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DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

AMERICAN SCHOOL AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Bureau for Private and Developmental Cooperation

JUNE 1981

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$ millions)

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1981 EST.	FY 1982 EST.	FY 1983 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AAPI	1984	1985	1986	1987
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (Section 214, FAA) Institutional Development Grants	20 ^{1/}	20 ^{2/}	20 ^{2/}	20 ^{2/}	25	30	30	30	30

^{1/} In addition, Congress approved 10 million Egyptian pounds (\$14.3 million) from U.S.-owned excess currency accounts.

^{2/} The Administration's budget request level was \$7.5 million. Congress is considering a \$20 million authorization, which is the expected appropriation level for FY 1982.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

FY 1983 Request

The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program is requesting \$25 million in FY 1983. This would enable ASHA to maintain a program comparable to the past four years during which increasing numbers of institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America have been assisted. It would hold the program at the \$25 million appropriation level of Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980.

This request would permit funding of 25% of an anticipated \$100 million in applications. (Applications for FY 1982 exceed \$87 million.) It is recognized that applicant volume does not indicate applicant quality. However, evaluations of applicants in recent years indicate that half to two-thirds are meritorious when assessed against the 14 factors used for comparative ranking.

The \$25 million would permit essential operating support grants to be made. It would also permit continuation of recent efforts to broaden the impact of the program by assisting new applicants and a number of recent grantees which have worthy long-term plans for institutional development. At \$25 million competition will be keen and less than half the applicants would likely be awarded grants. Most grants would be less than the requests.

The competitive evaluation, ranking and selection process adopted in recent years will ensure that grants are awarded for the best projects. This process, using both AID and outside reviewers, safeguards the integrity of the program.

Background

In the past 23 years, the ASHA program has assisted 108 universities, secondary and vocational schools, libraries, and medical centers in 43 countries. ASHA's present portfolio of \$85 million in active grants includes 56 institutions in 35 countries. As of March 31, 1981, these grants had a pipeline of \$40 million, including \$14.5 million in FY 1981 obligations made as of that date. Three quarters of these institutions are in low and low-middle income countries, reflecting the special emphasis and consideration given to such institutions in recent years.

A few years ago a concerted effort began to shift greater proportions of ASHA funds into the third world and into institutions providing services and training needed in their host countries or regions. ASHA intends to continue this effort. It should be supported.

The Congress has supported this effort, both in its reports and by its appropriations. The program has been popular with the Congress because it has supported some outstandingly successful American institutions abroad and because it has an American constituency. However, this has not always had a positive impact on the program. For example, from 1967 to 1972 grant recipients were identified by name in the Congressional appropriations acts. By 1970, Congressional direction of the program had resulted in 94% of the budget going to institutions in the Near East. The practice of making line-item appropriations by institution ceased in 1972 because a number of members of Congress realized the situation had gotten out of control, but this did not result in the Agency's getting complete control of ASHA programming because AID Administrators were prevented by key Congressional interests from adopting other than discretionary program criteria. These discretionary criteria were often overridden for political reasons.

Four circumstances have resulted in the Agency's being able to change program direction and give priority to institutions in developing countries. First, important Congressional committee assignments have changed. Second, AID subsequently replaced discretionary criteria with binding criteria which were published in the Federal Register. One of the eleven criteria provides that "special consideration will be given to applications for institutions which increase the geographic distribution of the program and contribute to the economic and social progress of areas that are the focus of AID's development efforts." This is tantamount to "affirmative action" for American-sponsored institutions in the third world. Third, we have received increasing numbers of meritorious applications for institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Fourth, Congress backed the Agency's efforts to geographically diversify the program and provided authorizations and appropriations in the \$20 to \$25 million range which in the past 4 years have permitted us to assist 20 institutions in developing countries which never previously had received grants.

FY 1981 Program

The \$20 million appropriated by the Continuing Resolution is assisting 26 of the 50 institutions which were seeking over \$76 million in assistance. The 26 successful candidates were seeking \$36 million in assistance. Seventy-one percent of the \$20 million is for institutional development grants, financing renovation and construction of classrooms, laboratories, and other facilities and procurement of scientific, medical, and teaching equipment. Twenty-nine percent is for operating support grants to help meet the costs of operating educational and medical programs. Approximately 72 percent is assisting educational institutions and 29 percent is assisting medical institutions.

Fiscal Year 1982

Decisions on the 60 applicants requesting over \$87 million for FY 1982 will be made during the course of the fiscal year.

