AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

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Batch 72

Y-DC00-0000-0000

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION
A. PRIMARY: Serials
B. SECONDARY: Development and economics--Development assistance

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Annual report,1973/1974

3. AUTHOR(S)
(101) Asia Found.,San Francisco,Calif.

4. DOCUMENT DATE: 1974
5. NUMBER OF PAGES: 484p.
6. ARC NUMBER: ARC

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
Asia Found.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability)
(Activity summary)

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER
PN-RAB-660

11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT

12. DESCRIPTORS
Technical assistance
Voluntary organizations

13. PROJECT NUMBER

14. CONTRACT NUMBER
AID/pha-G-1040 GTS

15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

AID 590-1 (4-74)

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THE ASIA FOUNDATION

ANNUAL PROGRAM REPORT

August 1973 - July 1974

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

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November 14, 1974

Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Subject: Grant AID/pha-G-1040

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the requirements of Section III-A of Attachment A to Grant AID/pha-G-1040, The Asia Foundation's detailed annual program report for its Fiscal Year 1974 is herewith transmitted.

This report consists of country sections written by the Foundation Representatives concerned, with comparable sections covering the regional and U.S.-based activities administered by the home office in San Francisco.

The annual synopsis of activities in the program areas of principal interest will be submitted separately at a later date.

We welcome any comments you may wish to make.

Sincerely yours,

Doris J. Bebb

for John E. James
Vice President for Administration
and Grant Administrator

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
AFGHANISTAN OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The reporting year ended almost simultaneously with the Jeshyn celebrations marking the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The celebrations provided a natural time for people to reflect on what had been accomplished during the new government's first year in office. Many found the record wanting in substantial achievement; yet others were more conciliatory realizing that in a country so poor, where progress is inevitably slow, more than one year is needed before a new regime could be expected to inspire widespread confidence, attract competent administrators and be able to point to concrete achievements following a period of consolidation of power and assessment of needs.

One thing seemed certain by the end of July; President Daoud is now in full control of the ship of state and all major decisions are made by him. The Central Committee which once appeared to be sharing power with the President, has now, for all practical purposes, been dismantled, and the military officers who helped bring about the overthrow of the monarchy appear to have returned to their barracks. There is every reason to believe the military is still completely loyal to the new regime.

The accomplishments of the new government during its first year in power are not particularly extraordinary although there are reassuring signs that the country is beginning to move economically. An inherited balance of payments deficit of $11. million has been turned into a $5. million surplus with exports rising 14%. Imports have been noticably restricted for the first time in many years. Minor reforms involving land distribution whereby 5,000 nomadic families have received free land have been carried out. There is a new law which has created a more favorable climate for private investment. The establishment of an Industrial Bank of Afghanistan has been approved; there has been improved revenue collection and a wider utilization of the country's land and water resources. The Government has taken special steps to foster national unity in an attempt to make Afghans more aware of their rich cultural heritage. As a result a new museum is being planned for Kabul as well as for Herat and Ghazni. The restoration of cultural monuments in Bamiyan and in other parts of the country continues to receive attention, excavations at Hadda are resuming, and a National Archives is being planned

There is also a fairly effective drive against corruption which has removed many of the worst offenders from office and perhaps scared others into accepting only moderate spoils. The Ministry

of Interior - one of the most important in Government, has been streamlined and reorganized.

Perhaps most notable accomplishments during the past year have been made in the field of foreign affairs. The nation's foreign policy remains based on neutrality, non-participation in military groupings, with friendly and cordial relations with all peoples. President Daoud made a satisfying visit to Russia during his first year in office and his brother, Mohammad Naim, and the Deputy Foreign Minister, Wahid Abdullah, have visited most of the countries of the Middle East and Northern Africa to develop good will for the new Republic. President Daoud has resumed his classic balancing techniques to try to keep his rich and powerful neighbors happy and at the same time has received from them significant offers of assistance. Aid has been accepted in unprecedented amounts from neighboring Iran which is to build a railway line to Kabul via Herat and Kandahar, construct sugar, cement, wood, cotton, paper plants in various provinces, and perhaps most significantly of all, the Shah has promised to construct a transit route down to Bandar Abbas on the Arabian Gulf which will give the Afghans an alternative to Karachi and the Soviet Union as an outlet for their trade.

Both Russia and Iran have agreed to freeze the price of oil to Afghanistan at its pre-October levels. This perhaps makes Afghanistan unique among consumer nations in escaping the hardships of the energy crisis. Russia continues to provide nearly all the equipment for the Armed Forces. It has also been announced that an interest free 10 year moratorium on a $100m debt has been arranged, from the Soviet Union a further $500-600 million in aid has been granted, and near doubling of the price of Afghanistan's natural gas export has been agreed to. Thus Afghanistan's rich neighbors have tended to rival each other for influence; Iran is perhaps even beginning to take the place of America as Russia's chief competitor.

Although the United States is still a major donor, it is increasingly apparent that the region is no longer as important strategically to Americans as it was during the Cold War.

The Paktunistan issue remains a thorn in the side of Afghanistan and Pakistan to keep relations between them cool at best. Both nations continue to make threatening gestures but so far neither government has allowed the situation to get out of hand. But with the Baluchi and Pathan peoples on the verge of rebellion against the Bhutto Government it may become increasingly difficult for Afghanistan to remain indifferent to the fate of their brethren across the border.

Despite its modest accomplishments the regime is not without its detractors although there is no overt opposition or criticism of the regime permitted. Kabul University was completely quiescent during the year, but many student leaders are unaccounted for. The fact that the Government is intolerant of any form of political opposition, that there are no newspapers or political parties allowed hostile to Government is cause for deep concern among many

Afghans. The jails are already crowded by those who have attempted to raise their voices. The early promise of a new constitution is no longer mentioned, and a deep overriding fear of the future and insecurity with the present continues to permeate the national mood. Regretably too, most Afghans remain hesitant about being seen conversing with foreigners, particularly Americans, for there is widespread belief that America's role and influence in their part of the world is on the wane and therefore they are hesitant to appear pro-American or be unduly indentified with American interests.

Daoud at 66 has no political heir and there is much speculation as to what might happen should he be removed from office by illness or accident. The grooming of an heir, someone who might be named prime minister in the near future, would give many clues as to what might lie ahead for Afghanistan and its future leadership.

The regime's growing stability, its basic neutrality in world affairs, and its wish to obtain aid from all sources wherever available resulted in the Foundation being well received and being able to program in its traditional style during most of 1973-74. The months immediately following the coup were slow but program momentum began to increase by November and remained active the rest of the fiscal year.

Channels with most Government ministries remained open. The Foreign Ministry was especially helpful in eradicating procedural problems, and was instrumental in successfully resurrecting a 1961 Status Agreement which has been honored by the new Republic.

The Ministry of Education and Kabul University have been especially active in forwarding requests to the Foundation so that there has been no let up in the Foundation following its efforts to contribute to education at the university level through staff training and travel when appropriate and at all levels through selected assistance in the training of leadership, the encouragement of curricular reform, support of guidance and counseling programs, and the provision of books and equipment.

There was a continuing need for the integration of the country's varied legal traditions and adaptation of these to modern legal requirements. In this context the Foundation continued to encourage legal development through support for the publication of of existing laws and for the improvement of legal education, and through the provision of professional training and travel opportunities, both in-country and abroad.

Programming in provincial areas remained limited due primarily to shortage of staff,. However, provincial programming was accelerated during the year due primarily to Peace Corps volunteer initiatives which resulted in over 20 grants, mostly quite small, being made to various provincial institutions. The Foundation continued to support modest projects of provincial reform undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, to supplement local initiative and larger programs of agricultural and livestock development as Foundation capabilities were specifically needed, and to work with voluntary

organizations in their efforts to contribute to national development.

Supportive to all other aspects of the Foundation's programming interests was the objective to contribute to the improvement of communication through books and library development and the upgrading of media. With long experience in this field, and a library training adviser in residence, this aspect of the Foundation's program became a focus of its activity in Afghanistan at a time when it seemed appropriate for the Foundation to concentrate in a field that was less likely to be considered sensitive by Afghan authorities.

The beginning of 1973-74 brought a new Foundation representative to Afghanistan which coincided with a new government in power. For both it was a period of assessment, study and evaluation. Under normal conditions, the Foundation's program might have evolved somewhat differently over the year, but small grants continued to be the most effective means of meeting commonly understood needs and a great deal of good will was generated by them. They helped in a small way to retain an effective American presence in a country where other influences were growing stronger and more compelling.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the year under review the Ministry of Education retained the same leadership as has been in office since the coup. Dr. Nematullah Pazhwak remained Minister of Education, and although his pro-Soviet leanings are well known, (he is the President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society), and he was instrumental in the cancellation of a number of American programs such as the American Field Service scholarships for 1974-75 and many Peace Corps assignments in the provinces, he did send occasional requests to the Foundation although very little direct contact was held with the Minister. On the other hand, both the First Deputy Minister, Dr. Siddiq, and the Second Deputy Minister, Mr. Nasim, were easily accessible, often calling the Representative by phone and sending numerous requests from the Ministry for consideration by the Foundation. Mr. Nasim, who is also the National Scout Commissioner, was a Foundation grantee during the year when he attended scout meetings in Malaysia and Singapore.

The Foundation was approached by the Ministry primarily during the year for projects which involved travel to the East-West Center, for paper to print publications, for Counseling and Guidance activities, for equipment and materials for local and provincial schools and for library development activities. Requests from the Ministry normally came directly to the Foundation although during the latter part of the year a few were channeled, for unknown reasons, through the Planning Ministry.

The Foundation is being approached by the Ministry of Education for a number of different types of projects for the coming year. Explaining that the Ministry's budget has been cut from Afs. 250,000,000. to 100,000,000, the First Deputy Minister has indicated that the Ministry would like to turn to the Foundation for aid to science and English teaching seminars to be held in Kabul for provincial directors, for medical supplies to the Ministry's student hospital, for Habibia School, which was built with American aid but now has sadly fallen into disrepair although a new dynamic principal recently returned from the United States and is eager to continue American associations with the school. There is also a request for the Foundation to help the Science Center of the Ministry in ways still undefined. The Center is now headed by former NSF grantee, Mr. M. Aman Naderi. A request from the Literacy Department of the Ministry, mainly for copying machines, is still under study but it seems at this point that the request is somewhat premature in relation to the needs of that department.

Kabul University's Rector, Dr. M. Haidar, who took office shortly following the arrival of a new Foundation representative in Kabul, was also very cordial throughout the year, proposing numerous new projects for the Foundation to consider and on one occasion was a visitor to the Foundation's office. At the end of the reporting period there was a strong rumor that the Rector was to be replaced by early fall.

University requests during the past year centered around travel grants to supplement Iranian Government scholarships for four recipients to study in Tehran, English language instruction for the university's administrative staff, assistance to publications, research and equipment and supplies. No faculty member was sent to the United States during the year with Foundation support. This was partially a result of funds for the NSF Summer Institutes being unavailable. All University requests came directly to the Foundation.

The Foundation's provision of an English instructor from the local community met the Rector's priority request for Fourdation assistance within a few weeks of his request. Mrs. Mary MacMakin, a skilled and mature teacher, with long experience living in Afghanistan, ably filled the need for a six month period beginning in December, 1973. More than sixty members of the university's administrative staff benefitted from the exposure at different levels of instruction; however on the recommendation of Mrs. MacMakin and contrary to the Rectors desire that the grant be renewed, the Foundation decided to discontinue the classes. Absenteeism was a problem, numerous staff members were transferred to other positions during their courses, while others were able to continue their work at USIS and the British Council. Although the class had value, it did not seem possible for the Rector to insist on staff attendence, and without that important ingredient, the classes were discontinued.

Requests from the University for paper supplies and for printing press materials are still being studied but it seems unlikely that at least the latter request will be favorably recommended, mainly because the University has not met some of the conditions earlier suggested for the expeditious use of existing printing equipment by its Publications Department.

Kabul University will soon begin to benefit from a new AID contract with the University of Nebraska which over a period of three years will provide $3. million to the Faculties of Agriculture, Engineering and Education. During each year of the contract AID will provide each faculty with equipment, teaching aids, and other academic requirements and a total of 21 scholarships. Each year nine American professors will come to Kabul to teach and five Afghan professors will visit the United States. In view of this large grant to the University the Foundation will continue its traditional association with the Faculties of Letters and Law where foreign aid is almost nonexistant.

It must be remembered that times were not normal during a part of the reporting year and grants were made on the basis of requests flowing into the Foundation but these in turn were highly influenced by current attitudes about foreign aid and national direction. Doubtlessly, many Afghans were reluctant to approach the Foundation for assistance even though they might have been aware that the head of their institution might be willing to forward their request. It was plainly not politically astute for some Afghans to be too closely identified with a western aid organization. Travel prohibitions, particularly in the early months following the coup inhibited many others from asking for aid which would have taken them outside the country. Yet, 26 % of the Foundation's total budget was spent on projects in the Educational and National Development category, and

considering the number of students in the schools which received assistance, it is estimated that many thousands of Afghans benefitted in small ways from Foundation grants, either through information from publications or as recipients of equipment and supplies or from direct financial support. Theoretically, a school supervisors handbook could touch in useful ways a great majority of students in the country, counseling and guidance experiences for teachers and administrators can have an impact on hundreds of students who attend schools where such facilities are available, Sports equipment to certain schools could benefit as many as 5,000 students, the number of books distributed and their influence could affect many hundreds more and will be mentioned again under Communications and National Development. Since financial restrictions require Foundation grants to be small they must have wide impact and it is this consideration which will guide the determination of future grants more than it has during the past year when the number of grant possibilities was more limited in scope. The coming year points to more opportunities in perhaps less conventional projects involving the Ministry of Education, particularly and it is hoped such projects can be implemented during the coming months.

List of Grants

University Development

Kabul University: Staff Training and Research. As listed below, a series of grants was made in support of study and research programs being carried out abroad and in Afghanistan by members of the University staff.

Mr. Mohammad Alam Nuristani (1-101/A-0154, L/A 24 Aug 70).
Grants to this anthropologist from the Faculty of Letters have been made since 1970 but have been supplemented by the University of Indiana. A final grant was made in FY 74 providing $200. for thesis typing and $1,035 for a living allowance from 1 September through December 31, 1973. Mr. Nuristani returned to Kabul in the spring of 1974 and now is teaching in the Faculty of Letters in the Department of Anthropology.

Mr. Mohammad Niaz Ahadyar (1-101/A-0213, L/A 8 June 71).
This grant has supported a member of the Faculty of Education during his studies at the University of Pennsylvania toward a doctoral degree in educational psychology in the interest of improving counseling and student services in Afghanistan. During FY 73 $2,984 was spent for living expenses and a book allowance for the 1972-73 academic year and 1973 summer session; as well as tuition for the latter period. The University of Pennsylvania provided a tuition scholarship during the academic year. From FY 74 funds totalling $4,433. were committed covering living and book allowances, and travel from Philadelphia to Kabul for research purposes. Mr. Ahadyar is expected to report back to the Kabul office shortly.

Mr. Mohammad Hasan Kakar (1-101/A-0224, L/A 17 June 71).
The original grant enabled this member of the Faculty of Letters to accept a Princeton University appointment as a visiting research scholar to undertake post-graduate study and research in Afghan history, for the enrichment of academic competence in the Faculty. Mr. Kakar later transferred to Harvard University. Foundation grants during FY 1973 totalled $3,912 while the combined

contributions of Princeton and Harvard Universities in the remission of fees was equivalent to $2,600-$3,000. A terminal grant was made in FY 74 of $593. to provide for typing allowance for his disseration and the purchase of scholarly works in the United States for teaching enrichment at the Faculty of Letters.

Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Arefi (1-101/A-0278, L/A 2 Sep. 71).
This grant has provided supplementary assistance for a staff member of the Faculty of Law and Political Science during his doctoral program in political science at Indiana University. Funding during FY 73 amounted to $1,012, covering a supplemental living allowance for the 1972-73 academic year, supplementing approximately $2,640. from Indiana University. Early in FY 74, a terminal grant of $600. was made covering a living allowance during the 1973 summer session. It is expected that Indiana University will provide full support for the balance of the doctoral program, which should have been completed the last semester of academic year 1973-74. However, no information concerning his return to Afghanistan is available.

Mr. Abdul Raziq Palwal (1-101/A-0282, L/A 13 Sep. 71)
This grant enabled a member of the Faculty of Letters to complete his master's program in social anthropology at Louisiana State University and begin his doctoral work at Pennsylvania State University. Funding during FY 73 amounted to $5,782. covering tuition and fees, book allowance, and living expenses during the last semester at Louisiana, similar allowances including a relocation allowance enabling him to commence his Pennsylvania State program. The Foundation funded the sum of $3,255 in FY 74 to cover living allowances and tuition and fees at Pennsylvania State University. It is expected that an assistantship from Pennsylvania will reduce future costs to the Foundation.

Mr. Ataullah Rauf (1-101/A-3084), L/A 27 June 73).
A grant was made to cover international travel and full dollar costs enabling a member of the Faculty of Education to participate in the summer 1973 International Program in Educational Testing held under the auspices of the Educational Testing Service in Princeton. The sum of $2,284 was allocated for this purpose. Although the funds were committed in FY 73 they were funded in FY 74.

Mr. Rauf has been one of the experienced testing specialists on the staff of Kabul University, and this additional experience is intenced to enrich his capability and utility. Kabul University continued salary during the period abroad estimated at $500.

Dr. Samie Yar (1-104/SF-A-3032, L/A 20 Oct. 72).
In FY 73 a grant was made to provide international transportation and a living allowance for this member of the Medical Faculty of Nangarhar University to undertake a one-year residency program at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas, Texas. A special grant of $6,000 was made to The Asia Foundation by The Charles Evans Hughes Memorial Foundation to cover the cost of the program. During 1974 additional funds were required by Dr. yar which were turned over to the Foundation to administer from The Charles Evans Hughes Foundation and the Hermann Hospital Estate totalling $ 3,079 . The grants covered a living allowance for

six months and was confirmed in a letter of agreement dated 20 December, 1973; plus funds to return to Afghanistan. It is expected the Dr. Yar will return to Afghanistan sometime during FY 75.

Dr. Hussian Momand (1-101/SF-A-3053, L/A 20 Nov. 72).
A similar grant was made to Dr. Momand also of Nangarhar University's Medical Faculty first from funds from the Charles Evans Hughes Memorial Foundation in the amount of $6,000. and during FY 74 a further grant from the Hughes Foundation and the Herman Hospital Estate of $4989 which will cover a living allowance all through the fiscal year plus funds to return to Afghanistan. Dr. Momand is expected to return to Afghanistan late in the fiscal year.

Geographical Atlas of Afghanistan. (1-101/A-4028, L/A 19 Nov. 73).
A grant of $626. was made to the University to provide subsistence funds to cover Professor H. Amin's expenses when traveling throughout Afghanistan to collect material for a new University sponsored Atlas of Afghanistan. The Atlas is being supported by the University of Nebraska which has provided the services of Professor Gordon Schiltz who is presently teaching Geography at Kabul University under the affiliation of the Afghan-American Education Commission (AFAMEC). AFAMEC is covering the traveling expenses of Professor Schiltz when he accompanies Professor Amin; Professor Schiltz will eventually turn over copies of slides and his notes to the Geography Department of the University. It has not been decided as yet whether the Atlas will be printed in Nebraska or in Kabul but considering the great shortage of paper in Afghanistan for publishing purposes it is likely that the Atlas will be printed abroad. The Atlas will be the definitive work on Afghan geography and will be well illustrated. Professor Amin's contributions to the work will be significant and indispensible to the gathering of research for the publication.

English Instructor for Administrative Staff (1-101/A-4034, L/A 16 Dec. 73).
To fulfill the new Rector of the University's top priority request to the Foundation the services of Mrs. Mary MacMakin, wife of Robert MacMakin, former Foundation advisor to the Ministry of Education Educational Press and longtime resident of Kabul, were secured at a cost of $4,404. for a six month period. $4,172 covered Mrs. MacMakin's salary and benefits while the rest provided teaching aids and class room supplies.

