</u></b>	<b><u>180,945</u></b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies</b> (Note 6)		
<b>Fund balance</b>		
<b>Appropriated</b>	59,169	68,197
<b>Unappropriated</b>	<u>2,057,876</u>	<u>1,910,296</u>
	<b><u>\$2,117,045</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,978,493</u></b>

\*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

For footnotes to financial section, see page 65.

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

FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1978 AND 1977

	1978	1977
	(in thousands)	
<b>Income</b>		
Dividends	\$ 63,627	\$ 59,247
Interest	39,724	38,760
	<u>103,351</u>	<u>98,007</u>
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	6,329	5,929
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 5)	2,400	4,100
	<u>8,729</u>	<u>10,029</u>
	<u>94,622</u>	<u>87,978</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Program activities		
Grants approved—organizations	92,752	86,406
Grants approved—individuals	4,755	5,824
Direct conduct of charitable activities*	8,289	8,154
Support of program activities (Note 4)	14,959	14,614
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	491	401
	<u>121,246</u>	<u>115,399</u>
General management (Note 4)	8,660	8,605
	<u>129,906</u>	<u>124,004</u>
<b>Excess of expenditures over income before appreciation (depreciation) on investments</b>	<b>(35,284)</b>	<b>(36,026)</b>
<b>Appreciation (depreciation) on investments</b> (Note 2)	<b>173,836</b>	<b>(109,637)</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in fund balance during the year</b>	<b>138,552</b>	<b>(145,663)</b>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>1,978,493</b>	<b>2,124,156</b>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<b><u>\$2,117,045</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,978,493</u></b>

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

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

FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1978 AND 1977

	1978	1977
	(in thousands)	
<b>Cash provided by income</b>		
Dividends and interest	\$ 103,263	\$ 98,813
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	6,147	6,053
Net cash provided by income	<u>97,116</u>	<u>92,760</u>
<b>Uses of cash</b>		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments	124,668	136,784
Direct conduct of charitable activities	8,317	8,087
Support of program activities	14,659	14,505
General management expenses	8,089	8,386
Federal excise tax	3,938	3,700
	<u>159,671</u>	<u>171,462</u>
<b>Excess of cash used over cash provided by income</b>	<b><u>(\$ 62,555)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$ 78,702)</u></b>
<b>Cash provided by net disposition of investments</b>		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$1,056,317	\$1,116,759
Less—Purchase of investments	981,803	1,033,271
	<u>74,514</u>	<u>83,488</u>
<b>Cash (used) provided by changes in other assets and liabilities</b>		
Decrease (increase) in program-related investments	270	(1,767)
Increase in cash balances	(5,591)	(2,715)
Guarantee payment—real estate	(3,000)	
Other, net	(3,638)	(304)
	<u>(11,959)</u>	<u>(4,786)</u>
	<b><u>\$ 62,555</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 78,702</u></b>

For footnote to financial section, see opposite page.

# Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1978 AND 1977

## 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.

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

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

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

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

## Note 2—Investments

The cost of investments held at September 30, 1978 and 1977 was as follows:

	1978	1977
Fixed income securities	\$ 490,122,000	\$ 393,224,000
Fixed income securities with equity participation	77,508,000	125,976,000*
Equity securities	1,361,857,000	1,457,191,000*
	<u>\$1,929,487,000</u>	<u>\$1,976,391,000</u>

Market values for investments purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to \$129,947,000 at September 30, 1978 and \$129,185,000 at September, 30, 1977 (see Note 1).

Appreciation on investments in 1978 comprised unrealized appreciation of \$159,622,000 and realized gains of \$14,214,000 on dispositions. Comparative amounts for 1977 were unrealized depreciation of \$125,158,000 less realized gains of \$15,521,000.

Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) is net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax of \$5,186,000 in 1978 and \$3,472,000 in 1977.

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, 1978 and 1977 comprised the following:

	1978	1977
<b>Receivables</b>		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$13,178,000	\$13,105,000
Securities sold but not delivered	15,983,000	10,910,000
Other	3,368,000	2,380,000
	<u>\$32,529,000</u>	<u>\$26,395,000</u>
<b>Accounts payable</b>		
Securities purchased but not received	\$27,654,000	\$ 9,336,000
Note payable arising from real estate transactions	4,842,000	
Other	3,934,000	6,618,000
	<u>\$36,430,000</u>	<u>\$15,954,000</u>

\* Reclassified for comparative purposes

**Opinion of  
Independent  
Accountants**

**NOTE 4—Land and Buildings**

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1978 and 1977 were as follows:

	1978	1977
New York		
Land	\$ 3,736,000	\$ 3,736,000
Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$4,580,000 in 1978, and \$4,152,000 in 1977)	17,302,000	17,183,000
Overseas		
Office building and housing facilities (net of accumulated depreciation of \$279,000 in 1978, and \$246,000 in 1977)	333,000	365,000
	<b>\$21,371,000</b>	<b>\$21,284,000</b>

Depreciation is included in expenses in support of program activities and general management expenses and aggregated \$461,000 in 1978 and \$460,000 in 1977.

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

In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Reform Acts of 1969, 1976 and 1978, federal excise tax has been provided in the amount of \$2,400,000. Tax at 2% is payable principally on investment income, which includes dividends, interest, and net realized gains on security transactions as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

**Note 6—Commitments and Contingencies**

At September 30, 1978, the Foundation had commitments to make investments totalling approximately \$11.8 million. In addition, the Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans aggregating \$7.0 million of which about \$5.1 million is currently outstanding.