In recent years, operating support grants have claimed a quarter to a third of ASHA's \$20 to \$25 million appropriations while meeting an increasingly smaller percentage of the operating expenses of the institutions receiving such assistance. Operating support grants have declined as a consequence of encouraging institutions to find alternative sources of income to meet basic operating expenses. Reductions in such grants, rather than exhortations, have provided the best encouragement.

Of the 56 institutions which have active ASHA grants, there are only a few that require such assistance to maintain their programs. The two largest such institutions are the American University of Beirut (which meets 92% of its operating expenses from sources other than ASHA) and the Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences (which meet 63% of their operating expenses from non-ASHA sources). AUB continues to play an important role in the Middle East and Project HOPE's educational programs are playing an increasingly important role in upgrading health programs in Central America and the Caribbean, including Jamaica. Our operating grants to both these institutions have been reduced in recent years despite increases in operating costs resulting from inflation. In the case of AUB, assistance has declined from a high of \$6 million in the mid-1970s to \$3.5 million; in the case of Project HOPE, assistance has declined

from \$2 million to \$1.5 million. We have also reduced our operating grant to the Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University from a high of \$380,000 to \$250,000 in FY 1981, and expect this trend to continue.

The Panamerican Agricultural School in Honduras, the University of the Valley in Guatemala, and Cuttington University in Liberia have proposed continuation of worthy campus development programs initiated in recent years. We mention these examples because they well fulfill ASHA's legislative mandate, are likely to do well in future competitive evaluations, are especially effective in the transfer of technical know-how, and serve critical areas.

The applications for the six institutions noted above total over \$14 million. Other institutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Near East appear to have strong proposals.

Major Program Changes

Over the past four years, ASHA has provided assistance for the first time to 20 institutions, all of which are in developing areas -- Brazil, Haiti, Indonesia, Philippines, India, Thailand, Korea, Lebanon, the West Bank, Liberia, Tanzania, Botswana, Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia. Substantial assistance has also been provided to help the development programs of four institutions in Honduras, Guatemala and Ecuador which, prior to 4 years ago, received little assistance. The following table illustrates the shift in geographic distribution of ASHA assistance during the past decade.

Distribution of ASHA Funds by Region and Year

<u>Region</u>	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
	%	%	%	%
Africa	1.8	.8	12.6	14.2
Asia	0	6.6	19.5	11.6
Europe	2.5	23.7	8.1	6.1
Latin America	1.0	15.8	20.6	24.5
Near East	<u>94.7</u>	<u>53.1</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>43.6</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As noted earlier, an evaluation process to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of grants has been put in place and discretionary criteria have been replaced by those published in the Federal Register.

FY 1983 and Beyond

A budget request that reflects the \$25 million appropriations of FYs 1979 and 1980 is necessary if ASHA is to maintain and strengthen a geographically balanced program that helps institutions to maintain ongoing activities and to improve their capacity to transfer and adapt American know-how for the benefit of the areas they serve. With appropriate support, the program will increasingly devote its resources to institutions in developing countries that develop human resources, further the transfer of technology, and have a long term commitment to programs that contribute to economic and social advancement. This can be accomplished at relatively low cost because we can build upon facilities, programs and personnel already in place, supported by the private community and accepted by host country citizens.

Summary

The ASHA program assists private, U.S.-sponsored non-profit schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries. ASHA grants supplement predominantly private income obtained from contributions, tuition, fees and endowments. ASHA grants strengthen the capacity of institutions to 1) assist economic and social development through training and extension programs, 2) train people capable of independent thinking and with problem-solving abilities, 3) adapt American education and medicine to the needs of people abroad and serve as models for replication, 4) increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries, and 5) serve as overseas centers fostering a favorable image of the United States. These benefits would not be possible without the energy, dedication and resources of thousands of U.S. citizens and the host country nationals with whom they work. The modest public investment proposed will promote the effectiveness of these efforts.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Summary of Requests Made by Institutions to A.I.D. for FYs 1980, 1981 and 1982
and Grants Made by A.I.D. in FYs 1980-81
(In Thousands of Dollars)