Mrs. MacMakin's efforts are described above and were thought to be moderately successful but the course was not renewed on her recommendation despite the entreaties of University officials. Although many of her sixty students benefitted from exposure to English at various levels, it was felt that university work pressures and a lack of pressure from the Rector's office to maintain class attendance, plus the availability of English instruction from USIS or the British Council, although less convenient, were substantial reasons for not continuing the course in June. However, it is believed that many members of the staff improved their English usage to the point where they can now effectively communicate in a western language. The University provided office and classroom space for Mrs. MacMakin; USIS provided some teaching aids for classroom use.

Kabul University: Staff Training and Research (1-101/A-4041, L/A 13 Apr 74)
A grant of $72 paid the costs of TOEFL tests for six students of English from the Faculty of Engineering.

English-Dari Dictionary of Economic Terms (1-101/A-4040, 25 Mar 74).
A grant of $1,261. was made to provide partial costs of publishing an English-Dari Dictionary of Economic Terms by Mr. Chausy, a member of the Economics Faculty of Kabul University. The German affiliated team at the Economics Faculty provided a matching grant of $1,250., and the author personally contributed $750. to the project. The Dictionary is being sponsored by the Economics Faculty which has long recognized the need for economic terms to be understood both in English and in Dari by Afghan economists and those dealing in economic matters in government and private industry.

Mr. Mohammad Osman Farahmand (1-101/A-4042, 28 Mar 74).
A round-trip tourist class air ticket costing $353. was provided Mr. Farahmand, General Director of Dormitories, Kabul University, to enable him to travel to Tehran to accept an Iranian Government scholarship to study for an advanced degree in Public Administration. Kabul University will continue to pay his salary in his absence and he will return to the University to teach on the completion of his degree, thus strengthening the administrative staff of the University.

Kabul University Research Center (1-101/A-4053, L/A 16 May 74).
A grant of $3,025. was made to the Kabul University Research Center to provide funds for the support of research projects in 1973-74. The grant represents continuing support to the Center which was originally established with the help of an adviser provided by the Foundation. Kabul University contributed the sum of Afs. 100,000. ($ 1,810.) to the Center; AID contributed $2,000. A new director has been recently appointed who promises vibrant leadership for the Center. A publications committee determines which research undertaken by faculty members to publish. As many as 20 research projects are currently being considered for awards.

Secretarial Training Equipment Pool (1-101/A-4065, L/A 25 May 74).
At the urgent request of the Rector, the Foundation turned over to the University five Dari and 5 English typewriters to various departments of the University. The total value of the typewriters was estimated at $2,211. The typewriters either replaced wornout machines or were needed in areas where no typewriter was available. The objective of the grant was to improve the over-all efficiency of administration at the University. The typewriters came from the Kabul office's typewriter pool.

Other grants to Kabul University are listed under Science Education, Legal Education, Books and Library Development, and Translations and Local Publishing.

Student Counseling and Guidance

Ministry of Education, Department of Guidance and Counseling (1-401/A-4021, L/A 12 Nov 73).
A grant of $1,038. was made to provide travel and maintenance to Mrs. Rohafza Kamyar, Assistance Director of Guidance, Ministry of Education to enable her to participate in a training program at St. Xavier Institute of Education, Bombay, India from January 21-February 14, 1974. Mrs. Kamyar was invited by Dr. M. O. Bengalee, Director of the Institute after meeting Mr. Porjosh,

Director of Counseling and Guidance Department, Ministry of Education, when he was in India on a Foundation sponsored tour in 1972. (A-0271)

Ministry of Education, Department of Guidance and Counseling (1-401/A-4022, L/A 12 Nov 73).

A similar grant of $1,039. was provided to Mr. Osman, a member of the Guidance office of the Department of Counseling and Guidance, Ministry of Education. The objectives of the grant were similar to those stated above.

Ministry of Education, Department of Guidance and Counseling (1-401/A-4023, L/A 12 Nov 73)

A third grant, for the amount of $1,038. was made to Miss Hamida Ebadi, Counselor, Ayesha Durani School, Kabul, to participate in the same program at Bombay.

Science Education

National Science Foundation Summer Institutes.

Funds were not available for FY 74 participation in National Science Summer Institutes, however, funds were expended on one 1973 Participant:

Mr. Ahmad Hassan Kuraishi (1-601/A-3079, L/A 29 May 73).

Mr. Kuraishi, a member of the Faculty of Education, Kabul University, participated in a institute on Environmental Biology and Human Ecology held at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. In FY 1973 the Foundation funded Mr. Kuraishi $1,167. to cover half of his international travel costs, an incidental travel allowance and a two-week post-institute professional tour. The National Science Foundation provided for half of the international travel costs and for tuition and maintenance during the institute program. Kabul University continued Mr. Kuraishi's salary during his absence. During FY 1974 the sum of $407. was funded to Mr. Kuraishi.

Kabul University, Ministry of Education - Science Education.

Department of Natural Sciences, Faculty of Science (1-602/A-4054, L/A 15 May 74)

A grant in the amount of $1,847. was made to the Natural Sciences Department of Kabul University to meet an acute shortage of materials, and stationery for research and course work within the Department. The Head of the Department and the Clerk of the Faculty helped in the purchase of the supplies; a Peace Corps Volunteer who teaches English in the Department was also helpful in channeling the request and in purchasing some of the supplies.

Provincial Science Education.

Five grants were made which contributed to the upgrading of science education at the secondary level in four provincial science centers:

—Baghlan Province (1-602/A-3068, L/A 8 Apr. 73)

Although this grant was awarded in FY 73 it was not funded until FY 74. The

grant was made to purchase a collection of elementary science books in Farsi to provide core science libraries for the science rooms of the nine lycees and fourteen middle schools of Baghlan Province. A Peace Corps Volunteer lent advisory services; and the provincial Department of Education provided the science room facilities, local staff and book shelving. Foundation expenditures amounted to $238.

Kapisa Province (1-602/A-4004, L/A 7 Aug. 73).
This grant in the amount of $349. was made to purchase non-expendable equipment and supplies for seven lycees of Kapisa Province for use in science laboratories.

Faryab Province (1-602/A-4008, L/A 12 Aug 73).
A grant in the amount of $182. was made to purchase construction materials, to cover the cost of labor and locally purchased equipment to remodel and equip a science laboratory at Abu Muslim Lycee, Faryab Province. Counterpart assistance is provided by a U. S. Peace Corps Volunteer who teaches at the Provincial Science Center. The National Science Center has provided laboratory equipment and the Provincial Department of Education provided modest funds for construction.

Samangan Province (1-602/A-4026, L/A 25 Nov 73).
A grant of $218. provided science materials for experimentation in science classes in four lycees in Samangan Province. The initiative in making the request was taken by a Peace Corps Volunteer and the Volunteer administered the grant by purchasing the materials.

Samangan Province. (1-602/A-4055, L/A 25 May 74).
An additional grant was made to Lycee Aibak in Samangan Province in the amount of $234. to provide wooden wall storage compartments for biology equipment and chemicals for the Science Center. Now that Peace Corps volunteers have been withdrawn from the Science Program it is doubtful that as many such requests will reach the Foundation.

Development

Teacher's Academy, Kabul (1-099/A-4013, L/A 11 Sept 73).
A grant of $148. was made to provide English language instruction books to the Teacher's Academy, Kabul, The grant was made through the initiative of a Peace Corps volunteer who teaches English at the Academy. The library of the Academy is primarily composed of English books although the facility in the language on the part of the faculty is often sadly lacking.

Higher Teacher's College, Mazar-i-Sharif (1-099/A-4014, 16 Sep 73).
A grant in amount of $194. was made to the Higher Teachers College, Mazar-i-Sharif (Balkh Province) to provide sporting equipment for student activities at the College. The grant was made following the initiative taken by a German Peace Corps Volunteer.

School Supervision, Ministry of Education (1-099/A-4017. L/A 30 Sep 73).
The Foundation provided paper at the cost of $917. to make possible the printing of a publication entitled "Handbook on School Supervision" by Dr. Raouf, a UNESCO adviser in the Department of Teacher Education, Ministry of Education. Besides the contribution of the UNESCO adviser, the Ministry of Education covered all other costs of publication. The book was then distributed by the Education Ministry to all school supervisers in Afghanistan so that its influence is thought to be substantial.

Nangarhar Higher Teacher's College (1-099/A-4020, L/A 21 Oct 73).
The Foundation provided equipment and supplies to the English Teaching Center, Nangarhar Higher Teacher's College, Jalalabad in the sum of $514 This was the second grant made to the Center, the first being in 1972 (A-3044) in the amount of $293. Nangarhar Higher Teachers College provided a room for the Center plus the services of staff and utilities. A Peace Corps Volunteer was helpful in implementing the grant. The Center is one of the most efficiently operated of its kind in the country.

Malalai Girls Lycee (1-099/A-4025, L/A 14 Nov 73).
A grant in the amount of $502. was made to Afghanistan's most prestiguous girl's school, Malalai Lycee, to provide sewing machines, irons, tables and scissors to furnish a new tailoring classroom at the school. Whatever is done at Malalai often sets a precedent for schools to follow and it is commendable that the teachers at Malalai recognized the need to teach sewing and tailoring at the school. The school and the tailoring room were recently visited by Mrs. Barry Bingham and Mrs. Brayton Wilbur, wives of Foundation trustees, and the room was displayed with great pride.

Kabul University - IAU Membership Fee (1-099/A-4035, L/A 24 Sept. 73).
To cover one year's fee for the University's membership in the International Association of Universities, the Foundation contributed the sum of $602. which was matched by the University's paying a second year's back fee in Afghanis in the equivalent amount to the Foundation which was then transferred to the IAU in Paris in dollars. The University finds membership in the IAU valuable but is usually very hard pressed to find the foreign exchange to meet the Association's fees. The two calendar years for which fees were paid were 1973 and 1974.

Taluqan Lycee, Takhar Province (1-099/A-4038, L/A 6 Feb 74).
The sum of $267. was provided to Taluqan Lycee, Takhar Province, to provide stationery and sports equipment plus supplies for the library, science sections and language laboratory. The grant was made following an initiative taken by a Peace Corps volunteer who was teaching English at the Lycee. The school is one of the most progressive in the north but suffers greatly from isolation.

Ministry of Information and Culture - Secretarial Training Program (1-099/A-4044, L/A 22 Apr 73).

A final grant of $2,824. was made to the Ministry of Information and Culture to cover the salary of the chief instructress of the secretarial training program from March 1973-March, 1975. Although undoubtedly a valuable program when one considers the dearth of qualified secretarial talent in Afghanistan, the Foundation has now been supporting the program in the Ministry since 1965 and it is believed that it is time that if the program is truly appreciated the Ministry should by now be budgeting for the program. The Foundation has accordingly informed the Ministry that this will be the last grant made under the circumstances although a request has been received for new typewriters for the course and for assistance to train two additional instructors. Over the years during which the Foundation has supported this course, hundreds of government employees have received secretarial training which has enhanced the administrative work of many ministries. All during the Foundation's support to the program, the Ministry has paid part of the instructor's salary and has provided all supplies for the course.

Sanaie Lycee, Ghazni (1-099/A-4049, L/A 6 May 74).

A grant of $924. covered most of the construction costs of a basketball court at Sanaie Lycee, Ghazni which is one of the best schools in the country. A Peace Corps volunteer helped in supervising the construction of the court and has served as athletic instructor for the school. Student labor and services in constructing the court were valued at Afs. 10,000. A recently appointed Principal has shown great willingness to cooperate in projects with the Foundation which will enhance student programs and facilities. Special pains were taken to build a court of quality construction which will stand up to the rigorous climate of Ghazni and be a model for other schools to emulate.

Gardez Teacher Training College, Paktia Province (1-099/A-4003, L/A 4 Aug 73).

A grant of $72. was made to the Gardez Teacher Training College, Paktia Province, to provide bi-lingual dictionaries, duplicating supplies, and furniture for English training programs at the college. The grant was made in aid of the development of special teaching materials and for general improvement of training and facilities.

Educational Broadcasting Center, Ministry of Education (1-099/A-4005, L/A 12 Aug 73).

At a cost of $642. the Foundation provided locally fabricated shelving for the library of the Educational Broadcasting Center, Ministry of Education. A previous grant to the Center in March, 1970 had provided cabinets which were no longer adequate when the Center moved and expanded into new quarters. The library has benefitted from the books program and the shelving will help to establish it on a professional basis.

East West Center, Language Administrator Project (1-099/A-4007, L/A 2 Sep 73). (1-099/A-3092, L/A 5 Jul 73).

A grant of $400. was funded to the East-West Center to cover the 10% project

costs as an admin[illegible] . . Mr. A. Razaq Ishaqzai, Lycee Jami, Herat, which enabled him to participate in the East-West Center's English Teacher Trainers Project. Mr. Ishaqzai's travel was provided by the Afghan-American Educational Commission and his salary (est. $500.) was continued by Government.

The Foundation earlier had provided a grant in the amount of $1,704. to the East-West Center to cover the international transportation and participation fees to enable Mr. Mohammad Zaher Shakibani, Supervisor, Herat English Center to participate in the ESOL Administrators Project at the Culture Learning Institute. Although the grant was committed in FY 1973 it was not funded until FY 1974.

Dr. M Ehsan Entezar (1-099/A-4058, L/A 13 Jul 74)
A grant of $2621 enabled Dr. Entezar to attend an East-West Intercultural Studies program and to confer with colleagues in the U.S. Dr. Entezar is President of the Department of Compilation and Translation in the Ministry of Education. (Payments during FY 1974 amounted to $555.)

Sher Khan Karimi, USIS (1-099/A-FAP-4062, 25 Jul 74)
A grant of $239 was the Foundation's contribution to a joint effort by the American community in Kabul to replace an air ticket which had been stolen. The community effort allowed Mr. Karimi to reach Boston, where he is attending graduate school.

Equipment and Materials Purchases (1-099)
The following small grants provided sports equipment and paper supplies for the respective institutions:

$32	Roshan Lycee; Laghman Province A-FAP-4059, 21 Jul 74.
$36	to Nursing Division, Ministry of Health A-FAP-4060, 31 Jul 74.
$21	to Hotel Management School A-FAP-4061, 21 Jul 74.
$99	to Habibia School A-FAP- 4063, 31 Jul 74.

It may be questioned that this category is still considered a major category of Foundation programming in Afghanistan especially when one considers that only $19,000. was budgeted for projects in 1974 and as it turned out only one grant was made during the fiscal year although it was in the amount of $17,000. The Ministry of Justice was thoroughly shaken by the July, 1973 coup which abolished the Supreme Court and left the administration of justice primarily to the Judicial Services Department over which Justice Ghulam Ali Karimi presides. The Foundation remained in close touch with Justice Karimi but the only significant request from the Judiciary received during the year was for the continuation of the publication program for which a grant was made that is described below. During the end of the fiscal year the Foundation received a request to assist the furnishing of the new library of the Ministry which has now moved into King Amanullah's former Legislative Assembly Place across from the Kabul Museum. The Foundation has also cooperated with AID, the Peace Corps, the British Council, USIS, an AFAMEC law scholar an ICL fellow and UNESCO in determining how best to develop the library into a truly legal research center available to all legal scholars in the country. At present, USIS is providing English lessons to the librarian. A Peace Corps volunteer is working closely with the Foundation's Library Training Adviser in working up acquisition lists in cooperation with Ministry officials and an AID-provided law librarian from George Washington University who spent a few weeks in Kabul in early spring. The project is truly the result of an international effort to provide Afghanistan with an outstanding law library in which no two foreign aid organizations will be duplicating their efforts.

Traditionally, the Foundation has also worked closely with the Islamic Law and Law and Political Science faculties of Kabul University but the times have proven too sensitive for programming to be continued. The Islamic Law faculty Dean, although always friendly, seems very reluctant to be involved with a foreign aid agency, and regretably, the former dean, a Foundation grantee, was recently arrested in connection with anti-regime activities. There appears little likelihood that projects connected with the University law faculties will be undertaken in the coming year. The on-going project in both faculties which provided English instruction for faculty members was discontinued on reports from instructors that too few members were devoting adequate time to their studies and were not taking the course seriously. Again, it was a matter of the Dean not giving adequate instructions to assure class attendance.

<u>List of Grants</u>

<u>Legal Education</u>

<u>English Language Training</u>

Grants made in 1972-73 to the Faculties of Islamic Law and Law and Political Science, Kabul University and the Ministry of Justice to support in-service

English instructional programs were not continued in FY 1974. In general, this kind of training was provided so that the trainees could later qualify for foreign study programs such as the national legal training program sponsored by AID or for other opportunities. The development of English facility also enabled professional legal persons to have wider access to the international literature in the field. The courses were not continued, however, at the University since it was found that only a few members of the faculty were taking advantage of them and the instructors felt that their efforts were not producing adequate results. One class had only three participants, another five. Those who were highly motivated it was felt would continue their instruction at the USIS Language Center.

Judicial Administration

Supreme Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice (2-302/A-4043, L/A 15 Apr 74). A grant of $16,807. (1 million afghanis) was made to the Supreme Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, to enable the Ministry to continue its publication program. Previous grants to support the publication program of the Ministry had amounted to Afghanis 1,500,000. The Foundation's funds are used to cover the costs of translating and printing in editions of 500-3,000 basic compendia, in local languages translated from Arabic, for the use of the courts throughout the country. The ILC Representative in Afghanistan has termed the project one of the most useful undertaken in the law field and its effects have had a wide spread influence in all the courts of the land which were heretofore without guidance as to legal procedures and court decisions. Although the Ministry is urging the Foundation to continue supporting the program, it is expected that in the future the Foundation may subsidize individual publishing requests rather than turn funds over for a general publishing program.

Development

American Society of International Law Book Collection (2-399/A-FAP-3095). A collection of law books was purchased early in the fiscal year which had been part of a book display at a recent convention of the American Society of International Law. The cost of the collection plus shipping was $731. The collection is being held at the Kabul office until the new library of the Ministry of Justice is ready to receive the books. The library is due to be formally opened in October, 1974.

URBAN AND RURAL PRORLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This category of program covers a wide range of activities; provincial programming and agricultural development, culturally related programs and work with quasi-voluntary organizations. In a country where agriculture provides the essential economic base, it remains logical that there are significant Foundation programs in agriculture. Unfortunately, the retirement of the former Agricultural Minister, Dr. Wardak, to his orchards in Maidan, has not made it possible for the Foundation to continue its interest in that aspect of fruit production, but projects in animal husbandry and horticultural extension services continued in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley. Each of these projects aimed at assisting Afghan farmers to increase production of their produce crops, to introduce new products where feasible, and eventually to increase income through domestic and foreign marketing promotion.

Further rural contacts have been managed through small grants to provincial efforts to provide for student activities and for improvement in education, especially teacher training, English language, science and audio-visual programs. Many of the small grants made during 1973-74 were made through Peace Corps Volunteer initiatives. The Foundation intends to keep encouraging this cooperative effort between the two organizations. The coming year may see a reduction in such activity, however, for it is still not known whether or not the new volunteers will be assigned to the provinces, and the Ministry of Education now wishes that all requests from provincial schools be channeled through the Ministry which normally means a long delay in receipt or perhaps no action at all.

In the grants listed below, two provinces have been served directly and most others through indirect, long-range efforts such as through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Animal Husbandry Institute. Other provincial grants, being pilot or experimental in nature, will also be of ultimate value to other parts of the country.

The Foundation's work with the Women's Institute, both in the Kabul headquarters and in provincial cities, and the programs with the Afghan Scouting Association provide an approach to quasi-private and voluntary organizations. Under the Republic there are stated aims to improve the status of women, and to expand youth training programs particularly sports programs. The Foundation anticipates working more closely with the Afghan Olympic Association in the future especially in its efforts to develop sports clubs in various provincial centers. The Foundation will also provide funds to enable the Association to send a special observer to the Asian Games to determine what is needed to develop better Afghan Olympic competition. The observer is a member of the TCCU Textbook Revision team (AID sponsored) so it is expected that he can do much to forward that project's development of a sound and acceptable physical education component for the elementary schools.

The completion of Harold Pillsbury's services in July, 1974 as Plant Science Adviser in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley marked a climax to the Foundation's three year program in that area. Although Mr. Pillsbury was never unfortunately provided with a counterpart whom he could train, he did succeed in bringing new horticultural practices to the attention of many farmers in that region and advocated ways of doing things which it is believed are being taken more and more seriously as the results of his labors are becoming more evident. It is believed by many that Mr. Pillsbury's influence in the Valley and in other parts of Afghanistan where he previously served four years as a member of the AID-supported Wyoming team, will be more in evidence with each passing year. It is hoped that other projects involving the expansion of horticultural interests in Afghanistan might be undertaken by the Foundation in the future, but unfortunately, the present Minister of Agriculture is not prone to approach American aid organizations for support since he is known to be skeptical of such aid. It is known however, that a large request from the Veterinary Institute is on its way to the Foundation encompassing aid in the amount of over afs. 2,500,000. but its ultimate receipt is questionable.