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

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, 1978 and 1977, 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, 1978 and 1977 by correspondence with the depositaries.

**Price Waterhouse & Co.**

NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
DECEMBER 6, 1978

# Summary of Investments†

SEPTEMBER 30, 1978 AND 1977

	1978			1977		
	(in millions)		Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market	(in millions)		Per Cent of Total Estimated Market
	Cost	Estimated Market (1)		Cost	Estimated Market (1)	
<b>Investments</b>						
Fixed income securities						
Money market instruments	\$ 156.0	\$ 156.0	7.1	\$ 28.2	\$ 28.2	1.3
Government and agencies	115.5	112.8	5.1	173.5	174.2	8.3
Corporates-marketable	140.6	145.8	6.6	133.3	141.4	6.8
Securities with limited marketability	78.0	56.0	2.5	58.2	34.9	1.7
	<u>490.1</u>	<u>470.6</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>393.2</u>	<u>378.7</u>	<u>18.1</u>
Fixed income securities with equity participation						
Convertible debentures—marketable	57.4	60.3	2.7	82.9	82.5	4.0
Securities with limited marketability	20.1	23.6	1.1	43.1	33.7	1.6
	<u>77.5</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>126.0(2)</u>	<u>116.2(2)</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Equity securities						
Common and preferred stocks—marketable	1,311.9	1,607.0	72.6	1,393.0	1,535.6	73.4
Securities with limited marketability	50.0	50.4	2.3	64.2	60.6	2.9
	<u>1,361.9</u>	<u>1,657.4</u>	<u>74.9</u>	<u>1,457.2(2)</u>	<u>1,596.2(2)</u>	<u>76.3</u>
Total	<u>\$1,929.5</u>	<u>\$2,211.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$1,976.4</u>	<u>\$2,091.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1) See Note 1 to financial statements.

2) Reclassified for comparative purposes.

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

# Ten Year Summary

FOR FISCAL YEARS 1969-1978

<b>Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance</b> (in millions) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1976</b>
Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)	97.0	92.1	90.1
Federal excise tax	2.4	4.1	3.7
Expenditures—per income statements (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities, expenses in support of program activities, and general management expenses)	129.9	124.0	159.4
<b>Cumulative excess of expenditures over income</b>	<b>2,150.9</b>	<b>2,115.6</b>	<b>2,079.6</b>
Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities	14.2	15.5	8.8
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year <sup>(2)</sup>	159.6	(125.2)	363.4
<b>Fund balance at market value, at end of year<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>2,117.0</b>	<b>1,978.5</b>	<b>2,124.2</b>
<b>Expenditures on a cash basis</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>184.3</b>

## Statement of Portfolio

### Investments

Fixed income securities			
Net purchases (sales)	92.9	(59.1)	(52.3)
Market value at end of year	470.6	378.7	440.0
% of total portfolio	21.3%	18.1%	19.2%
Fixed income securities with equity participation			
Net purchases (sales)	(41.0)	(49.6)	(1.6)
Market value at end of year	83.9	116.2	32.8
% of total portfolio	3.8%	5.6%	1.4%
Equity securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(116.3)	20.2	(42.5)
Market value at end of year	1,657.4	1,596.2	1,816.5
% of total portfolio	74.9%	76.3%	79.4%
<b>Ford Motor Company Class A stock</b> (nonvoting)			
Shares disposed of during year			
Market value of shares disposed of			
Market value at end of year <sup>(5)</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>(6)</sup>	<b>2,211.9</b>	<b>2,091.1</b>	<b>2,289.3</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, expenses in support of program activities, 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.



1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
88.7	105.4	109.3	121.6	136.2	140.8	149.2
3.5	4.2	5.4	11.2	9.4		
204.6 <sup>(4)</sup>	251.6	237.0	218.5	225.1	236.8	238.0
<b>2,006.6</b>	<b>1,887.2</b>	<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>
(32.2)	(206.4)	(72.4)	(18.4)	56.4	(35.3)	(12.6)
441.2	(969.5)	(39.1)	196.8	521.9	116.1	(534.4)
<b>1,825.0</b>	<b>1,535.4</b>	<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>203.3</b>	<b>284.2<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>262.6</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>284.9</b>	<b>286.7</b>
65.7	74.8	(27.1)	(167.5)	(67.3)	(51.9)	(175.7)
455.6	382.2	355.1	362.5	504.8	543.5	590.0
22.7%	22.5%	11.6%	11.0%	15.4%	19.2%	20.2%
1.5	28.0	14.7	(8.9)	8.7	25.7	18.8
39.6	60.9	42.4	60.1	99.6	84.4	65.4
2.0%	3.6%	1.4%	1.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.3%
(176.8)	(4.5)	164.5	480.8	254.9	3.7	165.4
1,508.7	1,255.9	2,260.9	2,145.2	1,424.4	979.4	1,094.0
75.3%	73.9%	73.7%	65.0%	43.4%	34.6%	37.5%
	6.8	4.2	7.0	5.7	3.4	3.0
	281.5	275.0	466.0	349.0	144.2	148.9
		406.4	733.4	1,250.7	1,226.2	1,166.5
		6.8	11.0	18.0	23.7	27.0
		59%	66%	69½%	51%	43%
		13.3%	22.2%	38.2%	43.2%	40.0%
		7 %	11 %	17 %	22 %	25 %
<b>2,003.9</b>	<b>1,699.0</b>	<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>

<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>Based on the September 30 market price of Ford Motor Company common stock.

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

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