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1980		FY 1981 Requests	FY 1981 1/ Requests		FY 1982 Requests 2/
	Requests	Grants		FY 1981 1/ Requests	Notification to Congress FY 1981 1/	
<u>BOTSWANA</u>						
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	-	-	-	-	-	483
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	-	-	1,000	900	-	483
			1,000	900		
Sub-Total, Botswana			515	190		325
<u>BRAZIL</u>						
Esperanca, Santarem	462	450				
<u>CAMEROON</u>						
Martin Luther King Memorial College, Mbengwi	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
<u>ECUADOR</u>						
Working Boys' Center, Quito	1,018	825	600	300		382
<u>EGYPT</u>						
American University in Cairo	500	500	500	400		1,165
College of the Holy Family, Cairo	2,417	-	-	-		1,768
	2,917	500	500	400		2,933
Sub-Total, Egypt						
<u>FRANCE</u>						
American Center for Students & Artists, Paris	-	-	1,100	-		1,400
American Hospital of Paris	3,500	-	3,500	-		-
American Library in Paris	60	-	110	-		-
	3,560	-	4,710	-		1,400
Sub-Total, France						
<u>GREECE</u>						
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	1,210	270	1,250	550		864
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	592	-	680	425		728
Athens College, Athens	275	275	-	-		-
American College of Greece, Athens	2,109	360	2,100	-		857
Hellenic International School, Athens	2,375	-	-	-		-
	6,561	905	4,030	975		2,449
Sub-Total, Greece						
<u>GUATEMALA</u>						
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	250	225	225	-		200
Universidad del Valle, Guatemala City	950	850	1,980	1,200		1,705
	1,200	1,075	2,205	1,200		1,905
Sub-Total, Guatemala						

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1980 Requests	FY 1980 Grants	FY 1981 Requests	Notification To Congress FY 1981 I/	FY 1982 Requests 2/
<u>HAITI</u>					
Port-au-Prince Adventist Hospital	-	-	400	400	-
Boboc Technical Institute, Boboc	-	-	900	-	-
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince	-	-	-	-	162
Sub-Total, Haiti	-	-	1,300	400	162
<u>HONDURAS</u>					
Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Zamorano	600	600	1,800	1,300	1,790
American School in Honduras, Tegucigalpa	-	-	-	-	483
Sub-Total, Honduras	600	600	1,800	1,300	2,273
<u>INDIA</u>					
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Vellore Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore	-	-	-	-	2,540
Sub-Total, India	-	-	2,000	-	4,540
<u>ISRAEL</u>					
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan	-	-	1,250	-	1,250
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	1,750	-	-	-	1,750
Beth Rivka, Chabad Campus, Safat	850	-	-	-	850
Beth Yaacov Avat Girls High School, Ashdod	-	-	470	-	-
Boys Town of Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	1,000
Center for Scientific and Technological Development of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheva	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Children's Town, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	3,188
Diaspora Institute, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	3,600
Educational Center for Galilee, Rechasim	-	-	-	-	1,600
Eron Agricultural School, Hadera	1,000	-	-	-	-
Feinberg Graduate School of Weizmann Institute, Rehovot	2,750	1,500	2,750	1,000	2,750
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	-	-	1,300	-	-
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	2,000	1,200	4,700	1,000	4,765
Hamesorah Institute, Jerusalem	-	-	1,000	-	-
Jerusalem College of Technology	-	-	1,503	-	-
Jerusalem Academy (Dvar Jerusalem)	-	-	-	-	-
Jerusalem Society for the Advancement of Education & Culture (Jerusalem Academy)	1,800	-	1,800	-	1,340
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	1,500	-	-	-	1,736
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	-	-	-	-	1,462
Sub-Total, Israel	-	-	2,285	-	-

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	FY 1980 Requests	FY 1980 Grants	FY 1981 Requests	Notification To Congress FY 1981 1/	FY 1982 Requests 2/
ISRAEL (CONT'D)					
Mosad Aliyah Children's Village, Petach Tikvah	1,000	-	-	-	-
Miriam Bryna Institute, Jerusalem	1,000	-	-	-	-
Neve Michael Youth Village, Pardess Channa	-	-	-	-	1,500
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem	2,650	-	2,650	-	-
Or Hachayim Girls' College, Bnei Brak	1,000	645	-	-	355
Post Natal Medical Center, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	750
Ramot Shapira World Youth Academy, Jerusalem	-	-	1,632	-	-
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	2,861	800	1,575	-	1,700
Shenkar College of Fashion & Textiles, Ramat Gan	132	-	-	-	-
Ulpana Technology Kfar Hanoar Shaarey Avrohom, Doar-na Emek Shorer	-	-	-	-	800
Yehanna Jabotinsky Youth Town, Be'er Yaacov	-	-	-	-	1,080
Sub-Total, Israel	21,293	4,145	23,915	2,000	33,456
ITALY					
American Overseas School of Rome	500	-	-	-	-
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	395	380	395	250	450
Sub-Total, Italy	895	380	395	250	450
JORDAN					
American Center of Oriental Research, Amman	-	-	-	-	675
KOREA					
Induk Vocational Institute of Design, Seoul	855	475	-	-	1,694
Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju	-	-	464	-	500
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	-	-	835	450	376
Sogang University, Seoul	850	650	1,200	800	4,500
Soong Jun University, Seoul	1,385	1,300	-	-	-
Yonsei University, Seoul	-	-	1,500	-	-
Sub-Total, Korea	3,090	2,425	3,999	1,250	7,070
LEBANON					
American University of Beirut Hospital	-	-	2,500	-	-
American University of Beirut	5,000	4,000	4,500	3,500	5,000
Beirut University College	-	-	375	375	-
International College of Beirut	-	-	500	500	-
Sub-Total, Lebanon	5,000	4,000	7,875	4,375	5,000