List of Grants

Urban and Rural Community Development Programs

Bee-Keeping Manual, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (4-201/A-3022, L/A 2 Oct 72).

A grant of $1,961. was made to subsidize one-half the costs of printing a local language edition of a specially compiled manual on bee-keeping for use to the growing community of bee-keepers in the country. During FY 1973 the first half of the grant, $955., was expended During FY 1974 the second and final installment of the grant was funded in the amount of $1,142. Bee-keeping is a growing industry in Afghanistan and a Dari language manual should be of great help to those who manage apiaries. 1,000 copies of the manual have been delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture for distribution to interested parties.

Department of Information and Publications, Ministry of Agriculture (4-202/A-4024, L/A 13 Nov 73)

A grant totaling $1,997. was made to the Department of Information and Publications, Ministry of Agriculture, to provide a Rotary Gestetner Press and Sony Tape Recorder to improve publications of the Ministry. The Ministry provided office space to house the equipment and Peace Corps provided advisory personnel. The Department is a key office in disseminating valuable information to Afghan farmers and to the rural population of the country. The grant facilitated the printing of such materials and the tape recorder is used is transmitting messages to Radio Afghanistan for broadcasting.

Kabul University - Dr. Gulahmad Keshtyar (4-202/A-4030, L/A 22 Nov 73).
A small grant of $150. was made to Kabul University to cover the fees of Dr. Gulahmad Keshtyar, Faculty of Agriculture, who attended an FAO course in Dairy Products in Beirut. Travel and subsistence was provided by FAO but the

University had no way to pay the dollar fees and turned to the Foundation for assistance.

Animal Health and Production Institute, Ministry of Agriculture (4-202/A-4033, L/A 12 Dec 73).

The Foundation displayed its continuing interest in this important institution during the year by making a grant in the amount of $1,263. which provided new and improved facilities for the student hostels at the Animal Health and Protection Institute. The new facilities were inspected by Trustees Bingham and Wilbur in June. The changes brought about were quite remarkable and contributed greatly to a higher morale among the student body during the last semester. FAO provides advisers to the Institute; the Peace Corps furnishes an English language instructor.

Additional assistance is being sought by the Institute from the Foundation although it is expected that it will take considerable time for the Ministry of Agriculture to channel a major project through the Ministry of Planning and the Cabinet.

Helmand Valley Horticultural Project (4-204/A-0201, L/A 15 Apr 74).
The Foundation's Plant Science Adviser, Harold Pillsbury, ended a three-year assignment in the Helmand Valley on June 30, 1974. During that time he provided grass roots extension services and demonstration of improvement in horticultural practices to increase the production of high-cash crops for domestic and foreign consumption. On a person to person basis the project was highly successful. However, during much of the tenure of a former Governor of Helmand Province, cooperation was limited and it is regretable that counterpart assistance was hazardous and less desirable than anticipated. Foundation funding of the project was derived from an AID special grant but AID/Afghanistan also provided local transportation, housing, office space and other local facilities. Total Foundation expenditures during FY 74 totalled $24,055; while $24,466 was spent in FY 1973 and $25,168 in FY 1972.

The Letter of Agreement covering Mr. Pillsbury's third year extension met with many vicissitudes due to a change of personnel in the Helmand Valley and was not formally submitted until April 15, 1974. Unfortunately, it was not returned to the Kabul office until early August, 1974.

A final report covering Mr. Pillsbury's work and recommendations for the future was submitted with A-SX-155.

True Afghan participation in the project was open and generous on the part of local farmers and landowners selected by the Adviser to provide demonstration sites and facilities. It has been concluded by many observing developments in the Valley that Mr. Pillsbury's recommendations and practices will be adopted in full measure over the years as their worth becomes more apparent with the increase of crops and farmer's income.

Urban and Rural Development (cont.)

"Growing Fruit in Afghanistan" (4-205/A-4056, L/A 27 May 74).
Following Mr. Pillsbury's retirement and return to the United States, he was commissioned by the Kabul office to write a third book in a series on Plant Growth entitled, "Growing Fruit in Afghanistan". His first two volumes, "An Afghan Farmer's Guide to Growing Plants", and "An Afghan Farmer's Guide to Growing Vegetables", have been well received and widely distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture through its extension workers. Vol. I & II are also to be used by the TCCU team as textbooks for school use, and distributed by the Ministry of Education. Mr. Pillsbury is to write Vol. III during the next twelve months and will receive an honorarium of $500. per month during that period beginning July 1, 1974. He will pay for the typing of the manuscript and art work, AID will cover the cost of printing 3,000 copies, and TCCU will distribute the book through their textbook program.

Strengthening National Identity and National Unity-Adviser.

National Theatre (4-401/SF-A-FAP-4128).
Arrangements were made in July, 1974 for the Foundation to cover the salary of an Adviser to the National Theater of Afghanistan who had previously been supported by a grant from USIS. Beginning July 15, 1974, Mr. Stanley Heuisler, became a Foundation sponsored adviser to the National Theater for a period of six months at a total salary of $1,000 per month. Since the Letter of Agreement has still not been signed by the Ministry of Information and Culture due to changes in personnel in that Ministry, the grant will presumably be charged in its entirely to the FY 1975 budget.* Mr. Heuisler, during the past eighteen months, has been active in the theater, helping to direct and stage plays and putting the theater on a more businesslike foundation. It is believed that with his advice and participation in the Theater's activities for another six months the Theater will emerge as a viable institution, one which will help meet the cultural development of Afghanistan as envisioned by the present Government. *(One-half July salary charged to FY 1974 under contract arrangement.)

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

Women's Institute (4-401/A-4064, L/A 14 Jul 74).
The Foundation has supported the Women's Institute's work in Kabul and in various branches in the provinces for over a decade. In the future, it is planned that support for the Institute's activities will be concentrated on provincial work where there is less opportunity for women to become active in welfare work or to undertake selected vocational, handicraft, home economics, secretarial and kindergarten projects. During the year under review, the Foundation continued to support the Kabul Center's secretarial program providing funds in the amount of $1,466 to cover the salaries of instructors in typing and secretarial courses. Over 145 women participated in these courses which were taught by Afghan and Peace Corps instructors.

The Foundation also made a grant (4-401/A-4050, L/A 10 May 74) of $97. to provide furnishing for the Institute's new English Language Center. The

Urban and Rural Development (cont.)

Institute provided a room and some furnishings for the Center including blackboards and a cupboard. A Peace Corps Volunteer provided instruction.

Afghan Scouting Association

-Scout Manual Project (4-402/A-4012, L/A 16 Sep 73).

A grant of $2,118. was made to subsidize the salary of the Editor-Researcher, Mr. Crispulo Hilario, for the period 1 Aug. '73 to 28 February, '74. Mr. Hilario is writing in English and then translating into Farsi two additional scouting manuals, the Scout Leader's Handbook and the Rover Leader's Manual. Five handbooks have previously been published under similar grants from the Foundation.

The Ministry of Education continues to contribute to the project by providing matching funds, office space for Mr. Hilario and his staff, and clerical assistance. Ministry official and Afghan Scouting leaders are extremely proud of these manuals which are fully attuned to the local situation and environment. The hand books published to-date have been extensively used during National Training Courses one of which has only recently been concluded.

Adviser, Afghan Scouting Association (4-402/A-4045, L/A 16 Apr 74).
Shortly before the expiration of the Foundation's subsidy to Mr. Hilario's salary, the Ministry of Education requested the Foundation to continue the subsidy further, not only covering his services as Editor-Researcher for the Scout Manuals, but also to cover his general advisory services to the Association. Accordingly, the Foundation agreed to continue its partial salary subsidy to Mr. Hilario over a two-year period to give him greater job security and also cover the period of time which it is anticipated is still required for the completion of the manuals. The sum of $5,042. was thus funded to cover salary needs for the period 1 March, 1974 to 1 March, 1975 and a further commitment was made providing a similar payment due 1 March, 1975 which will cover salary payments to 1 March, 1976. The Ministry of Education will provide on its part $3,000 per annum in salary to Mr. Hilario plus Afs. 60,000 per annum and also provides a counter-part for Mr. Hilario to train. The Afghan Scouting Association contributes Afs. 3,000 per month, to his needs plus office supplies and transportation amounting to Afs. 96,000 per annum. During the past year Mr. Hilario has provided important advice and leadership to the movement and has been a great help to the Chief Commissioner who as Second Deputy Minister of Education has many other duties to attend to. However, with the encouragement of the President of the Republic scouting activities in Afghanistan have accelerated and form one of the most constructive and useful activities for youth in the country.

M. Nasim, Chief Commissioner (4-402/A-4046, L/A 16 April 74).
A grant totalling $1,372. covering transportation and conference fees and subsistence, was made to enable the Chief Commissioner of Scouts, Mr. Nasim, to attend scout meetings in Malaysia and Singapore in May-June, 1974. He presented a paper at the Singapore meeting, on the subject" The Boy Scout today in our changing world " and took part in all senior deliberations at the conference.

Said Yousuf Wayezi, National Secretary (4-402/A-4047, L/A 16 Apr 74).
A similar grant, also in the amount of $1,322. was made to the National Secretary of the Association to enable him to attend the same scout meetings in Malaysia and Singapore. The inclusion of the National Secretary, a young leader of promise, was considered significant as it was one of the first times that the Afghan Scout Association has been represented aoroad by someone in addition to the Chief Commissioner.

Development

Provincial Development Department, Prime Ministry (4-099/A-4019, L/A 11 Oct 73).
Books costing approximately $250. were ordered for the Provincial Development Department Prime Ministry, for use in the Department's library. A list of pertinent titles was submitted by the Department and represented the first request received from that Department for a number of years although the Foundation, at one time, programmed extensively with that branch of Government. To-date the books have not arrived in Kabul.

American Field Service - Afghanistan (4-099/A-4029, L/A 15 Nov 73).
A small grant of $100. was made to Dr. Karim Ali, National Representative of the American Field Service, to help cover his expenses in attending an international AFS conference in Tunisia. AFS provided travel funds and hotel expenditures but an additional sum was required to cover international travel expenses and an air schedule that necessitated at least two overnight stops, in both directions.

English Training, Avicenna Hospital (4-099/A-4039, L/A 24 Mar 74).
Another small grant of $99 . was made to Avicenna Hospital to provide English language textbooks, stencil, gestetner and poster paper to the English language teaching program at the hospital under the direction of a Peace Corps Volunteer. The course is provided for nurses and doctors whose understanding of some English is becoming more and more important to their professional knowledge and skills.

Industrial Management Institute (4-099/A-4057,L/A 29 May 74)
The Foundation ordered $37 worth of training materials for the Institute's typing course. Payment was expected to be made in FY 1975.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The book distribution programs of the Foundation serve an important set of needs for library development, reference use and textbook provision. Both English and Farsi language distribution programs were revitalized during the year with new procedures worked out for more equitable distribution and with new guidelines submitted to San Francisco for choosing the most useful and pertinent books for distribution in Kabul. Book shipments were accelerated from San Francisco and present stocks were culled to dispose of books which had been received in too great a quantity in the past or which were found to be of no interest to Afghans.

During the year the Foundation proposed to Kabul University a possible book distribution plan to University graduating seniors which would allow those who received top rating in each department of each faculty to chose five books of their choice from stock. Such a plan would provide approximately 100 top level students with approximately 500 volumes. Many of the students would own books of their own in their particular discipline for the first time. The Rector has expressed interest in such a program and it is hoped that it can be implemented at the end of the present academic year.

A Foundation Library Training Adviser arrived in Afghanistan in October, 1973 at the request of the Ministry of Education. Since that time he has been active in teaching library science classes at the Kabul Academy for Teacher's Education, and helping various key libraries in the country provide better services to their clientele. He has also taught regular seminars to school inspectors and supervisors to help upgrade the quality of education by bringing new innovations in teaching to the attention of his classes.

The adviser's role appears to be steadily expanding as his services become better known and appreciated. He has helped renovate the Historical and Literary Society Library, the libraries of the Higher Teacher's Colleges in various provinces, the DMA's (a type of normal school for the lower grades), various governmental libraries, and he has responded to numerous requests for help from lycees in the Kabul area. Perhaps the greatest challenge in this type of work has been in the provinces where the death of books and library facilities are practically non-existent and officials are the most cooperative and the most grateful for any type of assistance.

The advisor's advice has also been sought in connection with a plan to establish a Department of Library Science within the Faculty of Letters at Kabul University. He has also been active in drawing up plans for remodeling and expanding the present library of the Ministry of Education, and his services are soon to be requested for reorganizing the library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His advice has also been invaluable in improving the Foundation's book distribution program.

With the formal closing of the Franklin Book Program office in Kabul, it is not anticipated that the Foundation will continue its cooperative programming with Franklin and the Ministry of Education to train school librarians and provide core libraries for schools whose teachers participated in the program. Unless the Ministry itself undertake the services which Franklin provided in the past or appoints a new coordinator to manage the program, it appears unlikely that the program can continue.

With the media heavily censored under the Republican regime and with no private newspapers existing, it was not possible to program extensively in other Communication fields other than with library development. Opportunities for programming outside the library field are not expected to be numerous in the near future.

List of Grants

Communications and National Development

Books and Library Development

Books for Asia Distribution Program (5-101/A-FAP-4010).

This ever expanding program cost $9,400 to administer during FY 74. That amount covered partial rent for the office of which the book program is housed in two large front rooms, wages for two employees, clearance and forwarding charges, and small purchases of English language books primarily concerned with teaching English as a second language. The total number of books distributed in an eleven month period (the book distribution program was closed during the month of May for inventory, and the processing of new shipments) was 11,384. books. Major recipients included Kabul University, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Public Works, and Agriculture, the Prime Ministry, the Air Force Academy, the Afghan Air and Defence Force, the Police Academy, Teacher Training Colleges in Kabul and the provinces, and Lycees in Kabul.

During the year new rules and procedures were developed for the distribution of books, and new guidelines were sent to the home office for the selection of collections to be shipped to Kabul. As a result , the present collection in the Kabul office is more representative of Afghan interests and reading capabilities than has perhaps ever been offered in the past. All of the major libraries in the country are taking advantage of the collections available for distribution and are obtaining books under a fair and equitable distribution system. The Foundation remains almost the only source of English books for Afghan institutional libraries, for the lack of foreign exchange makes it almost impossible for local book stores to order English books. Thus English books are not stocked in quantity. The program makes it possible

for the Foundation to keep in touch with many educational institutions and organizations in the country which would not be possible otherwise.

Local Languages Book Distribution Program (5-102/A-FAP-4002).
A similar program which distributes books in the Farsi and Pashtu languages was carried out during the fiscal year at a cost of $ 4,629 . This program too, was the subject of new rules and procedures regarding distribution of books, and the collection was augmented by purchases from Tehran as recommended by eminent Farsi scholars in Kabul. Although the collection still includes ample reference works such as English-Persian dictionaries, its scope has been widened to appeal to almost all libraries and educational institutions. since books are now available that are normally un-obtainable in Kabul. During the year 1,567 volumes were distributed. Major recipients tended to be those institutions listed above which also received English books.

Library Training Adviser (5-105/A-4032, L/A 14 Nov 74).
John Urquidi, formerly the Foundation's adviser to the Library, University of Hue, Vietnam, arrived in Kabul on October 11, 1973 to begin a one-year assignment., with possibilities of extension, for a second year. Although formally attached to the Ministry of Education, Mr. Urquidi has by no means confined his services to the Ministry but has been sought by other ministries and institutions outside of Government. Thus, during the first three-quarters of his first year in Kabul he has become widely known and respected and thoroughly identified with the Foundation's interests in library development in Afghanistan. His advice and program initiatives have helped to place work in this category in the forefront of Foundation activity in Afghanistan, in a field which noone has preempted before and where much remains to be done. Total costs connected with his assignment up to July 31, 1974 amounted to $28,865.

It is anticipated that his services will be requested for an additioanl year by the Ministry of Education for that ministry above all others has come to appreciate Mr. Urquidi's services and has many plans in mind which require his continuing presence. A formal request to continue his contract for a second year will be forwarded shortly to the home office.

Translations and Local Publishing

"Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan" (5-202/A-4052, L/A 14 May 74).
A grant of $2,000. was made to enable Vol. III of "Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan" edited by Professor Ludwig Adamec, to be published by Akademische Druck u. Verlagsanstalt of Graz, Austria. Original research for the volume was partially sponsored in an earlier grant from the Foundation to the Research Center of Kabul University. A commitment to help publish Vol. IV has also been made and will be funded sometime in 1975.

Eventually a series of six will complete the set which will provide valuable data covering the entire country. Vol. I dealt with Badakhshan and Northeastern Afghanistan, Vol. II with Farah and Southwestern Afghanistan. Vol. III will cover Herat, Vol. IV, Kandahar, Vol. V, the Northern Provinces, and Vol. VI, Kabul. The series will comprise a wealth of data of a general and specialized nature of past and present Afghanistan and is intended to serve the dual purpose of providing both a useful reference work for the layman and a reliable source for the scholar.

Language Research and Training

Literacy Programs: National Functional Literacy Program (5-301/A-4006, L/A 27 Aug 73).
One Dari-Pashtu typewriter was provided to the National Functional Literacy Program, Ministry of Education for the initiation of a textbook project. The cost of the typewriter was $317.

It is evident that the National Literacy Program is to be given continued emphasis under the Republic, but it is uncertain at this point if additional assistance can be effectively used, and a request for copying machines is presently being held in abeyance until it appears that programs are in hand which will effectively utilize such equipment.

Development

Mr. M. Zia Modaressy (5-099/A-4009, L/A 11 Sep 73).
Round-trip travel between Kabul and Tehran was provided to Mr. Modaressy, Chief of the Periodical Department, Kabul University Library, to enable him to accept an Iranian Government scholarship for one year of library training at the University of Tehran. Full costs in Iran are being provided by the Iranian Government. The grant was made at a cost of $311. Mr. Modaressy's training will help to strengthen the staff of the University library.

Mr. Ali Ahmad Saber (5-099/A-4011, L/A 11 Sep 73).
A similar grant was made to Mr. Ali Ahmad Saber, Chief of the Afghanology Department, Kabul University, to enable him to take advantage of an Iranian Government scholarship to study library science at the University of Tehran for one year. Total cost of the grant was $311.

Higher Teacher College Libraries (5-099/A-4018, L/A 4 Oct 73).
A grant of $135. was made to Miss Carol Priestly, British Volunteer Librarian, to enable her to visit Teacher College libraries in various provinces and recommend improvements as well as modernize services. The grant was originally planned long before the advent of Mr. Urquidi, the Foundation's Library Adviser, but due to various delays, was not implemented until after his arrival, which made it possible for him to accompany her on some of her visits. Teacher's Colleges at Herat, Kandahar, Kunduz and Jalalabad were involved. The request originated with the Ministry of Education, Department of Teacher Education.

Mr. Nabi Yousufzai, Librarian, Ministry of Education (5-099/A-4027, L/A 14 Nov 73).

A grant of $347. was made to the Librarian of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Nabi Yousufzai, to travel to Tehran and return for the purpose of studying for an advanced degree in Library Science under a scholarship granted by the Iranian Government. The scholarship is for two years and expenses while in Iran are to be met by the Iranian Government.

Mr. Yousufzai, when on vacation this summer, in Kabul, utilized his training abroad by assisting Mr. Urquidi in various tasks connected with up-grading library services in provincial schools.

Radio Afghanistan (5-099/A-4031, L/A 27 Nov 73).

Round-trip transportation from Kabul to Jakarta, Indonesia was provided to Mr. S. M. Waseeq, Director of Programs, Radio Afghanistan, to attend an ABU Conference in December, 1973. The cost of Mr. Waseeq's ticket was $972. ABU covered all other expenses while Mr. Waseeq was in Indonesia. The grant enabled Radio Afghanistan to send a qualified representative to the ABU meeting and afforded an opportunity for old contacts to be renewed and new contacts to be made. The theme of the 10th ABU General Assembly was "The Role of Broadcasting in Population Programs". Mr. Wasseq reported that he returned to Kabul with many new ideas as to how he can use information on family planning in his broadcasting work.