<u>INSTITUTION AND LOCATION</u>	<u>FY 1980 Requests</u>	<u>FY 1980 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1981 Requests</u>	<u>Notification to Congress FY 1981 1/</u>	<u>FY 1982 Requests 2/</u>
<u>LIBERIA</u> Curtington University College, Suacoco	1,500	1,500	1,957	750	2,238
<u>MALAWI</u> Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	-	-	750	750	400
<u>MALAYSIA</u> Youngberg Memorial Hospital, Singapore	700	-	-	-	-
<u>MEXICO</u> University of the Americas, Puebla Montemorelos University Medical Center, Nuevo Leon Sub-Total, Mexico	1,184 - 1,184	850 - 850	2,140 - 2,140	- - -	2,512 1,000 3,512
<u>MOROCCO</u> Morocco American Legation Center, Tangier	30	-	-	-	30
<u>PHILIPPINES</u> Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City Silliman University, Dumaguete City Trinity College of Quezon City Xavier University, Cagayal de Oro City Sub-Total, Philippines	- - 900 1,550 2,450	- - 900 1,550 2,450	- 760 - - 760	- - - - -	2,260 850 - - 3,110
<u>POLAND</u> American Children's Hospital, Krakow	1,000	750	1,500	-	1,700
<u>RWANDA</u> Muganero Hospital, Kibuye	750	750	-	-	-
<u>SPAIN</u> Columbus International College, Seville International Institute of Spain, Madrid Sub-Total, Spain	250 178 428	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
<u>TAIWAN</u> Adventist Hospital, Taipei	-	-	-	-	500
<u>TANZANIA</u> Heri Hospital	275	275	-	-	-

<u>INSTITUTION AND LOCATION</u>	<u>FY 1980 Requests</u>	<u>FY 1980 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1981 Requests</u>	<u>Notification To Congress FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982 Requests</u>
				<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>
<u>THAILAND</u>					
Payap College, Chiang Mai	-	-	2,780	1,075	1,680
<u>TURKEY</u>					
American Hospital in Istanbul	850	850	1,600	930	1,282
Robert College, Istanbul	350	300	375	275	-
Sub-Total, Turkey	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>1,205</u>	<u>1,282</u>
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>					
Hong Kong Baptist College	1,174	-	-	-	1,618
New England College, Arundel	2,409	-	-	-	690
Sub-Total, United Kingdom	<u>3,583</u>				<u>2,308</u>
<u>WEST BANK</u>					
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital, Bethlehem	-	-	2,080	750	-
Ramallah Hospital	-	-	<u>1,700</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Sub-Total, West Bank			<u>3,780</u>		<u>2,000</u>
<u>WORLDWIDE</u>					
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences in the Caribbean, Central & South America, Sudan & Portugal	2,600	1,800	2,600	1,500	3,380
<u>ZAIRE</u>					
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	170	170	250	130	150
Songa Hospital, Kamiana	300	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Zaire	<u>470</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>ZAMBIA</u>					
Mwami Adventist Hospital	-	-	300	300	-
TOTAL	62,766	25,000	73,636	20,000	88,793

1/ Grants indicated are being made in accordance with the January 1981 Notification to the Congress.

2/ A number of applications are preliminary based on cost estimates subject to change.

3/ Plus 10 million U.S.-owned excess Egyptian pounds, approved for obligation in FY 1981.

June 1981

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1981 to FY 1983
 (\$ millions)

Country/Office PDC/ASHA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
AS-American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (Section 214, FAA)	20	20 ^{1/}	20 ^{1/}	20 ^{1/}	25

^{1/} The Administration's budget request level was \$7.5 million. Congress is considering a \$20 million authorization, which is the expected appropriation level for FY 1982.

Country/Office
PDC/ASHA

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CURR PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (000) (MILLIONS)					ITPM #				
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AACL	1984	1985	1986	1987		FY87/88 YEAR			
																		NA	NA	20
AS	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (Section 214, FAA) Institutional Development Grants	C	NA	NA		39.0	20.0	30		20	30	1/	30	25	30	30	30	30		
	1/ The Administration's budget request was \$7.5 million. Congress is considering a \$20 million authorization, which is the expected level of appropriations for FY 1982.																			