EVALUATION

The transformation of the Afghan political structure which took place during the year under review and the new Government's emphasis on revitalizing the economy and its efforts to provide a better life for all Afghans as well as help them to recognize more clearly their cultural heritage, provided a special background for reviewing Foundation operations and procedures during the FY 1974 period.

In general, the program direction and specific projects of the Foundation were not affected by the change in Government, although programming did slow down during the first few months following the coup. There was also less openness among Afghans than existed formerly which made programming more uncertain. Still the Foundation's objectives were fully consistent with the overall goals of the new Government and projects undertaken in FY '74 did contribute to such goals especially in the field of education and library development. The provision of badly needed supplies and equipment to schools throughout the country, the strengthening of English language instruction at many levels of education and especially through English Centers and by book donations, and the modernizing of library facilities and library training all met the dual goals of both the Government and the Foundation.

If any perceptible change in program direction was evident, it was toward more emphasis in the library development field which was sparked by the presence of a Library Training Adviser. Too, the Foundation gave greater consideration to projects which stressed national unity and cultural identification where an Adviser to the National Theater continued an effective role and the prospects of working more directly with the country's primary cultural institution, the Kabul Museum, improved to where a major request is anticipated early in FY 1975.

Fewer grants were made in FY 1974 than FY 1973 but they averaged slightly larger in size, the average grant being roughly $2,000. in FY 1974 compared to $1,400. in FY 1973. Overall spending increased slightly during 1974. This resulted partially from an effort to concentrate on fewer projects and to undertake programming in greater depth with the institutions and agencies with which the Foundation has a long standing interest.

Small grants are still especially meaningful in Afghanistan and are understood and are more easily digested by those who receive them. It might be argued that larger grants might accomplish no more as those who receive them are usually ill prepared to handle larger sums. This would seem especially applicable to projects in rural areas, where grants of a few hundred dollars are often difficult to administer but can accomplish unusual results.

Thus, despite new national leadership and basically a different government than existed in 1973, the Foundation's objectives appeared to be broad and flexible enough to meet new situations and on the whole the years's activities were very much in accord with the country objectives which have guided the program for an extended period of time.

One of the major disappointments during the year was an absence of any projects in fields relating to the Foundation's special problem-oriented programs. In population work especially, there seemed no way to develop useful projects as the Government seemed uncertain of its own directions in that field and the work of the Afghan Family Guidance Association, with which the Foundation has worked in the past, was not well coordinated and was clouded by unwelcome publicity at the end of the year.

In a country in which the Foundation's method of operation and flexibility are perhaps unique, and as a manifestation of private American concern with this part of the world, the Foundation remained accessible to all who were willing to approach it and who have an interest in national development. Although its resources are small in comparison to other foreign aid agencies working in Afghanistan, its wide ranging interests and contacts at many levels give it unusual influence and opportunities to be helpful. With a presence in the country now spanning over twenty years, the Foundation remained a useful member of the community and continued to be recognized as such by the Afghan Government.

THE REPRESENTATIVE: ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

The Foundation's Representative continued to serve as a member of the Board of the Afghan-American Educational Commission. Following the departure from post of the Commission's Chairman and prior to the arrival of a new Cultural Affairs Officer who traditionally serves as Chairman of the Commission, the Representative served as Acting Chairman of the Commission. The Representative also serves as Treasurer of the Commission.

He is also an informal member of the American Embassy's committee to nominate State Department Leader Grantees and has met with that committee to suggest suitable candidates for such awards. He is a member of the American Society of Kabul, the Kabul Music Society and a contributing member of KADS (Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society).
The United States is fortunate in being represented officially in Afghanistan by an extraordinarily able and effective Ambassador and AID Director. It has been a special pleasure for the Foundation to cooperate and work with both during the past year. The Chief of the Economic Division of the Embassy has also been especially helpful as have all top officials in the Embassy and AID whose advice and counsel have been sought. The Representative has discussed numerous projects with members of AID's Planning and Development Division, with the Education Adviser, Chief of the Population Division, Chief, Private Enterprise Division, Food and Agriculture Officer, Training Officer, and Contract Heads of Parties of SUNY, TCCU, and Indiana University. The Foundation has responded to Embassy and AID initiatives for programming in a number of instances. AID/Kabul has been especially cooperative in all aspects of the Foundation's sponsored Helmand Valley Plant Science Adviser and the Representative has met many AID short-term advisers and visitors including former colleages Jim Dalton and David Steinberg, both now with AID, Washington.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
BANGLADESH OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

In the summer of 1974 Bangladesh again has its back to the wall. It is experiencing the worst flood in several decades, the food situation is critical, the stability of the government is again being questioned, and its foreign exchange reserve is completely exhausted.

Although flood information tends to be vague and unreliable, it is clear that this flood has hit areas normally unaffected, especially in the northeast, while at the same time parts of the north and west are virtually unaffected. The skeptic may point out that floods in Bangladesh are about as unexpected as snowstorms in North Dakota, and that with traditional practices, a certain amount of flooding is necessary to irrigate the rice. However, a combination of circumstances has turned what might have otherwise been just an unusually high flood into yet another national disaster. The rise of the rivers flowing into the country this year coincided with unusually cloudy monsoon weather, which made it impossible to dry much of the rice just previously harvested, whereupon it became moldy and unfit for consumption. Because of the controlled jute price, much less land was planted to this cash crop which would have been better able to survive high water. Some wet season varieties of native rice are well adapted to high waters, but much of the flooding occured in areas where this is not usually planted. And although the floods may be only a few feet higher than normal, on a flat plain this spreads the water over thousands of additional acres that would otherwise provide forage for farm animals. The total livestock loss is unknown, but draft animals may be in short supply during the coming season.

The Bengali people are accustomed to disaster, but with the economic problems of the last few years the rural people have fewer financial or material resources to fall back on, and the government is lacking in the resources needed to mount even a modest relief operation on its own. At the same time the prospects for external assistance have diminished as foreign governments grow weary of the repeated cries from the "international basket-case," while the foreign agencies working in-country are now involved in long range development schemes and are reluctant to return to the relief scene with its red-tape, corruption, and mis-use of commodities which they became so familiar with in the immediate postwar period. The floods are dramatic, but it is in the months after the waters recede that the real tale will unfold, as the extent of the damage and the actual food situation becomes more clear, and when the large outbreaks of disease can be expected.

There is an immediacy about the problems of Bangladesh which is difficult to grasp. For most residents of the rest of the world, natural disasters may necessitat dealings with the bank, the Red Cross and government agencies which might not be preferred, but do not bring the immediate prospect of hunger and starvation. This immediacy even holds for the Government, whose financial position is not cushioned by institutional arrangements which force restraints, budget cuts and other vexations with which other governments are familiar.

For Bangladesh, the political fact of independence has brought no exemption from the bald financial fact that when you run out of dollars and credits, you are broke. And when you are broke even airline tickets cannot be purchased to send representatives to the UN and other international meetings. Such is the position of the Government of the eighth most populous nation in the world, that it has put on notice agencies such as The Asia Foundation, that it will need help for such mundane expenses.

Even without the floods and the oil crisis (which boosted annual foreign exchange outlay for petroleum from an estimated $35 million to $95 million), the economy showed few signs of recovery. The rate of inflation, which had "slowed" to an estimated annual rate of 30% to 40% before being kicked up to record levels by the flood-induced shortages, has caused considerable discontent, especially among those on fixed incomes. Petty bribery has thus become commonplace among certain groups of officials and police, contributing to the further undermining of confidence and a general feeling of frustration and disaffection, particularly noticeable in the middle class.

The university campuses remain embroiled in politics, a legacy of the recent past when student groups first helped create the political crisis and then took the forefront in the independence struggle. The students remain the focus of contention between various political factions; student elections are often marked by violence. This culminated in the closing of Dacca University for a number of months following the brutal midnight killing of 7 students in the lounge of a student hall. The deterioration of educational standards has continued in an atmosphere where exams are held under the threat of violence, and there has been no realization of the hope that such occurrences would fade with the passing of the postwar exuberance.

Internationally, the Government continued its efforts to gain wider recognition, especially from Muslim nations. The high point came during the Muslim Conference early in 1974 with mutual recognition by Pakistan and Bangladesh, brought on by the urgings of various other Muslim nations acting as go-betweens. The visit to Dacca a few months later by Pakistan's Prime Minister Bhutto fell short of expectations when both sides found it impossible to match the rhetoric of brotherhood with the compromises and concessions needed to make reality of the words. The Dacca government is especially concerned about coming to some agreement about the non-Bengalis who opted for Pakistan, but which Pakistan has refused to receive. Thousands of these continue to live in camps which the Bangladesh government cannot afford to support or have supported by international relief organizations when millions of Bengalis face starvation. The reluctance of Bhutto to discuss the division of assets was another disappointment. The failure of the Mujib-Bhutto talks was especially bitter for the common man who had come to expect that Pakistani recognition would bring the return of inexpensive Pakistan products and 40 Taka per mound rice (now over 200). This is widely interpreted as an indication of Indian influence, backed by Russian pressure.

When Sheikh Mujibur Rahman returned from captivity in early 1972 to assume leadership of his prostrate nation, he asked for three years in which to bring prosperity. The three years are nearly gone, the country is more impoverished than before, and the Sheikh's charisma is growing increasingly thin. His Awami League party, which was to be the vehicle for his reforms has grown increasingly unpopular amid charges of widespread corruption, though its grasp of the positions of power appear secure. The political opposition is vocal, but fragmented, unfocused, and devoid of the kind of popular support needed to be effective. The situation has possibilities for developing into a major upheaval, and rumors of an impending but unspecified bloodbath are again circulating. For the time being, these should probably be taken as verbal reflections of the country's plight, rather than as indicators of impending developments..

On the assumption that Bangladesh would have recovered sufficiently to move from the problems of relief to rehabilitation and further development, the Foundation had entered FY 1974 with the following broad objectives:

1. To strengthen specific university departments, special institutions and other agencies which are vital for training development personnel, conducting research, and in serving as centers of intellectual activity focused on the problems of development.

2. To support legal research to bring the nation's legal and administrative systems into line with its social and developmental objectives.

3. To provide support to the scientific community through funds for books, journals, seminars, and training for science teachers.

4. To support a broad range of family planning and population control activities.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Education in Bangladesh presents a confused and unsettled picture at all levels. As noted before, the universities are still the playground for political activists, and what was at first seen as a passing phase of postwar turmoil seems to have become a permanent condition. The colleges (roughly equivalent to American junior colleges) have expanded greatly in recent years and range in quality from a few good ones to indifferent and worse, and serve primarily to satisfy the national mania for degrees and certificates. At all levels the "cram and vomit" system prevails, whereby the awarding of degrees depends solely on the performance in a single examination. The objective of education at any level is focused on providing certification for entry at the next level, and most often has little if any relevance to acquiring knowledge and skills for productive purposes.

Ritualistic nods are given to the need to reform higher education, provide universal elementary education and promote adult literacy, but efforts to date have amounted to little more than administrative reorganization which supposedly will bring about those ends. At present the Education Ministry is torn between unrealistic plans and inadequate finances, while most of the pressures on it are from the already educated classes who want to ensure adequate facilities of the traditional sort for the multitudinous offspring of their unplanned families. What these thousands of scholars, (or more accurately, degree holders) in political science, English and Bengali literature will do in a country of illiterate peasants and a stagnant economy is a problem that is yet to be faced.

In this situation the Foundation's policy has been to avoid involvement in areas which in other circumstances might seem justifiable, and to concentrate on those areas of education which are the most directly relevant to the main problems of the country. By this criterion,the assistance to medical education will help to train better doctors, nurses and dentists in a country which has less than 7,000 doctors, 600 nurses and 70 dentists serving 80 million people, and some of the most deplorable health conditons in the world. Assistance to the newly-established Department of Marine Biology and Oceanography at Chittagong University will help it to train the personnel needed to begin exploiting the abundant resources of the Bay of Bengal in a modern and systematic way: while internships in the United States in university administration, coupled with short observation tours in other Asian countries, are hopefully furnishing a small group of men in key educational positions with the breadth of experience needed for them to eventually bring reforms to higher education.

The medical education program is the largest the Foundation has been involved in in Bangladesh, and is funded from a special AID grant for postwar intellectual rehabilitation. It was initially for $250,000, and $230,000 more was granted in FY 74. Although probably one of the Foundation's most successful ventures, it has also become the most complex, and illustrates how any rehabilitative measure in what has always been a deprived and backward area almost inevitably becomes developmental in nature if it is to be at all effective. Most of the

initial purchases were for up-to-date textbooks and teaching aids, which filled an immediate classroom need. However, this in no way brought the information furnished the medical students abreast with the state of the art even though these texts were on the average 10 years newer than those replaced. One reason for this is that there is a multi-step lag in the dissemination of any scientific knowledge. New discoveries tend to first be circulated informally in unpublished form, then presented as papers at meetings and conferences, then published in journals, after which they may appear in monographs, and finally, several years or more later, in the textbooks which the students read. In Western medical schools this time gap is bridged by professors who keep up with the developments in their respective specialties, assisted by good reference libraries which in many schools will carry as many as 500 or more different specialized journals. In Bangladesh the medical school libraries have been primarily storerooms for the textbooks which in any other country the students would own personally, but which here are unobtainable on the local market. Because of foreign exchange restrictions there has been virtually no importing of journals in recent years, with the result that the medical professors have not been able to keep up with advances in their specialties after returning from their advanced training abroad.

The problem, then, is not simply that of furnishing textbooks or journals, but of providing information and documentation services to the faculties of the medical colleges. But to try to build up the libraries of the 8 medical colleges for this task was seen as useless; first, because there was not enough money to adequately stock them all, and second, because the trained personnel necessary for managing this many technical collections did not exist. The problem is being solved by reviving a moribund library at the Public Health Institute in Dacca and making it into a medical documentation center which will have outreach services for all the teaching institutions. In addition the best existing, but rather specialized, medical library in the country belonging to the Cholera Research Laboratories is being brought into the scheme, and its collection of several hundred journals will be available as a part of the documentation center. Besides the book and journal collection, the photoduplicating and references services, and audiovisual collection is being built up, and with it a laboratory and facilities for producing slides and other A-V materials. This is particularly needed, as many of the diseases prevelant in Bangladesh are uncommon in the rest of the world.

The second phase of this program, which concentrated on the development of these information services, got off to a slow start because of delays in obtaining Government approval for the entry to Bangladesh of the Foundation's consultant on medical libraries, Dr. Carrol F. Reynolds of Pittsburgh University. Although the medical faculties and the Government have agreed upon the need for such a facility, the development of the concept of an information center with extension services, in contrast to the traditional idea of a library as a storehouse with the librarian financially accountable for each item, has taken some time. In addition the coordination of arrangements between the various groups involved has been a time-consuming and not always a smooth task. These have included the Health Ministry, the Office of the Director of Medical Education, the Public Health Institute, the Cholera Research Laboratory (US funded through NIH), and the Bangladesh Medical Research Council, the latter which is taking responsibility for developing the center on the Bengali side, and which as a semi-autonomous agency has more freedom in the use of funds and appointment of personnel than the Government.

Fortunately AID has been understanding of the delays and has allowed the use of the funds into FY-75.

Besides the AID funds, the program has been greatly expanded thanks to co-operation of other groups. Lange Medical Publications donated over 9,000 medical textbooks and smaller donations were received from Little Brown, Davis, and Saunders publishers, which in all approximately doubled the number of textbooks distributed. Dr. Reynolds, through his post in the Committee for International Cooperation of the Medical Library Association was able to arrange for the donation of sizeable bound journal collections for the information and documentation center.

The Department of Marine Biology and Oceanography at Chittagong University is one of the bright spots in Bengali education, and is one of the few places where students can be observed working in the laboratory after hours and on holidays. It is very practically oriented, with its research directed towards assisting the development of a modern fishing industry. Although the FY-74 grant of $7,500 was subjected to the usual delays in obtaining Government approval, so that the equipment was barely ordered by the end of the year, it was found that the books which had come earlier through the Foundation's Books for Asia Program comprised most of those which the department had in its possession. In fact it would have been nearly impossible to hold the first year of classes of this new department without these books.

The grant of $25,000 to the Institute for the Advancement of Science and Technology Teaching (also from the special AID grant for Bangladesh), although not as directly related to solving the country's problems as those mentioned above, nonetheless is helping to keep alive one of the more progressive activities in Bangladesh higher education. Through it science textbooks which are keyed to the mode of instruction of the Summer Science Institutes are being furnished to the classrooms of teachers who have had this specialize training.

List of Grants

University Development

AACTE Internship Program - Mr. M. K. Rahman: (1-101/B-002, L/A September 4, 1973). A grant of $ 7,932 was provided to Mr. Muhammad Khalilur Rahman, Registrar, University of Chittagong to attend an internship program in university administration conducted by the American Association of Colleges for Teachers Education. During his internship he attended a number of seminars and conferences on higher education and other professional conventions, which also added to his experiences. Such experiences included Seminar on Higher Education at Denver, Convention of the National Association of Foreign Students' Affairs at Missoula, Annual Convention of the AACTE at Chicago, and the annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions of Officers at Atlanta. He is now in a better position to discharge his duties more efficiently as a senior professional administrator of Chittagong University with knowledge and experience which would be of value in University Administration as envisaged and recommended in the Education Commission's report on University.

University of Dacca Faculty Development (1-099/B-3002, L/A 21 May 74). A grant of $800 provided airfare for Mr. Muhammad Nasiruddin to return home after completion of studies for his Ph.D. in Industrial Economics at Arizona State University.

University Operation and Administration, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh: (1-101/B-4017, L/A July 24, 1974). A grant of $5328 has been made to Mr. A. K. M. Mohbul Islam, Deputy Registrar, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh to attend the 1974 University of Wisconsin Seminar in University Operations and Administration. Following the Seminar Mr. Islam will participate in an internship for one semester. The University of Wisconsin has provided a scholarship to Mr. Islam covering half of his tuition and room and board costs during the Seminar. The Agricultural University, Mymensingh continued salaries for support of the dependents of Mr. Islam in Bangladesh. Mr. Islam is a senior professional Administrator of the Bangladesh Agricultural University. It is hoped that his new knowledge and experience will be of value in the modernization and development of University Administration. (Payments during FY 1974: $1,771.)

Social Science Education

Dr. Abul Khair Memorial Fellowship: (1-501/B-4001, L/A August 16, 1973). A grant of $7261 is enabling Mr. Matinuddin Ahmed, Lecturer of the Department of History, University of Dacca in receiving specialized training in the United States. He is studying American History at the University of California and is expected to complete his Ph.D. by January 1976 following which he will return to the University to fill the gap in the Department of History that has occured due to untimely death of Dr. Abul Khair who introduced the study of American History at the Dacca University. The University of Dacca continued salaries equivalent to $225 per month for supporting his dependents.

Science Education

Emergency Intellectual and Educational Rehabilitation Plan: (1-604/B-4009, L/A March 25, 1974). A continuation grant of $230,000 has been made as second phase of this project with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Government of Bangladesh. This sum will be spent for reproduction and documentation equipment, journals and reference materials, for short term training and observation by medical educators and librarians, and for medical college hospitals and related rural health centers. The purpose of this grant is to assist the Ministry in its far-sighted efforts to establish a Medical Information and Documentation Center with outreach services to assist the dissemination of information to all the medical colleges, and with facilities for the creation of teaching materials relating to the unique health needs of Bangladesh. This grant will also help the Ministry to rehabilitate the medical colleges and related health education facilities, and specifically to help these institutions to better utilization of the assistance under Phase I. (Payments during FY 1974: $2,964.)

University of Chittagong: Department of Marine Biology & Oceanography: (1-603/B-4012, L/A March 27, 1974). A grant of $7,500 was made to the Department of Marine Biology & Oceanography, University of Chittagong to procure books, journals and equipment for the department. This grant was made to assist the development of the new department, which is expected to play a vital role in national development through training of the people skilled in this field who can help exploit the resources of the Bay of Bengal, by conducting research on those sea resources and serving as a center of knowledge and activity focused on this area. Marine resources are one of the major untapped sources of wealth for Bangladesh. The Department of Marine Biology & Oceanography will be of major importance in changing this situation. Its graduates will form a corps of people with the needed technical knowledge of assisting the eventual large-scale exploitation of the bay. At present the department is training its first group of students although hampered by an inadequate supply of texts, equipment and facilities. This year's grant will help them, furnishing some of the basic

requirements of supplies, equipment and teaching materials. (Payments during FY 1974: $2,764.)

Bangladesh Institute for Advancement of Science & Technology Teaching: (1-606/B-4013 L/A April 12, 1974). A grant of $25,000 was made to the Bangladesh Institute for Advancement of Science & Technology Teaching to provide up-to-date textbooks and reference materials for 160 college and university science teachers and polytechnic instructors who will participate in 8 summer science institutes. Except for the books needed by the Institute for continuing its program, the balance will be distributed to the Institutions participating in the Summer Science Institutes. The summer institutes for college teachers of science have proved their worth in Bangladesh since the first experimental sessions were started under The Asia Foundation sponsorship in 1962. They were later sponsored on a much larger scale by the Institute of International Education. The Government of Bangladesh has decided to continue the program and provided for the continued employment of the local staff. Both the government and the Ministry of Education are convinced of the worth of the Summer Science Institutes and re-introduced them in the summer of 1973 and 1974, though the level at which they gave support was low. The Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh provided space and continued salaries of participants and administrative expenses to run the Institute. (Payments during FY 1974: $14,395.)

Public and Private Organizations

Bangladesh College Teachers' Association: (1-099/B-4015 L/A May 16, 1974). A grant of $1046 was made available to the Bangladesh College Teachers' Association to hold their Annual Conference at International level from May 24-26, 1974. This grant was made to help the Association in defraying expenses of publication for the conference, i.e. the printing of the papers presented at the conference dealing with the subject of improving the standards of teaching and education in college level. The Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of Bangladesh has also made a grant to the Association to hold their Conference.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation's efforts in public administration can be evaluated in two different ways, which lead to two different and contrasting, if not contradictory, results. Judged on the basis of individual grants, the year's program is very successful. Each of the individual grantees did extremely well in his respective program, high praises were received from their advisers, and the Foundation's Grantee Adviser reports that Bengali grantees are an outstanding group of scholars. The Congressional Fellowship continues to be highly popular, and the Foundation this year sent the Joint Secretary of the Parliamentary Secretariate to Washington and agreed to send another member of the Parliament staff this next year. Continued support was given to two students who will return to Dacca University as the first Ph.D.'s in their field in Bangladesh, and agreement was given to support a third through his final year of Ph.D. studies before returning to Chittagong University. The head of the Bangladesh Sugar Mills Corporation (one of the few nationalized industries that is operating at a profit) attended the workshop on Policy for Public Enterprise at Harvard University, and agreements were reached for sending officials from the National Board of Revenue, the Establishment Division, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for special training in the coming year. With the exception of the three who will be returning to university posts, all of these come from just below the top levels of the career civil service and will be returning to posts of considerable influence in the government.

At the same time there are things about the program which might prompt the Foundation to pause before continuing much further along the same course. (1) Although the Government was most eager to obtain fellowships for foreign study for its people in Government, making many more requests than could possibly be honored (including several for officials of Cabinet Secretary rank), it neglected for the whole year to approve several in-country projects. (2) The Government prefers that the Foundation be passive in its programming, responding only to Government requests when they are made, such that now there are grants spread among as many ministries as there are grantees. (3) As a result there is no coherent plan or rationale. Suggestions that an overall plan be worked out for Foundation's involvement in public administration, with definite goals and objectives has met with resistence, or with statements to the effect that the Government has its plan, and requests for fellowships are made in accordance with it. (4) This is undoubtedly true, but one is justified in suspecting that the plan is based to some extent on the unexamined assumption that foreign training per se is a good thing, and that holders of foreign degrees will be successful. (This, of course, is a self-fulfilling prophecy, as foreign degrees are important in the status system, and those who hold them will get promoted more quickly in the Government service for that reason alone). In addition, in a country from which travel is strictly controlled, opportunities to go abroad are much sought after, and the access to such opportunities becomes a part of the system of favors and patronage. (5) Finally, it might beasked if responding to requests for foreign training might be feeding into one of the nation's prime maladies ---- the belief that the solution to the Bangladesh's problems will come to it from outside.

There have been good reasons for going along with the Government's requests so far without imposing too many restrictions and conditions on its assistance. The Government has been none too stable or sure of itself, and it has been beset by more unsought foreign advice than it can keep track of. Those who have received fellowships are competent officials and the Government would have found some means to send them out for training sooner or later anyway. They will undoubtedly make good use of their training upon their return. But the Government is approaching its third year of existence and despite the losses and dislocations of war, it is not unfair to observe that it is in a far better position in terms of trained personnel and organization than most colonial areas were at the time of liberation. The time comes when it is legitimate to ask if special allowances may do more harm than good. Neither the country nor the Government has the margin to play around with less than the most effective use of assistance.

In brief, although the effectiveness in each case of the individual grants cannot be challenged, the program nonetheless lacks the added effectiveness that comes from having a coherent plan which would allow the Foundation to bring its experience, network of international contacts, and flexible use of funds for purposes other than just fellowships, into play in pursuit of defined objectives.

List of Grants

Education for Public Service

Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh: (2-099/B-4004, L/A September 19, 1973). A grant of $373 was made to Mr. M. Muhiuddin, Chief, Technical Assistance Program of the Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh to attend an ECAFE Conference held in Bangkok from September 20 to September 23, 1973. This grant was allowed him to represent his Government at an International conference and to provide him an opportunity to establish and develop ties with various international agencies and organizations, with the view of assisting the economic and social development of Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has considered him on duty during his absence.

Department of Public Administration, University of Dacca: (2-201). A grant of $9,811 (B-3003, L/A 12 Dec 73) enabled M. Mohabbat Khan to complete his M.P.A. at Syracuse University in January 1974 and to commence studies towards a Ph.D. at the International Public Administration Center of the University of Southern California. A grant of $7,177 (B-3004, L/A 16 Jan 74) enabled Sayedur Rahman to complete his M.P.A. at Pennsylvania State University in December 1973 and to commence his studies towards a Ph.D. at Syracuse University. Both have been Assistant Professors in the Department of Political Science at the University of Dacca, which has continued their salaries for support of their dependents in Dacca. Further studies are being provided on the request of the University and the Government of Bangladesh. Both have been achieving excellent academic records; Rahman has also been active in extracurricular affairs. Following their training, the two will return to Dacca University to take up their assignment in the newly-established Department of Public Administration and to initiate and guide research work in public administration at the University.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: (2-099/B-FAP-4014). A payment of $109 was made to cover the application fee at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, where the Ministry's Mrs. Mahmuda Haque was to enroll in September 1974 for further studies.

Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh: (2-099/B-FAP-4011, L/A August 24, 1974). A grant of $ 807 was made to the Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh to cover the cost of two typewriters with 18-inch carriages and one Copying Machine to run the office administration more efficiently. The machines will be retained by the Planning Commission for its normal use, as it continues to be short of essential office equipment.

Judicial Administration

1973-74 Congressional Fellowship Program: (2-601/B-4003, L/A September 11, 1973). The grant of $8759 to Mr. Khondoker Abdul Haque, Deputy Secretary, Bangladesh Parliament has been made to enable him to accept a Congressional Fellowship Program for 1973-74 in Washington, D.C. sponsored by the American Political Science Association. During his stay in the United States he attended seminars and symposia. This enabled him to have a better understanding of the Congressional activities as well as the National Legislative process. He is now in a better position to discharge his duties more efficiently as an administrator of the Bangladesh Parliament in the light of his experience and knowledge of law making. This is of utmost importance for a country like Bangladesh where legislative practices are undergoing thorough changes. The Bangladesh Parliament continued salaries for the support of Mr. Haque's dependents during his absence from Bangladesh. (Payments during FY 1974: $7,884.)

Public and Private Organizations

Second Workshop on Policy for Public Enterprise in Developing Countries, Harvard University: (2-206/B-4016 L/A June 20, 1974). A grant of $4921 (of which $2,400 was to be paid during FY1975) was provided to Mr. Salahuddin Ahmed, Chairman of the Bangladesh Sugar Mills Corporation, Dacca to enable him to participate in the Harvard Institute of International Development Workshop for Public Enterprise from July 1 to August 23, 1974. The Government of Bangladesh continued salaries for supporting of Mr. Ahmed's dependents in Bangladesh and treated his absence in Bangladesh as on government duty. It is anticipated that Mr. Ahmed's participation will be of considerable help in his key policy making position as Chairman of the Government-controlled Bangladesh Sugar Mills Corporation. In this capacity and through his close association with the Bangladesh Industrial Development Corporation, of which he was formerly Secretary, Mr. Ahmed wields considerable influence on government policy in the area of public enterprise development.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The situation remains much the same with the Books Program, which continues as the Foundation's most successful long run activity. As the foreign exchange allocated by the government to book dealers remains inconsequential the Foundation continues as one of the nation's main sources for up to date books. Distribution has been at the rate of approximately 10,000 books per month to schools, colleges, universities, specialized and public libraries.

Because the program has expanded to over double its pre-war size, it was felt necessary to make a study to determine its effectiveness. Two librarians (one of whom, Mr. M. S. Khan, was the recently retired founder of the nation's only department of library science and head of the Dacca University Library) were contracted as consultants for several months to travel about the country and make a report on how the books were being used. It was found that in a surprising number of cases, including specialized technical libraries within the Government, that The Asia Foundation was the only source of recent publications. The report and the suggestions made by the consultants provided the information needed for some adjustments in distribution procedures, and gave a general idea of how well the books were being utilized. Although there were inevitable instances of books being taken which were inappropriate to the needs of the institutions simply because they were available, most of the books were found to be in good use. The impression of sending an inspector or an auditor to the libraries was avoided by giving the consultants the additional role of advisers or consultants to the libraries they visited. This approach by these men who are highly respected leaders of the Bangladesh library profession was highly appreciated. This evolved into an experimental one day workshop held in Chittagong in which untrained library workers, who tend to run most of these libraries, were introduced to the rudiments of cataloging, classification, etc. A follow up to this is planned for next year.

Because of the mentioned foreign exchange restrictions for Bengali nationals, the Foundation has moved to fill the information gap by providing $2000 for journal subscriptions beyond that furnished under the Gift Subscription Program of the San Francisco office, and made numerous small purchases of books.

In the development of librarianship, support was continued for the training of first Bengali Ph.D. in library science who will return to the department at Dacca University.

In communications, the Foundation sent the first Bengali to attend the program at the Washington Journalism Center. Although it was with some reservations that someone from a Bengali language paper was sent to a rather high-powered and intensive internship-type program whose other participants were all Americans, the result was quite successful. Over the years the Foundation has provided training experiences to more than a half-dozen of what are now the leading journalists in Bangladesh through this program, the Neiman and Congressional Fellowships. Given the fact that Bangladesh has in effect a one-party government which excercises control over the press, the reporting is nonetheless surprisingly objective and professional. It is not out of line to claim that the past efforts of the Foundation have in some respects influenced this.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Book Distribution Program: (5-101/B-FAP-4010). $25,243 for operating costs including salaries of personnel, warehouse expenses, local distribution costs. Payments of $2,494 were also made to purchase books and ship them from the United States; $2,572 for subscriptions to journals; and $150 for Asian publications. The Books Program in Bangladesh continues to occupy a pivotal position not only because it is the best known and least inhibited among the Foundation's projects in Bangladesh but also because it so often proves to be the door-opener to other important projects. Through this program the Foundation continues to strive to relieve the critical shortage of texts and other books in the country.

At the close of the reporting period orders had been placed for special collections for Department of Mathematics, University of Dacca; Defence Science Organization, Ministry of Defence, Government of Bangladesh; Bangladesh Institute of Industrial Accountants; Atomic Energy Center, Dacca and Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh, Dacca.

Library Consultant Observation Tour: (5-101/SF-B-4114, L/A 12 Jun 74) a partial grant of $1,005 enabled the Foundation's Library Consultant M.S. Khan to visit a number of university libraries while on a self-financed visit to the United States. He reestablished ties with a number of librarian colleagues and updated his knowledge of library science during his visit.

Dacca University, Department of Library Science: (5-104/B-3013 L/A November 20, 1972). Payments of $5636 were made during the reporting period to Mr. A. F. M. Fazle Kabir, Assistant Professor of the Department of Library Science, University of Dacca to continue his studies leading to a Ph.D. in Library Science at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, U.S.A. The University of Dacca continued salaries for support of his dependents in Bangladesh and considered him on duty during his absence.

Following the completion of his studies, Mr. Kabir will be the first person in Bangladesh to have such a degree. It is expected that he will utilize his training and experience in the States for reorganization and reorientation of library science teaching in Bangladesh.

Media Education, Training, and Research

Washington Journalism Fellowship: (5-402/B-4006 L/A January 8, 1974). A grant of $7356 was made to Mr. Shaikh Golam Mostafa, Senior Sub-Editor, Daily Banglar Bani to enable him to accept the Washington Journalism Center Fellowship for the session from January to June, 1974. His program in the United States included visits to the White House where he has been able to see some important people from a close angle. The program so far has been very useful to him and he very much appreciated the technique of objective reporting which was so much absent in Bangladesh. He is now in a better position to discharge his duties more efficiently as a staff-member of the Daily Banglar Bani in the light of his experience and knowledge in the field of journalism. The Banglar Bani continued salaries for the support of Mr. Mostafa's dependents during his absence from Bangladesh.

EVALUATION

From the vantage point of Dacca, one is uncomfortably reminded of the observation about the dancing bear, who is applauded not because he dances well, but because he does it at all. Unfortunately this serves to illustrate The Asia Foundation program in Bangladesh all too well. The main reason for the awkward gyrations is the control which the Government insists on exercising over the programs of foreign agencies, whereby each individual grant must receive specific approval by the Planning Commission. Reasons for this are not difficult to find nor to understand. The dominant leftist rhetoric of the independence movement included an obligatory suspicion of foreign organizations from non-socialist countries, which in turn dictated a need for controlling them. Add to this the fact that the Government promises substantial development and welfare programs while being unwilling or unable to levy internal taxes to any significant extent. (Supposedly a policy which seeks to avoid burdening the impoverished farmers and rural laborers----but ignores the fact that the landlord still earns more per acre in Bangladesh than in the American midwest). This results in a situation where the Government is vitally interested in tapping every source of foreign income it can get. Hence the appearance of a Government budget that is three-quarters foreign assistance, and which includes, among other things, the program budget of The Asia Foundation. In Bangladesh, such an economic arrangement goes by the name of socialism.

The reasons for the Government taking such actions are quite understandable. But to understand does not mean that they must be acknowledged as particularly good or beneficial. The result, in terms of the Foundation's policy of being flexible and responsive, of concentrating on smaller projects and being able to move quickly into new areas, has been curious indeed. For instead of seeing the Foundation as a resource for experimental projects and the testing of new ideas, the Government has come to see it as a source of last minute funding, and for filling in gaps when the expected assistance from other donors does not materialize.

Considering the political realities and the fact that the Government is insistent that foreign agencies are in the country strictly as its guests, there is not much that can be done but to live with the situation. It can be argued that given the dire straits of the Government and the fact that there is no alternative between it and complete chaos, that this is in fact the most vital thing that the Foundation can be doing in the country at this time. To some extent, the Representative has accepted this rationale, for the lack of any alternative.

At the same time this new nation is facing problems of a type and of a magnitude which have never been faced before. Bangladesh may well be a preview of the rest of the world if the predictions of the doomsday ecologists are correct. With population running ahead of consumption, stagnating and reduced production, pollution and resources being exhausted, the institutions of society are involved in a losing struggle to stem the deterioration of

conditions rather than working to try to create new and better ones. If there ever was a situation that cried for new and imaginative ideas, this is it. Unfortunately the Foundation is not in a good position to give help to such ideas if they should come.

These discouraging words should not be taken as a evaluation of the program as it exists, but as a comment on the many opportunities which have been lost, in a country that can ill afford to let any slip by. The Government has and will continue to withhold approval on various projects, but this has not kept the Foundation from becoming involved in the development of projects which did not involve use of funds. For example the Foundation was involved from the start in discussions for a large study on law and population and helped the Law Institute make some of the arrangements to carry it through, although in the end the Government approved funding from another source. In addition the Books Program has been a flexible and invaluable tool which the Government has not interferred with. In a country where few books are imported and where even Government offices must receive permits and approvals in order to use a few dollars to import a book or subscribe to a journal, the Foundation has been able to provide a timely service for many developmental schemes. And though the Foundation was not directly involved in any rural development projects this year (other than making arrangements for a scheme to start this next fiscal year using funds from the Wilbur-Ellis Company), it nonetheless assisted in establishing the Association of Voluntary Agencies in Bangladesh (AVAB), which is mainly concerned with rural development and agriculture, by providing it with office space.

An evaluation of the program in terms of the Country Objectives at the beginning of FY 74 reveals a rather indifferent story. A few comments will serve to illustrate the situation:

<u>To strengthen specific university departments, special institutions and other agencies which are vital for training development personnel, conducting research</u>, etc. This was partially successful in terms of the institutions originally slated for support, including the Department of Marine Biology and Oceanography at Chittagong, and Public Administration at Dacca University. Help for the social science research institutes and the Law Institute was side-tracked by the Government in favor of training for public officials. Although this came under the heading of public administration, it was a deviation from the original intent.

<u>Support for broad range of family planning and population control activities.</u> This noble resolve ended in only three grants. The only consolation is that considering the projects which the Foundation might have funded, the money saved was probably better spent in some other country.

<u>Support for the scientific community through funds for books, journals, seminars, and training for science teachers.</u> This objective was met quite seccessfully through a number of channels, i.e., the Books Program, special purchases of books which helped the Institute for the Advancement of Science and Technology Teaching to hold their Summer Science Institutes, and through aid to the Department of Marine Biology at Chittagong. Extra funds obtained from AID for the medical program enabled an extension of that program. As this latter program developed, it has ensured a continued Foundation involvement such that a new and more accurate statement of the country objective was formulated for the following year.

Support for legal research to bring the nation's legal and administrative systems into line with its social and developmental objectives. There is no other way to describe this but as a complete flop. The Planning Commission seemed intent on delaying the proposals in the field of law until they could get the Foundation's funds firmly committed to public administration fellowships for Government officers. As a result there was no program this year in the field of law other than maintaining contacts and providing some books and other publications through the Books Program.

As a result of the many deviations from the original objectives the Country Objectives were modified for the next budget year to bring them in line with the real situation. But at this writing it appears that the unfolding realities of Bangladesh and of the funding process may again result in similar deviations.

The foregoing analysis does not mean that there were no accomplishments or that the money spent was wasted. What it does mean is that according to the objectives originally set up there were some serious shortfalls and there is no way to deny that fact. At the same time there is no denying the accomplishments that have been achieved by the Foundation's renewed and expanded presence in Bangladesh. The fellowships for Government officials will undoubtedly reap benefits in terms of more efficient administration in years to come even in the absence of a Foundation-Government plan with clear objectives (which the Government for reasons of its own apparently wants to avoid), and they cannot be subjected to the criticism commonly lodged against the "trickle down" theory. These are selected officials who are obtaining specialized training and who will return to specific posts where that training will be put to use. There was no lack of specificity in terms of the individual grants, but only in terms of the overall program. The internships for university administrators will likewise prove useful in the long term and difficult task of reorienting higher education to make it more useful to the development needs of the nation. The medical program is bringing the Foundation into an area of activity which will eventually benefit large numbers of the neediest in Bangladesh, and this has proved to be another area in which the Foundation's network of contacts and its established relations with book donors has made possible a contribution much larger than what could be purchased with the AID grant alone. It is quite possible that this may expand into new areas of paramedical training as well.

The bear may not yet be dancing with grace and ease, but it certainly is not hibernating.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
HONG KONG OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

For Hong Kong, Fiscal 1974 was a year of uncertainty.

It watched with considerable concern the raging Anti-Lin Piao and Anti-Confucius Campaign in China, as its outcome could seriously affect Peking's currently conciliatory attitude toward this British Crown Colony. It watched with equal concern its own economic future in the face of the energy crisis, inflation, sluggish export market, and its mounting social problems.