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FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSIONS

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		Country/Office: PDC/ASHA								
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	Ongoing/ New	Loan/ Grant	Approp. Acct.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths)			
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM</u> ^{1/} American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	0	G	AS	20	20				
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT</u> ^{1/} American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	0	G	AS	-	20				
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE PROPOSED</u> American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	0	G	AS	5	25				
	^{1/} the Administration's budget request level was \$7.5 million for FY 1982. Congress is considering a \$20 million authorization, which is the expected appropriation level for FY 1982.									

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Fiscal Year 1983 Request

The minimum ASHA requirement for FY 1983 is \$20 million. Our proposed program level is \$25 million.

A minimum of \$20 million is imperative to continue an effective grant program given the volume of applications anticipated (\$100 million) and the increasing cost of programs, facilities and equipment. (For FY 1982, 60 institutions are requesting over \$87 million.)

Eight institutions alone have indicated their intent to request operating support grants and institutional development grants in excess of \$20 million. Operating support grants are essential to the continuation of programs at the American University of Beirut, the Project HOPE Schools of Health Science in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the American University in Cairo. Five other institutions, which are able to meet basic operating expenses from tuition, fees, endowments and private contributions, have multi-year development programs which are worthy of continuation and which have already been extended over a longer period of time because of increasing costs. Assuming that these 8 institutions would continue to be as strong competitors in the future as they have been in the past and even though any grants awarded to them would be at levels below their requests, these institutions would absorb a large portion of the minimum level and leave little room for other meritorious applicants. In addition to the three institutions already named, they are the Panamerican Agricultural School in Honduras, Hadassah Medical Center in Israel, the University of the Valley in Guatemala, Payap College in Thailand and Cuttington University in Liberia.

The \$25 million request represents no-growth beyond the appropriations of Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980. In purchasing power, it represents a reduction. However, by holding the line on operating support grants, \$25 million would permit continuation of the emphasis given in recent years to institutional development grants for schools and hospitals in developing countries.

In the past four years, reductions in operating support grants, an average annual appropriation of \$23.4 million, and an increasing number of applications for institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America have permitted ASHA to assist 20 institutions in developing countries which never previously had received grants. It also permitted an increase in assistance to several other institutions in developing countries which received little assistance prior to 4 years ago. With ASHA assistance these institutions have been able to begin expansion and development programs to improve medical care, training and outreach activities and to enroll qualified students who are presently turned away for lack of facilities. These institutions are listed below.

With an anticipated \$100 million in applications, many meritorious applicants would remain unfunded and would be awarded grants at levels below their requests, needs and ability to expand. However, at \$25 million, AID can be assured that a quality program will result which can be effectively managed by the ASHA office and the institutions selected to receive grants. At \$25 million, AID can also be assured that public assistance would not replace the private fund-raising efforts that are essential to the success of these institutions.

Institutions Receiving Assistance or Significant Assistance for the
First Time During the Past Four Years (FYs 1978-81)

Adventist Hospital of Haiti
Bandung Hospital, Indonesia
Beirut University College, Lebanon
Cuttington University, Liberia
De La Salle University, Philippines
Esperanca, Brazil (Amazon)
Heri Hospital, Tanzania
Hospital de la Familia, Guatemala
Kanye Hospital, Botswana
Ludhiana Medical Center, India
Malamulo Hospital, Malawi
Maru a Pula School, Botswana
Mwami Hospital, Zambia

Mount of David Crippled Children's
Hospital, West Bank
Mugonero Hospital, Rwanda
Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras
Payap College, Thailand
Satya Wacana University, Indonesia
Soong Jun University, Korea
Trinity College, Philippines
University of the Valley, Guatemala
Working Boys' Center, Ecuador
Xavier University, Philippines

In addition, applications for the following institutions which have competed successfully in the past have been received or are anticipated:

American College of Greece
American Farm School, Greece
American Hospital of Istanbul
American University of Beirut
American University in Cairo
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins
University

Feinberg Graduate School of Weizmann
Institute of Science, Israel
Hadassah Medical Center, Israel
Presbyterian Medical Center, Korea
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences
Silliman University, Philippines
Sogang University, Korea
University of the Americas, Mexico

We anticipate at least 20 applications from institutions not cited above. Some of these will be new to the ASHA program, some may have competed successfully in the past, and some may not have competed successfully in the past but wish to have the opportunity to compete in the future.