The consensus of Hong Kong's China-watchers was that the Anti-Lin Piao and Anti-Confucius Campaign was a leftist-inspired drive against the moderate faction headed by Premier Chou En-lai. A tip in the power balance in favor of the leftist faction could mean a drastic change in Peking's foreign policy.

Sino-British relations were, by and large, friendly during the year. Hong Kong was greatly reassured by the warm reception which Peking accorded Mr. Edward Heath, the British Opposition leader, during his China visit. On the other hand, Hong Kong also realized that the Sino-British friendship was still fragile. For instance, Peking wiped out by one stroke its student exchange arrangement--- all because the British government gave asylum to one of the 120 Chinese students studying in England.

China-watchers agree that the moderates in Peking's State Council had to react sharply and uncompromisingly on such occasions in order to forestall leftist criticism.

In the same way, the political struggle in China has affected the Sino-American relations, causing widespread speculation that Peking has become noticeably cooler toward Washington. China-watchers noted that only a few American consular officials were given visas to attend this year's Spring Canton Fair, and that no bona-fide American news correspondents had been admitted for many months.

For that matter, few media people from other countries were admitted during the year either. This apparently was due to strong criticism from the leftists on the earlier policy of allowing media people into China. Peking was very angry, for instance, at Michelangelo Antonioni's TV coverage of China. Several Radio Peking officers were reported to have been "fired" for approving the Italian's admission to the country.

For their own preservation, Chou and his aides had to demonstrate that they have not compromised Maoism for detente with the West. They had to continue to criticize the capitalist powers and sometimes slow down the detente.

Hong Kong China-watchers also believe that the tension on the long Sino-Soviet border has helped the moderate faction in the State Council. They were able to point at the much stronger international position which China has attained since the "ping pong diplomacy" and how her new strength has been a strong deterrent to Soviet threats.

Probably for this reason, the State visit of Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia, and the establishment of Sino-Malaysian diplomatic relations last June were given much more publicity than usual. Peking has long accused Moscow of seeking to forge a chain of encirclement around China by establishing a sphere of influence in Southeast Asia. China has now established a bridgehead in Malaysia to combat any Soviet influence there.

Social psychologists suggested that any hint of a plot to encircle China could readily cause a strong reaction among the Politburo members in Peking. The history of the Chinese Communist Party in its early days had been a series of encirclements by Nationalist forces, first in Kiangsi and then, after the historic Long March, in Northern Shensi. Even the most militant leftist factions in Peking had to accept Chou En-lai's policy to thwart the Soviet plot with his "ping-pong diplomacy."

There was considerable relief in Hong Kong that thus far the Anti-Lin Piao and Anti-Confucius Campaign---with all the battle of words in rival publications and with all the "big-character posters" in Peking and other Chinese cities---has not directly affected Hong Kong.

In fact, there had been a significant improvement of China's attitude toward Hong Kong despite the political upheaval. China was the first to offer Hong Kong fuel oil when the Arabs caused the worldwide energy crisis. Food supplies were coming into Hong Kong from China in ample quantities, albeit at higher prices.

Toward the end of the reporting period, there were reports that one of the Hong Kong power companies was negotiating with the Chinese authorities to supply electricity to this area from a nuclear electric plant which China plans to build near Canton. Plans were also being studied to build a spur line from the Shumchum-Kowloon Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway to establish a direct rail link to the container terminal in Kwai Chun. Construction of such a line would enable China to move its exports in containers and send them directly to the huge container complex in west Kowloon.

The Hong Kong authorities were also known to be in constant contact with the Chinese representatives at a local level to discuss such questions as curbing the influx of legal immigrants from China.

More and more Chinese communist representatives were appearing in public---attending public functions and cocktail receptions, as long as they were assured that the local bureau chief of Taiwan's Central News Agency, concurrently the publisher of the Hong Kong Times, would not be there.

One explanation for the tolerant Peking attitude was the enormous amount of foreign exchange which China has been earning from and through Hong Kong to help its balance of payments.

Trading between China and Hong Kong increased by nearly 50 percent in 1973 over the 1972 volume. Hong Kong imports from China reached $1,127 million while exports to China was $974 million. Re-exports of Chinese goods to world markets through Hong Kong totalled $45.5 million.

Despite the reported improvement in China's economic conditions, overseas Chinese remittances to their relatives on the mainland continued. Chinese communist banks were always crowded immediately after paydays with local residents remitting funds.

China has also found Hong Kong a convenient place to buy services. Its state civil aviation company has signed a contract to have their Viscount and Trident aircraft serviced in Hong Kong.

It also used Hong Kong as a trading hall to establish initial contact with American, British, French and other western industrial and business firms which waited in long lines to show their products. Most of the offers were screened in the state China Resources Corporation in its imposing offices in Bank of China building before further negotiations were conducted in Canton or Peking.

It would take some major political developments, such as the downfall of Chou En-lai and his moderate faction in the current political struggle, for Peking to change its present attitude toward Hong Kong. But as long as the Anti-Lin Piao and Anti-Confucius Campaign went on and with Premier Chou reportedly ill, Hong Kong could not but watch the situation with a sense of uncertainty.

Hong Kong's own economic future was also causing grave concern. There were dire predictions that the Colony was heading for a serious depression and, consequently, considerable social unrest.

It was the Hong Kong Government which touched off the pessimistic outlook by announcing what was described as an "austere budget" at the beginning of the Hong Kong fiscal year on April 1, 1974. The Financial Secretary estimated that the revenue would reach HK$5,679,309,000 while the expenditures would reach HK$5,746,785,000---a deficit of HK$67,476,000.

To cushion the blow, the Financial Secretary immediately added that the new revenue-raising measures may be expected to turn the estimated deficit into a surplus of HK$21 million compared to the HK$500 million at the end of 1973.

Toward the end of FY 74, the government hinted that it may be necessary to increase taxes in the near future to meet the increasing public expenditures. The Financial Secretary predicted that there will be substantial budget deficits soon, after many years of surpluses.

The government announced that it will go ahead with the construction of an underground mass transit network linking the major population centers of Hong Kong and Kowloon at the cost of HK$5,000 million. On the other hand, it ordered the postponement of several major public housing projects.

It stood firm against public demands to draw on its huge accumulated reserve in England but announced that it would seek a HK$300 million loan over three years from the Asian Development Bank for several "self-liquidating projects." The reserve in London must be kept intact for a really serious crisis, the government said.

The caution was perhaps justifiable, considering the serious inflationary trend. The Commercial Section of the American Consulate-General said that Hong Kong recorded its worst bout of inflation in 1973. Its bimonthly publication, Commerce Today, observed that inflation was hitting Hong Kong much harder than it was in Europe and North America.

A survey by the Economic Reporter, a leftist journal here, claimed that there was a 49.3 percent increase in the cost of living index in December 1973, using 1971 as the base year.

Hong Kong products were steadily losing their competitive edge on the world market as a result of the higher cost of imported raw material, energy and local labor.

Frugality, a traditional Chinese virtue long forgotten during the stock market boom, has returned to Hong Kong. The white-collar workers, especially hard hit, had to economize. Restaurants, theaters, and night clubs reported a drop in local patronage. Although the number of tourists continued to rise, the amount of money they spent did not show a proportionate increase. Many of them complained that the prices were so high that Hong Kong has lost its reputation as a "shoppers' paradise."

In the meantime, the crime rate soared alarmingly. There were some 8,800 cases of armed robbery in Hong Kong during 1973, and the figures for the first six months of 1974 showed only a slight decline despite a police campaign against crimes.

There were fears that more armed robbery cases may be expected later in the year when the recession, if not arrested, could throw many more out of employment.

According to some estimates, there were already 100,000 of the labor force who were unemployed. The government, however, would not accept the estimate, acknowledging, at the same time, there was no exact figure of the jobless.

The year also witnessed a major government effort to combat corruption and drug smuggling.

The government's austerity budget has also affected the program for the construction of new secondary schools. This, in turn,

could hinder plans to reach the "interim target" of providing by the end of 1981 sufficient three-year places for 80 percent of the 12-14 age group and sufficient five-year places for 36 percent of the 12-16 age group.

The interim target reflects the public concern that more than 50 percent of the students who finished primary schools dropped out at the age of 12. The child labor law forbids them to work until they are 16. Social workers cited the four-year "enforced idleness" as a major cause of juvenile delinquency.

The government policy is to provide more places in the five-year vocational schools so that the students may readily find employment when they graduate at 16. There already has been a drastic change in the Chinese attitude toward blue-collar jobs in Hong Kong. All the vocational schools at the different levels and the Hong Kong Polytechnic, which offers both two-year and four-year courses, attracted record number of students this summer.

A marked improvement in government-people communication was noted during the period under review. The number of government-sponsored radio and TV public affairs programs increased sharply and the City District Offices offered the people easy access to the administration. Even the police and fire services joined by holding "open houses" to the public.

The government spent HK$105,982,000 on social welfare programs in 1973. This was augmented with donations from the private sector. The Community Chest, which had 65 social welfare agencies on its list of donees, raised HK$11,000,000 in 1973-74. It was difficult to estimate the total spent by other charitable organizations in providing hospitals, clinics, homes for wayward girls and young children, and a wide variety of other charitable institutions.

In July an anonymous donor gave HK$10,000,000 to the government for social welfare programs, especially youth recreational activities.

The year witnessed a slow-down in private building activities because of the sharp increase in construction costs. However, the larger development firms were going ahead with their plans. One of them was demolishing a huge office building that occupied a downtown city block. It also announced a HK$600 million re-development plan for a neighboring block.

American business interests continued to demonstrate their confidence in Hong Kong. One firm finalized its plans to build a huge chemical plant at the cost of HK$160 million, while another was going ahead with a factory making outboard marine motors. One of the leading American banks celebrated the completion of its regional headquarters building on Hong Kong's Wall Street.

In view of the huge government and private funds available for local needs in most areas, the Foundation focuses its Hong Kong

programming activities on the communications field, in a broad sense of the term. It follows the policy of providing "seed money" to encourage innovation and change in its work with the local people to develop new ways to improve understanding between the Chinese people and the West, and among the Chinese of different political persuasions and living in different political environments.

Specifically, the Foundation in Hong Kong intends:

(1) to promote better understanding between the Chinese people and the West, especially the United States and its people;

(2) to encourage communication among the Chinese, including those in the People's Republic of China, through their common interest in improved tools of communication, such as computer-translation and automatic typesetting systems, and through publications on subjects of common interest;

(3) to support more effective means of communication, through education in translation, interpretation, and journalism, research on modern communication tools and methods, and compilation of glossaries of modern terminology; and

(4) to support efforts to develop critically needed programs in the field of manpower absorption and population control and to enable visitors, particularly from other parts of Asia, to observe those programs which are of demonstration value.

PROGRAM REPORT

COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation instituted a drastic change in its Hong Kong program during Fiscal Year 1974. After 20 years of programming in virtually the entire range of areas of its general interest in this territory, the Foundation decided to focus its limited resources on communications.

The Foundation believes that Hong Kong was---as it should be---generally meeting its own needs in educational, economic and social development. Foundation efforts might now be directed at improving communications between the East, especially the People's Republic of China, and the West, especially the United States, and among the Chinese living inside and outside the mainland.

The Foundation approached the new program thrust in full realization that any attempt to develop communications with PRC institutions would take time and patience. There are no voluntary educational, cultural or scientific organizations, and the state-controlled institutions there are subject to the dictates of PRC policies on international relations.

Peking was taking full advantage of the buyer's market in its international contacts. It was in a position to pick and choose---

whether it was in the conduct of foreign trade, in dealing with visa applications of the long waiting line of scholars and scientists seeking to visit China, or in introducing western know-how. Peking seized the initiative during the "ping-pong diplomacy" and would try to retain the advantage in the conduct of its international relations, especially with the United States.

Peking did not hesitate to come to Hong Kong to "borrow" ideas when it thought it would be to its advantage to do so. During the past year, Hong Kong entertained several PRC teams who came to observe the facilities and management of modern hotels, container ports, new construction methods, and its elaborate water supply system which within a few years solved serious shortages in a colony of over four million residents.

During the same period, Peking authorities also invited groups of airline and tourism officials from Hong Kong to visit airports and hotels in China and to meet their Chinese counterparts in seminars.

The Foundation has been given reasons to believe that some of its communications projects developed in Hong Kong might also attract Peking attention and could conceivably be placed on its "shopping list."

In December 1973, officials of the state-owned China Resources Corporation in Hong Kong unofficially indicated their interest in the Foundation-sponsored Machine Translation Research conducted in the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Professor S. C. Loh, director of the project, was invited to visit Peking for a discussion with Chinese computer and linguistic experts. However, when Professor Loh sought a visa to enter China in April, he was asked to postpone his trip because those who were to see him "were all very busy these days."

This was the time when the Anti-Lin Piao and Anti-Confucius Campaign was reaching a new climax.

Officials of the China Resources Corporation, however, suggested to Professor Loh that his research reports, together with the flowcharts, be sent to them for transmittal to Peking. Professor Loh declined, explaining that they be best discussed face-to-face with the Peking experts. Professor Loh believes that some of the experts in Peking could be his classmates at Leeds University where he received his Ph.D. in the early 1950s.

In another development, publishers of Hong Kong's leftist newspapers which are controlled directly or indirectly by Peking displayed lively interest in a Chinese type-setting device with which the Foundation is closely associated.

The type-setting device was developed on the basis of the findings of two research projects sponsored by the Foundation. With Foundation grants, the Chinese-Language Press Institute first identified

the most-frequently used Chinese characters which must be included into a type-setting device that would be adequate for a Chinese-language newspaper and then determined how these characters---some 4,000 of them---should be positioned on any keyboard for the operator.

An American photo-composition firm incorporated these research findings into a type-setting machine. The first models are being readied for the market.

The manufacturer and its agents have called on the Foundation Representative in Hong Kong to help arrange demonstrations. The leftist publishers have indicated their interest and, if everything goes as planned, they should be viewing the new device early in Fiscal Year 1975.

A third interesting development during the period under review was the decision of the leftist Commercial Press to publish an English-Chinese Glossary of Educational Terminology that was being compiled by the School of Education of the Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Foundation grant. The Commercial Press has also started to retail Chinese University Press publications---many of them carrying acknowledgements of Foundation assistance.

These and other developments strengthened the Foundation's belief that in this initial stage of the new program thrust, it would be essential to develop a number of projects which are basically non-political in nature and which would not, by PRC standards, be incompatible with its current ideology. Peking would come to pick and choose when it is ready. It could not ignore progress in such fields as Machine Translation and revolutionary Chinese typesetting equipment.

The Foundation's program activities in Hong Kong, of course, were not exclusively designed to encourage communications with PRC. An equally important objective was to improve communications on a broad front in Hong Kong as well as the Chinese communities overseas.

In summary, the Hong Kong projects during Fiscal Year 1974 may be divided into the following categories:

1. Improving tools of communications---compilation of Chinese-English and English-Chinese glossaries, including those on social sciences and humanities, and research on machine translation.
2. Translation and Publishing---assistance for translation of western works, including those on social sciences and humanities, into Chinese, as well as English translation of Chinese works.
3. Education and training of communication practitioners ---in journalism, translation and interpretation.
4. Language teaching, especially the teaching of English as a second language.
5. Regional communications activities, including conferences, exchange of professional visits, and support of regional media and related organizations.
6. Books distribution and library development.

Hong Kong continued to be a regional center. The Foundation provided another grant to the Asian Confederation of Credit Unions and assisted the Hong Kong Credit Union League which played an important role in the regional movement, especially in training of credit union managers and field workers.

Toward the end of the review period, Professor Timothy Yu joined the Chinese University of Hong Kong and resumed his groundwork for the formation of a regional journalism educators' organization, probably under the aegis of the Association of Southeast Asian Institutes of Higher Learning (ASAIHL).

During the year, the Chinese-Language Press Institute held another assembly. Meeting in Saigon, CLPI discussed new techniques in typesetting. It used a FY 1973 grant of $3,000 to pay partly for the assembly expenses. No grant was given CLPI during FY 1974 although further assistance is probable in FY 1975 on a project-by-project basis.

A request from the Hong Kong Council of Social Service for assistance to host an Asian Regional Conference on Social Welfare in 1976 was received during the year. The Council has been asked to furnish additional details about the conference.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Book Distribution (5-101/HK-FAP-4010). Despite its limited manpower the Hong Kong office greatly expanded its book distribution program during Fiscal 74. More than 13,000 books were sent to various institutions. In addition to the inherent value of the book program, the Hong Kong office used the book gifts to demonstrate its continuing concern over, and interest in, local educational, economic, urban and youth problems although its revamped program activities were focused on communications. Specially selected collections, therefore, were sent to the Education Department of the Hong Kong Government to encourage and support its work on curriculum development and on student counseling and guidance. The Hong Kong Family Planning Association, the Conservation Association, Social Work Training Institute and other groups were among recipients of books of their respective special interests. Books on technical subjects were presented to the Polytechnic and vocational schools of the secondary level, while children's and young adult reading material went to youth organizations which maintain libraries in their widely scattered service centers. General collections were sent to the Chinese University of Hong Kong, its constituent colleges, Hong Kong University, Hong Kong Baptist College, Shue Yan College, Lingnan College and other post-secondary schools. Books were also sent to strengthen their departmental libraries on such subjects as mass communications, psychology, social studies, law, and economics. A large collection, for instance, was sent to the Baptist College to help develop its American Studies program, the first in Hong Kong. The Asia Foundatioh's Books for Asia was also one of the major sources

of American books on the shelves of Hong Kong's public library system. Operated by the Urban (municipal) Council, the library system spent most of its limited appropriations on British publications. Multiple copies of many titles were sent during the year to all the six main and district public libraries. The total expenses for the Book Distribution Project, including unloading and truckage fees, amounted to $ 287. San Francisco-administered outlays totalled $ 103.

Recataloging at Chinese University Library (5-102/HK-4005, L/A 10 Nov 74). Another grant of $4,000 was given the Chinese University of Hong Kong to help cover the expenses for continuing and accelerating the re-cataloging and reclassification of the Chinese books in the University Library according to the Library of Congress system. Work on the adoption of the LC system was progressing at a much slower pace than expected because of the abrupt resignation of the former chief librarian and the failure of his successor in recruiting competent assistants. Dr. Kan Lai-bing, the new University Librarian, reported that several applications were being processed and that with the new additions to the staff, the program may be expected to move ahead more vigorously. The revised library cards in the LC system were being distributed to the college libraries of Chung Chi, New Asia and United. Eventually, a Union Catalog in LC system will be compiled. Formal training in Library Science has yet to be developed in the two Hong Kong universities, making it difficult to recruit properly trained personnel locally, it was explained.

Public Libraries Conference (5-099/HK-4031, L/A 10 Sep 74). A travel grant of $560 for Hong Kong-London round-trip airfare was offered Mr. Timothy A. Chow, head of the Hong Kong public library system, to attend the Public Libraries Conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom September 16-19 1974. The grant, which was not made til FY 1975) was given to expose Mr. Chow to the latest trends and developments in the field of public libraries in the United Kingdom, after which the Hong Kong library system is patterned. His participation would also give him a chance to meet the chief librarians of Southeast Asian countries to discuss regional cooperation. Mr. Chow has recently been elected to chair the Working Group of the Southeast Asian Area at the International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries held in Germany. The Hong Kong public library system was undergoing an expansion program with the main library located in the City Hall in downtown Hong Kong and six branches in various urban areas on the island and in Kowloon. The Foundation has previously sent collections from the Books for Asia program to enrich their largely British holdings with books on various subjects published in the United States. The Conference organizers are to provide all other expenses and the Urban Council is to give Mr. Chow paid leave.

Asian Library Cooperation Conference (5-099/HK-4030, L/A 25 Jul 74). To explore another avenue for Asian library cooperation, especially in the field of Chinese studies, a grant of $139, the cost of a Hong Kong-Taipei-Hong Kong air ticket, was given Mr. Poon Ming-sun, assistant lecturer in the Department of Chinese, Chung Chi College,

to attend the First Conference on Asian Library Cooperation sponsored by the Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences, the Library Association of China and the National Central Library, at the Tamkang campus, August 19-22, 1974. The grant was given at the recommendation of Dr. C. T. Yung, president of Chung Chi. Mr. Poon, who received his M. A. in library science at University of California at Berkeley and is a doctoral candidate at University of Chicago, teaches Chinese bibliography at Chung Chi and is also a member of the Library Committee involved in matters concerning the Chinese collections. The conference organizers provide room and board and Mr. Poon will be responsible for his incidental travel expenses.

Information Systems

Union Research Institute (5-701/HK-4021, L/A 3 Jun 74). A terminal grant of $14,000 was given the Union Research Institute (URI) to help cover its operational deficit for Fiscal Year 1974, thus ending the general support which the Foundation has provided the organization for the past 20 years. The decision to terminate the baseline support of URI, whose collection of China study material is still considered by the international academic community as one of the most important in the world, came after a careful study by the Foundation. It was generally accepted that URI may not become economically viable for many years and that its sister companies under the Union Cultural Organization complex in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore, must contribute more to maintain its program activities. In making the terminal grant, the Foundation encouraged URI to explore the possibility of approaching the Institute of Chinese Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong to negotiate a mutually acceptable arrangement under which the former may place its vast collection of research material under its wings. Negotiations last year for a similar arrangement broke down because the Chief Librarian of the Chinese University and URI could not agree on the filing system. Professor C. T. Hu, the new director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, on the other hand, is known to be in favor of URI's filing system under which research materials are clipped from the publications, classified according to subjects, and then microfilmed. URI's operational deficit in Fiscal 74 was expected to reach $60,000, or the same as in the previous years. The rigid retrenchment measures taken by URI unfortunately could not offset the inflationary trend in Hong Kong. During the Fiscal Year, URI continued to acquire Chinese communist newspapers, journals and other publications, maintained its monitoring of provincial radio broadcasts, published its Union Research Service as well as the intellectual Chinese magazine, the China Monthly, which is today considered one of the more influential periodicals. The China Monthly has become a forum on which Chinese intellectuals in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Southeast Asia and the United States air their views on Chinese and international issues---especially on the future of the Peking-Taipei relations. URI has necessarily curtailed its costly book publication program. However, work was still being continued to prepare for the publication of Mao Tse-tung's writings which were not included in official Chinese collections, and to up-date its Who's Who in Communist China. Since the publication of the first edition in 1969, there have been

many personnel changes in the Chinese party and government structures at all levels. In accepting the Foundation's terminal grant, URI asked for and was given Foundation assurances that the latter would consider assistance on a project-to-project basis but would not provide general support.

Translation and Local Publishing

Chinese University Translation/Publishing Project. (5-205/HK-4018, L/A 17 May 74). A grant of $14,000 was given the Chinese University of Hong Kong to help its Center of Translation Projects to carry out its Translation/Publishing Program for the 12-month period ending April 1975. The Foundation's grant was earmarked for the translation and printing cost of Professor John Fairbank's The United States and China, and Morton Fried's Fabric of Chinese Society. It was also designated to help cover the cost of publishing the second number of the Chinese-English translation magazine, Renditions---an issue devoted to Chinese fiction; and meet the partial printing cost of the English-Chinese Glossary of Biological Terms compiled by Dr. Chang Shu-ting of Chung Chi College. Although Professor Fairbank's book was first published many years ago and although its contents were often strongly criticized by pro-Kuomintang publicists, the book has never been rendered into Chinese. The manuscript was being completed by one of his Chinese students. Professor Fairbank was also to write a preface for the Chinese edition. The Fabric of Chinese Society will represent another effort to introduce more social science titles to the non-English reading Chinese audience. Since its debut, Renditions has already more than 200 subscribers, most of them overseas. However, because of the rising printing cost, it is not expected to become economically self-sufficient immediately. Being the only periodical introducing Chinese literary works to the English-speaking world, the magazine deserves the Foundation's continued support. Dr. Chang has been working on the glossary of biological terms for the past three years. Known for his research on "straw mushroom," Dr. Chang is also an important collaborator with the Biological Science Curriculum Study of the United States. The Foundation grant is to help him cover the printing cost. Toward the end of the reporting period, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund indicated some interest in the translation/Publishing program, especially in the field of social sciences. The Center of Translation Projects was warned, however, that it would take some time before RBF could reach a final decision.

Center for Translation Projects (5-201/HK-3018 (2), L/A 4 Jan 74). On December 10, 1970, the Foundation pledged a total of $20,000, to be paid over three years, to help the Chinese University of Hong Kong establish a Translation Program Center which is now known as the Center for Translation Projects. After skipping a year to permit the University absorb the first two installments of $9,000 and $7,000 respectively, the third and final grant of $4,000 was funded on January 7, 1974. The purpose of the grant was to help the Chinese University meet the administrative expenses of the Center which was established to encourage bi-lingual training and in anticipation of the growing need for translation which would follow government

action to make Chinese an official language. It was the existence of a translation center that won the Chinese University of Hong Kong a HK$125,000 government contract to compile a glossary of legal terminology which is to guide the translation of government documents and, eventually, some of the more important statutes and by-laws. The Center provides editorial supervision and services to Chinese and English translations. In the case of Renditions, it also handles its printing, circulation and subscriptions. The editorial staff has been very exacting and demanding in trying to find the most accurate and yet readable translations. The Chinese University provides salaries for all the other members of the regular staff in addition to regular establishment support.

Machine Translation Research (5-203/SF-HK-FAP-4102, L/A 16 May 74). To obtain expert opinion and evaluation before investing more in the project, the Foundation engaged two consultants to review thoroughly the work so far done in the Machine Translation Research at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The total cost of the evaluation process was $ 5,711. The consultants were Dr. James Wrenn, Professor of Chinese and Linguistics at Brown University, and Dr. Elizebeth Barber, Assistant Professor of Linguistics at Occidental College. Both have worked extensively in the computer field and are familiar with American efforts in developing a workable Machine-Translation system. The two consultants were asked to look into the following points: 1. The technical soundness of the programs in terms of run-time and cost-efficiency; 2. the soundness of the linguistic concepts upon which its flow-charts and programs are based; 3. the suitability of the available data-processing machines to handle the programs; 4. the specific accomplishments of CULT (Chinese University Language Translator) thus far; 5. the promise of CULT to achieve its stated goals within given periods of time (according to Professor Loh's estimates and their own evaluation of them). 6. the limitations of the CULT system; and 7. the general promise of machine translation as an approach to Chinese-English translation in technical fields in the foreseeable future. Professors Wrenn and Barber arrived in Hong Kong on June 2 and stayed until June 13 during which they discussed the project with Professor S. C. Loh, who directs the CULT research, and his assistants. Professor Loh made available to them all the available written reports, the dictionary, programs, a guide to CULT Language (instructions for text preparation) and a proposed new coding system for Chinese characters. Upon their return to the United States, they submitted their evaluation report to the Foundation's head office in San Francisco. They found that the CULT system takes what is known as the "ad hoc approach" as compared to the "linguistic approach" followed by the Chinese-English MT project at the University of California at Berkeley. The consultants are of the opinion that "for purposes of linguistic research, and the development of the ultimate MT system, the Berkeley approach is the way to go. But it is unlikely that it will provide these results within the next ten or even twenty years. And yet, there is a crying need now for the translation of texts. If we are interested in the practical problem of getting things translated now, the ad hoc approach, such as that taken by the Georgetown (Russian-English) system, is the only weapon we have." The consultants further said: "Thus the CULT system is aimed at here and now. And, within the

limitations of the ad hoc approach, it is extremely well designed... In sum, the approach taken by CULT toward MT can be made quite useful, within its inherent limitations. It is not a sort to make major 'breakthrough' in the field of MT, let alone of Chinese linguistics. But it is an excellent specimen of what it is; and if it is to be used, it should be used with both its strengths and limitations in mind." The total Foundation grant to the CULT research so far was $15,413, not including the cost of the evaluation consultancy.

Chinese-English Glossary of Educational Terms (5-099/HK-4004 11 Oct 73). A grant of $494 was given the Chinese University of Hong Kong as a partial contribution to its School of Education for the cost of preparing a Chinese-English Glossary on Educational Terms. Even before the manuscript was completed, the Peking-controlled Commercial Press of Hong Kong offered to publish the glossary---the first Hong Kong-produced social science work to attract leftist sponsorship. Heading the project is Dr. S. L. Kong, director of the School and a visiting professor from University of Toronto. He visited China last year and has written articles on the communist educational system, especially on university education. The glossary was to cover not only educational and psychological terms but also some sociological phrases. The final manuscript has been sent to Commercial Press for type-setting and the book may be on sale soon. The Foundation's support in preparing the manuscript will not be given an acknowledgement in the final form. The Commercial Press made a special request to Professor Kong for this arrangement explaining that "it may not be convenient" to associate with the Foundation immediately on this project. The Representative, with the approval of the home office, yielded to the request.

Chinese-English Glossary of Chinese Communist Terminology (5-204/HK-4009, L/A 8 Jan 74). Peking has developed a large number of abbreviated terms which are not unlike the rash of acronyms coined during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. Many of the terms have become as "foreign" to westerners as to the Chinese living outside mainland China. To span the "language barrier," three Chinese research assistants of the Universities Service Center, an American organization which provides research facilities in Hong Kong to Chinese, American and other scholars, compiled a list of Chinese Communist terms and sought Foundation assistance in the form of translation fees. The Foundation responded with a $3,000 grant. The glossary will be different from others in that each of the approximately 3,000 entries will be annotated and documented. Whenever possible and applicable, the documents in which a term was first used and subsequently revised were to be cited. The project was being administered by the Universities Service Center and two American scholars using its facilities will supervise the translation. When completed, it will be published either by the Publication Office of the Chinese University of Hong Kong or Union Research Institute.

PEN Center Translation Project (5-099/HK-4014, L/A 28 Mar 74) The PEN Center of Hong Kong is a member of the International Association of Poets, Essayists and Novelists. Many of its members feel keenly that their writings, all in the Chinese language, have not enjoyed

regional circulation because of the language barrier. The Foundation in Hong Kong gave a grant of $989 to help meet the translation fee for a selection of Hong Kong literary works. Representative works are to be sent to the Asian Regional Translation Bureau in Seoul for inclusion in the second volume of English translation of Asian literary works. All the translations will be published by the PEN Center of Hong Kong. The project is closely related to the Foundation assistance to the Chinese University for the publication of its Chinese-English translation magazine, the Renditions, which publishes English versions of Chinese works by authors in all parts of the world. Because of the increasing demand on the services of the limited number of competent translators and because of the relatively lower rate of remuneration which the PEN Center could afford to offer, progress in the development of this project has been slower than expected. The Foundation had worked with the Hong Kong PEN Center on several occasions, providing administrative support and some travel grants for international conference participation.

Language Research and Training

ESOL Training Program (5-099/HK-4023, L/A 11 Jun 74). The Foundation in Hong Kong has for several years been encouraging the Education Department of the Hong Kong Government to look into and adapt American methods of teaching English as a second language. Considerable resistance was encountered as the British authorities feared the possible Americanization of the "Queen's English" among Chinese students. A few officers of the Department were eventually given permission to accept Foundation grants to attend the East-West Center program for trainers of teachers of English for speakers of other languages (ESOL). In FY 74, however, the Department decided to send two of its officers to East-West Center at its own expense and requested the Foundation for a $1,857 grant to a third. The officer, Miss Therese Leung, a senior executive of the English Training Center of the Department, is to attend the ESOL Program for Administrators from August 1 to November 30, 1974. The Department's growing enthusiasm may lead to the development of a larger program for a study of new methods of teaching English to the Chinese---methods which may be equally applicable among the Chinese elsewhere. A new director of the Education Department, Mr. Kenneth Topley, is to assume his post in September 1974. Having worked with the Foundation previously when he was head of the Census and Statistics Department and more recently of the Social Welfare Department, Mr. Topley may be expected to be more receptive to new ideas.

English Textbook Research (5-099/HK-4024, L/A 9 Jul 74). A grant of $674 was given the University of Hong Kong to enable its Department of Education Research Unit to cover the cost of printing a research paper by Mr. P. D. Reynolds, Lecturer on Teaching of English as a Second Language, on the English textbooks now in use in Hong Kong schools. This project is in line with the Foundation objective of improving the teaching of English in Hong Kong. Mr. Henry S. McNair, acting head of the Department of Education, and Mr. Reynolds said that the research paper analyzed the textbooks with a view to helping

future teachers now undergoing training at the University and at the three colleges of education, as well as the practicing English teachers, improve their method of teaching. The research paper was being published in booklet form and would be put on sale at a reasonable price. Proceeds from the sale will be used to publish other research from the Department. The booklet will be the third of a series of Educational Studies and Research Papers published by the Unit. The other titles are: Educational Problems and Research--a Hong Kong Introduction, and The Individual Child and His Education, both by Professor Norman K. Henderson.

Training in Education Communications (5-099/HK-4013, L/A 2 Feb 74). A grant of $2,669 was given the Education Department of Hong Kong to enable Mrs. Kwok Sau-lan, head of its Audio-Visual Section, to attend a special training program at the Association for Educational Communications and Technology in Atlantic City and Washington, D.C. The Education Department's Audio-Visual Section has recently established a workshop in which teachers may use its equipment to make their own audio and visual teaching aids. It also provides films, tapes and other facilities which the teachers may borrow for their classes. Mrs. Kwok reported upon her return that her participation in the program gave her new insight in educational communications and technology. The newsletters published by the section reflected her experiences in the United States.

Media Education, Training, and Research

NEH Journalism Fellowship (5-404/HK-4001, L/A 15 Aug 74). Kenneth Jawa Lam, a senior information officer of the Government Information Services, was sent to Michigan University to take part in the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Journalism Fellowships program from August 31 to December 12, 1973. The total cost of the project was $4,908. A government officer, instead of a journalist, was given the opportunity for the advanced training because of the role the Government Information Services (GIS) plays in the local news coverage in Hong Kong. Most of the newspapers, especially the smaller Chinese-language dailies, rely heavily on GIS for their local news and government releases. Assistance to GIS, in this case, was aimed at raising the standard of its local coverage and at improving government-people communications. A personal tragedy marred Mr. Lam's stay in Ann Arbor. His young son died during their absence and Mr. Lam and his wife, who had accompanied him, had to rush back to Hong Kong to attend the funeral. The Hong Kong Government contributed to their travel expenses for the unexpected trip. Mr. Lam reported that the training was very useful to him. The fact that Mr. Lam was appointed Senior Information Officer attached to the Police Public Information Bureau about five months after his return from Ann Arbor would seem to show that his superiors found him better qualified in handling government-people relations . Mr. Lam's appointment came at a time when the Hong Kong Police were carrying out a "new deal" to improve its image. Other measures taken included the appointment of public relations officers in major police precincts and holding open houses to show police functions. It simplified crime reporting procedures. The "new deal" has succeeded in an increasing the number of young

people applying to join the under-strength police force. More than 600 applications have been received so far this year---more than the total number of applications for the whole of 1973. In June, GIS introduced facsimile transmission of its press releases to all newspapers. As police news generally forms the bulk of the local news items transmitted to the dailies, Mr. Lam may be expected to play an important role in the new government-people communication effort.

Communication Department, Hong Kong Baptist College (5-405/HK-4019, L/A 27 May 74). The Foundation contributed $3,000 toward the $4,000-budget of the Communication Department of the Hong Kong Baptist College for its exchange program and its plans to strengthen the closed circuit TV facilities for the training of young broadcasters. By the end of the fiscal year, Baptist College has already purchased the two video-tape recorders at the cost of $2,100. The balance was being set aside for the exchange program for the fall semester. Under the exchange program, prominent Asian professionals are to be invited to spend a week or a few days as guest lecturers to broaden the outlook of the communication students. Plans to purchase an additional TV camera, however, were being held up because of a sharp rise in the price of the Japanese equipment. The Baptist College Communication Department is the only institution of higher learning which offers a program in electronic journalism. Its facilities include control rooms and a small studio to train students for radio and TV broadcasts over closed circuits. It is one of the Foundation's objectives in Hong Kong to train journalists who are keenly aware of the social responsibility of mass media. Radio and TV stations in Hong Kong are beginning to offer public affairs programs, and there is a growing need for trained journalists who are better prepared to conduct these activities. One of the more popular public affairs programs now being screened is the "Needlepoint" which is an audience-participation "talk show" with a panel leading the discussions on current topics. While the TV program is conducted in Chinese, simultaneous interpretation of sorts is provided through a hook-up with an FM radio station for the English-speaking audience. In an area where there are no elected representatives in the Legislative Council, programs of this kind, when properly conducted, could provide a forum to reflect public opinion on current affairs. The Baptist College pays all the faculty members, provides space and administrative support to the Department.

International Press Institute Participation (5-099/HK-4017, L/A 26 Apr 74). Journalism training was one of the main items on the agenda of the 23rd General Assembly of the International Press Institute (IPI) held in Kyoto, May 12-16, 1974. The Foundation provided a Hong Kong-Osaka-Hong Kong economy-class air ticket to Professor Timothy Yu to participate in the meeting. Then head of the Communication Department of the Hong Kong Baptist College, Professor Yu has since July 1 taken over the Department of Journalism of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The total grant amounted to $450 for the airfare. The Foundation's grant was given to permit Professor Yu's active participation in discussing the latest mass communications education theories and practices with his counterparts from developed, developing and under-developed countries represented at the IPI Assembly. Another reason for the assistance was to enable Professor Yu to renew his contacts with Asian journalism educators with a view to laying groundwork for the formation of a regional journalism educators'

organization. The American Journalism Educators Association has given Professor Yu assurance of close cooperation when the Asian regional organization is formed. Professor Yu spent $100 of his own funds for his living and incidental expenses in Kyoto.

Journalism Department, Chinese University of Hong Kong (5-401/HK-4025, L/A 11 Jul 74). The Foundation has been supporting the Journalism Department of the Chinese University of Hong Kong on a gradually reduced scale since 1965. Many of its graduates are already working in the local media but the growth of the department has been slower than expected largely because of the lack of continuity in the professorial chair. The University was only able to get visiting professors who worked for a year or two. On July 1, 1974, Timothy Yu, who received his M. A. in communication at Stanford under a Foundation grant and who developed the Communication Department at the Hong Kong Baptist College to be one of the best journalism schools in this area, was appointed professor on a permanent basis. Since the post was offered several months ago, Professor Yu has been conferring with media executives and members of the Board of Studies, including the Foundation Representative, on ways to strengthen the Department. The consensus was that the Department, until now focussed on print journalism, should offer courses in electronic journalism. It was also recommended that the Department should not be limited to a trade school type of curriculum, but should offer professional training. Steps should be taken to make it a four year program during which the students should minor in social sciences, economics and other disciplines. The Foundatio-grant of $3,000 this fiscal year was for three specified projects: to hold a workshop in September to review journalism programs in Hong Kong by studying the needs of the media and by reviewing feed-backs from its graduates; to re-equip the department immediately with audio-visual classroom equipment for more effective teaching of some of the major subjects; and to accept an offer from Dr. Lyle Nelson, chairman of the Department of Communication of Stanford University, to spend three weeks in November at the University to lecture, to help review the curriculum, and to develop closer ties between the Communication Department and Journalism Department of the two Universities, leading to faculty exchange and graduate study scholarships.

M. A. Program in Communication Media and Social Change (SF5-406/HK-4026, L/A 19 Jul 74). Jeffrey Pui-man Yu, a graduate of the Communication Department of the Hong Kong Baptist College, was selected by Stanford for participation in the two-year M. A. program in Communication Media and Social Change. Stanford has awarded full tuition for two years and a fellowship of $140 monthly from September to June 1975, and of about $225 per month for the rest of the program. The Foundation agreed to provide Hong Kong-San Francisco-Hong Kong airfare. Additionally, the Foundation will give $100 per month supplementary stipend for 12 months, $200 for various university fees and book allowance, $100 for clothing allowance and $100 travel incidentals for the first year, beginning September 1974, and the same amount, less the clothing allowance, for the second. By making use of the cheaper charter flight, the first year grant totalled $1,919 and the second-year assistance is estimated at $1,900, depending

on the availability of cheaper charter flight for his trip back to Hong Kong. Mr. Yu was highly recommended by Professor Timothy Yu (no relation). Professor Yu sees in Mr. Yu a potential research assistant who would work in the Mass Communications Center of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Most of the other journalism graduates tended to be eager to find a job immediately after finishing school but Mr. Yu was oriented toward research work, Professor Yu said. The Mass Communications Center is seeking to develop closer ties with the Communication Department of Stanford University. Professor Lyle Nelson, chairman of the Stanford Communication Department, is to visit the Chinese University for three weeks in November for discussion of possible exchange programs.

International Writing Program, Iowa (5-407/HK-4029, L/A 23 Jul 74).
Professor Paul Engle, director of the International Writing Program at the University of Iowa, and his wife, Assistant Professor Hwa-ling Nieh Engle, visited Hong Kong in May 1974, and hand-picked a translator for further training through working with Mrs. Engle in rendering into English Chinese communist literary works produced during the "Hundred Flowers Bloom" period. The candidate is John C. S. Hsu, a graduate of a Chinese communist college in Shanghai who came to Hong Kong about a year ago. He was chosen for his knowledge in Chinese communist terminology and idioms. Professor Engle proposed a joint project whereby the International Writing Program and the Foundation share the entire expenses---$500 per month for 12 months in living allowances, and a Hong Kong-Cedar Rapids-Hong Kong air ticket. The Foundation's share was $3,590, of which $590 was paid during FY 1974. Professor and Mrs. Engle said Mr. Hsu could contribute much to her work because of his familiarity with Chinese communist terminology while undergoing his translation training. Mr. Hsu works for the Union Research Institute as a translator and is expected to return to his post after the one-year training. More literary works were written and published in China during the "Hundred Flowers Bloom" years than in any other period under the communist rule. Many of the writers were subsequently purged as "poisonous weeds" during the Cultural Revolution.

Chinese Communications Specialist (5-001/SF-HK-FAP-4002)*
During the reporting year the Representative served concurrently as Chinese Communications Specialist, to advise local institutions and project principals on projects related to communication between the Chinese and English speaking worlds, and to work toward the development of relevant projects both within and beyond the Foundation's support.

The Specialist has had a long career in journalism in China and Hong Kong. He has held senior editorial and management positions in both English and Chinese publishing enterprises and is widely known as a popular essayist among foreigners and Chinese alike. He also has an intimate familiarity with the technical, mechanical and financial problems of news transmission and all forms of publishing in the Chinese language and is convinced that until these problems are solved the dissemination of information in Chinese will be slow. These problems are made more difficult because translation is still an imperfect and cumbersome discipline which slows the two-way communication so necessary to the development and maintenance of China's relationships with the rest of the world.

Since joining the Foundation more than 20 years ago, the Specialist has been concerned with the range of communication problems and many of the projects here described result from his interest and encouragement on behalf of the Foundation.

*The report on this item was prepared in the home office of the Foundation.

In this capacity as Communications Specialist the Representative sat on the Board of Studies of the Department of Journalism of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, was a consultant to the Communication Department of the Hong Kong Baptist College, and gave lectures in the two Departments. With the permission of the home office, the Representative also continued to serve on the advisory committee of Renditions, the Chinese-English magazine which is published by the Center for Translation Projects of the Chinese University. The Director of the Center and the Editor of Renditions consulted the Representative frequently.

The Hong Kong office has developed close relations with the Development and Training Section of the Chinese Language Authority, established by the Hong Kong Governement to promote the use of Chinese in official business. Dr. Francis Pan, a Foundation friend of more than 20 years, who heads the section, frequently sought the Representative's advice on the training of tranlators and interpreters.

The Representative is also a member of the Hong Kong Translation Society. Although he declined to serve on the executive committee, he was invited to sit at its meetings to plan its program activities.

During the year, the Representative called on the publisher of the leftist Ta Kung Pao to discuss the Foundation's program activities in Hong Kong and elsewhere. There was reason to believe that the conversation was reported to the publisher's superiors in Peking. During the conversation , the publisher showed considerable interest in the Foundation's efforts to develop the tools of communications --- especially the typesetting devices.

Throughout the year, the Representative maintained close and friendly contact with the American Consul-General, Mr. David Osborn, and, following his departure to become Ambassador to Burma, his successor, Mr. Charles T. Cross. He also held periodic meetings with the Public Affairs Officer, Mr. Ivan Izenberg, to discuss both the Foundation's and USIS program activities in Hong Kong, and the common objective of developing dialogue with Peking through its local representatives. At the working level, close liaison was maintained with the Cultural Affairs Officer and his assistants. These informal exchanges led to several programming activities, such as a suggestion from the CAO that books on physical education be suppli to one of the teacher training colleges. Toward the end of the year, Mr. Norman W. Getsinger replaced Mr. David Dean as the Deputy Principal Officer at the American Consulate-General. The Representative met Mr. Getsinger and had a friendly discussion with him at a lunch arranged by Mr. Izenberg.

EVALUATION

The Foundation drastically revamped its program in Hong Kong during Fiscal Year 1974. Instead of programming in all fields of Foundation interest, the Hong Kong program was focussed on one category---communications.

An even more important change that took place during the year was in the basic rationale of the Hong Kong program. It took on an additional and new function, that of developing communications with China.

In addressing itself to the added function, the Foundation took what may be described as a realistic approach. The Anti-Lin Piao and Anti-Confucius Campaign in China spread unabated during the year, and the power struggle between the extreme left and the moderates reached a point where it was even speculated that Chou En-lai and his "peaceful co-existence" policy could be purged at any minute. Neither faction would dare to open lines of communication with Hong Kong and the West without weighing the possible political repercussions and ramifications at home.

On the other hand, it was desirable that the Foundation help develop a number of communications projects in HongKong that could attract Peking's attention. Despite the reported turmoil in China, Peking was known to have shopped for ideas and know-how in Hong Kong.
Teams were sent here during the year to learn about hotel management, new architectural techniques, container ports and other Hong Kong achievements. Peking also invited Hong Kong tourism and travel experts to visit China to hold seminars with officers assigned to the travel industry.

Among the communications projects which the Foundation helped develop and which could bring about direct or indirect dialogues with China are the Machine Translation Research, Mechanization of Chinese Type-setting, the English-Chinese glossaries, and the translation of English books.

The Machine Translation Research has reached a point where the Foundation must decide whether or not to lend substantial additional support to continue and expand the work. Two experts in linguistics and applied computer sciences from the United States spent two weeks during June 1974 in Hong Kong for a thorough investigation. They found the system practicable in translating hard sciences, but had reservations as to its ability to overcome the inherent languistic ambiguities when translating writings which are less precise.

They said that it would take 10 or 20 years more to develop an all-round Machine Translation System.

Although the Foundation was not directly supporting the development of mechanized Chinese type-setting devices, it laid the groundwork in identifying the most-frequently used characters and in designing a workable keyboard. The Foundation was considering a separate research on a more sophisticated "keyboard" system to improve the existing models. One of the commercial establishments which has developed a machine capable of setting 50,000 characters an hour has asked the Representative to arrange a special demonstration to publishers of the leftist Chinese newspapers in Hong Kong. The demonstration was expected to be held early in the coming fiscal year.

All the leftist publishers, of course, maintain a direct or indirect link with Peking.

In the period between the end of the Cultural Revolution and the beginning of the Anti-Lin Piao and Anti-Confucius Campaign, China produced and put on sale in Hong Kong many Chinese-English and English-Chinese glossaries of medical sciences, electronics, chemistry, physics and other natural sciences. On its part, the Foundation supported during the year under review the compilation of glossaries of educational, biological terms and other subjects. Plans for the compilation of a glossary of social science terminology were being studied toward the end of the fiscal year.

The glossary of educational terminology, compiled with Foundation support by the School of Education of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, was to be published by the Commercial Press, a leftist publishing house controlled by Peking authorities through its main office in China.

Through the Translation/Publishing Project at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Foundation has supported the translation and publication of several books. The Commercial Press began to retail Chinese University publications, including those translations, during the period under review and it was expected that the new ones would also be sold through its retail outlets.

There was considerable interest in the American academic world to "export" modern social sciences to China. The Foundation shares the interest. It also realized that Maoism in China today would not tolerate social sciences developed in capitalist and democratic societies, and that Chinese translations of these works would be classified as "poisonous weeds" and put on the proscribed list. It felt that the translation and publishing efforts which it supports should, at least during this stage, include writings on subjects which may be more acceptable to China and conducive to the establishment of some dialogue.

The Foundation's communications projects in Hong Kong, of course, were not developed exclusively for the purpose of promoting Sino-American or Peking-Hong Kong dialogues. They were also aimed at serving the Foundation objective of serving the development needs of Hong Kong and the Chinese communities elsewhere.

The translation projects, for instance, could contribute significantly to Hong Kong where Chinese has been made one of the two official languages and where Chinese will become the medium of instruction in the lower forms of secondary schools.

It is hoped that the Machine Translation Research could eventually increase its capabilities and capacities to translate legal documents, including the bye-laws and statutes from English to Chinese. Until this major task is done, the use of Chinese language as an official language will continue to be limited. The dictionary for Machine Translation of legal documents is there to be put into the memory bank as the Chinese University has already completed a glossary of legal terminology for the Hong Kong Government.

There was a serious shortage of competent translators. Both the government and the private sector were competing for translators, and the free-lance specialists were all overworked. The Foundation started helping train translators five or more years ago through its assistance to the Center of Translation Projects in the Chinese University and its support to the Journalism Department and the Communication Department of the Chinese University and Hong Kong Baptist College respectively. At both departments, news translation is an important course.

During the period under review, the Foundation cooperated with the Hong Kong Translation Society, the government Chinese Language Authority, and the academic institutions to explore new methods of teaching translation. One of the proposed projects was to invite translation and interpretation specialists from the U.S.A. to join the Hong Kong educators to devise effective ways of training translators and interpreters.

During the year, the Foundation tried, but without significant success, to develop a major program to improve the teaching of English. There was growing awareness, however, that the present system was not effective. The need to find better methods was spelled out by the government-appointed Board of Education which said in its "Green Paper":

"With the introduction of Chinese as the medium of instruction at lower forms, greater emphasis will need to be placed on the teaching of English in the upper forms to ensure that students are given the opportunity to become genuinely bi-lingual, so obviating the need for tuition in the English language at tertiary level in their education."

The educational authorities were still groping to find out which foreign country offers the most effective way of teaching English as a second language. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Education Department was sending two more education officers to the English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Teachers Training Project at the East-West Center. A third one was being sent to the Hawaii program with Foundation support.

The training of a few education officers each year was not the most efficient way to introduce improved methods of teaching, but the Education Department was not ready to set up a major project for the training of English teachers. The arrival of a new Director of Education in September, however, may pave the way for some decisive action.

During the review period, the Foundation reached a major program decision to terminate its continual general support to Union Research Institute. The Foundation continued to recognize the importance of URI's contributions to the international academic community but felt it could not help meet its annual operational deficits. It was comforting to know that URI's sister organizations in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore have pledged to keep it going while other solutions were being sought, such as placing its research materials under the aegis of the Institute of Chinese Studies at the Chinese University.

Despite its reduced program budget and the readjustment of its program activities, the Foundation in Hong Kong made a special effort to improve its image. It increased the number of books distributed to the universities,colleges, secondary schools, youth groups, public libraries and other institutions.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
INDONESIA OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The 1974 fiscal year may become memorable as the year Indonesia moved resolutely back toward chaos. As the nation successfully completed its first five-year plan on March 31, reaping the windfall of incredible price increases for oil and other exported natural resources, its leaders began to founder in the political pitfalls of personal ambition and partisan power-plays.

Moreover, while the government proudly announced the figures and statistics indicating the newly acquired wealth, it was not clear whether this wealth was being channelled into projects or government activities widely perceived to be beneficial to the population at large. There are only few indications of the existence of the appropriate mechanisms and institutions for the effective and judicious utilisation of the country's increased income. It was this perception, among others, that helped fuel the outbursts of mass sentiments. Students tailgating on Watergate, and on the surprising success last fall of their peers in Bangkok, became enmeshed in a complex chain-reaction of violence in mid-January that shocked the perpetrators as much as the targets, leaving the country simmering with recrimination and reaction. It was a sobering reminder that there is more under the surface of Indonesia than oil and gas -- with perhaps as many political entrepreneurs on hand ready to exploit the next strike.

For a young country that has spent most of its first 20 years of existence going down hill, it is perhaps not surprising to see the exhilaration of a December peak of prosperity dissemble into pockets of despair by July. This too, is sensed among many of those who are in responsible positions and who, while having to concentrate their labors on how to achieve development, are questioning who is to benefit from that development. Here, in foreshortened transition is displayed conspicuously what it took ECAFE most of the "Development Decade" of the Sixties to discover -- economic development without social development is the high road to anarchy. Here in the land of the Shadow Play, the shadows of fear are lengthening. Friends of Indonesia -- the Foundation among them -- share the mounting concern, from the sidelines. Indonesians insist increasingly upon the right to make their own decisions and their own mistakes, but welcome both external assistance to bear the costs and non-indigenous targets (a euphemism which includes resident Chinese) to serve as scapegoats.

Statistics frequently obscure political and social reality, but as indicators of crude economic development, some reference is inescapable. Oil revenues in 1974-75 are expected to reach $5.5 billion, about five times that of the 1973-74 fiscal year ending last March 31. Overall government tax revenue increased four-fold in fours years, to more than $2 billion last year. The government predicts that the foreign contributions share will decline from 79 per cent in the first plan to 30 per cent in the second which began April 1. But external aid remains massive in absolute terms: some $800 million this year from the IGGI*consortium, and $35 million from the UNDP over the next five years; while World Bank loans to Indonesia have now passed the $500 million mark. Indonesia's search for development support from abroad continues, but the terms are ambivalent, from acceptance of loans at 7% interest from the West to a heightening campaign for very soft loans (3% or less) from Eastern European countries.

*Intergovernmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI)

In spite of growing tensions during the last three months of the reporting period, Indonesia continued to be appealing to foreign investors -- 23 new projects involved more than 200 million dollars, more than a third from Japan - bringing total foreign investment since 1967 to $3 billion. In spite of the outpouring of anger and anxiety which greeted Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka throughout Southeast Asia in January, Japan has become the major investor in Indonesia, with $830 million compared with the second-place U.S. investment total of $486 million since 1967.

This rapid increase in the inflow of aid, revenue and risk capital has contributed to galloping inflation (estimated at 47 per cent during 1973), without generating anywhere near the number of new jobs needed to match the booming population of Indonesia. The world's largest foreign aid program in family planning (in Indonesia) began to take some effect -- it was estimated that some one million births were averted during 1973 because of these efforts. Yet Indonesia's representatives to the Bucharest conference were able to say that they were not getting any significant foreign assistance in what they considered a major element of their effort to alleviate overpopulation on Java, an accelerated program of transmigration to underpopulated outer islands.

It is tempting to argue that the potential means for development has come too fast and too easily for richly-endowed Indonesia, the world's fifth largest nation in population, and one of the richest in natural resources. Oil wells are being brought in almost weekly, but it still takes many years to train new leadership, new managers, new technicians. Here again, the Indonesian dilemma produces tensions -- skilled manpower is desperately needed, but the sense of urgency about asserting complete control over their economic destiny has provoked the government to irrationally accelerate "Indonesianization", up to top management of joint ventures. The ranks of competent Indonesian leadership are too thin and desperately overburdened, while promising second and third echelon Indonesians are too often frustrated in their desire for upward mobility in a still elitist society.

Many of those at the top have taken on more than they can handle, partly because they have not yet acquired all the material and status income that they feel they deserve. This is one factor that makes corruption almost as hard to define as it is to curtail, thus provoking the President to reiterate on August 17 his annual Independence Day appeal for help in bringing it under control. The new Five Year Plan began auspiciously with 200 per cent salary increases for the military and civil servants, and a 400 per cent increase for professors and researchers, but this evoked no visible display of gratitude nor increase in productivity during ritualistic office hours. The ecology of corruption does not yet appear threatened; the corruptor is not yet an endangered species.

The Asia Foundation is among the smaller of scores of agencies trying to help the Indonesian nation alleviate the traumas and inequities of development. For the Foundation, programming has become a quest for significance, in its own terms as well as in the enriched and increasingly complex environment in which it operates on a relatively stable budget ranging recently around a quarter of a million dollars. In many areas of customary significance and potential impact, the size of a Foundation grant rarely commands the time and attention nor the responsible leadership which is a prerequisite of good project design and effective implementation.

Implicit in this statement is a relatively new phenomenon, a direct outgrowth of the January 15 riots - growing government concern with where, how, and by whom external

assistance is used. The government is tightening its own internal mechanisms for control, while bringing pressure on all donor agencies to conform to established priorities, accept better controlled channels, and facilitate methods of closer surveillance. As the disincentives for imaginative programming and bold outreach to the areas of greatest need increase, the timid are lured to innocuousness, the bold invite displeasure. While these constraints are unproductive, they cannot be dismissed as entirely imprudent in the prevailing environment.

The scale of the Indonesian development effort, combining local and foreign resources, requires increasing care on the part of donors to maintain flexibility and to select areas of importance while avoiding redundancy or duplication of efforts. One of the fields which has attracted the least outside attention is that of legal and administrative systems , yet they are critical to long-run efforts to implement development within the framework of social justice and respect for the rule of law. In this situation, the Foundation has made its primary objective to assist training and research programs of the legal profession and the judiciary and to support the growth of legal services as factors in the restoration of the rule of law and the implementation of justice, and as preconditions for meaningful economic and social development .

The need for administrative reform to create more efficient and effective mechanisms for the implementation of development is widely recognized but it has become apparent that Indonesian leadership and discipline must precede effective utilization of foreign assistance. Earlier Foundation programming emphasis on this field declined further during the year, but several small projects were designed to assist research as a basis for improving the performance of the public administration and support selected training programs.

The continued heavy inflow of foreign investment and the rapid expansion of economic activities in Indonesia brought increasing strains on the limited managerial manpower pool, which still seems to be ill-served by academic business management programs. Those already in the business are too busy to take time for degrees, hence there is a growing need for special institutional training programs, in both the public and the private sector. To help meet this need the Foundation continued to assist training programs in management in order that domestic and foreign business and other institutions can contribute more effectively to economic and community development, especially in the areas beyond the capital city.

During the course of the year the new Five Year Plan was rewritten to reflect the availability of greater resources and the need to extend the benefits of development to the poorer and the rural people. While new patterns had not yet emerged clearly at the end of the year, the Foundation intensified exploration and program development with provincial universities while continuing its major efforts in books and library development, mostly at the post-secondary level, in fulfillment of its objective to promote the availability of useful and interesting reading matter in Indonesian and English, not only as a means of improving the educational system, but as a basis for disseminating the knowledge needed for development in all sectors of the Indonesian society.

The reporting period saw a wide variety of new initiatives on the part of Indonesia to develop closer ties with its neighbors in Southeast Asia. Even though the new preoccupation with internal development distracted some of these efforts and curtailed the travel of some individuals and diverted some conference plans, the Foundation was able to make several modest contributions toward its regional objective, to facilitate Indonesian contacts and cooperation with their counterparts in Southeast and other parts of Asia, as well as with the United States, in order to increase the exchange of useful knowledge, broaden horizons, and further mutual understanding.

PROGRAM REPORT

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation's increasing concern with social development and social justice, especially during this period of rapid economic development coupled with growing challenges to political stability, has resulted in the field of law becoming the major program thrust, accounting for about 40 per cent of regular program funds obligated during the past year. This trend followed President Suharto's plea for more attention to legal development during his 1973 National Day speech, but it was more an outgrowth of careful program exploration and development in previous years.

Events of the past fiscal year exposed sharp conflicts in this field, with accelerated growth putting new pressures on the archaic Dutch legal system which has been modernized only in piece-meal fashion, and increasing political constraints on civil rights in the aftermath of the January 15 riots. The year ended with the nation anxiously awaiting the pending trial of the principal student leader accused of complicity in the riot, and with the outspoken director of a Foundation-supported project, Adnan Buyung Nasution of the Legal Aid Institute of Jakarta, in jail when he was supposed to be co-directing a Foundation-supported international conference on legal aid in Berkeley.

Ministerial changes after January 15 brought to the Ministry of Justice a former grantee and dominant figure in the field of legal education, Professor Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, concurrently acting rector and dean of the Faculty of Law at the Padjadjaran University in Bandung, who also heads the Sub-Consortium of Legal Science, and headed the Indonesian delegation to the Law of the Seas conference at Caracas. A former book recipient Umar Senoadjie, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court while another project principal, Mardjono Reksodiputro, of the Legal Documentation Center was appointed assistant dean for academic affairs at the prestigious Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia.

Although justice and civil liberties became critical questions during the last half of the year, the Foundation's thrust was directed towards the less controversial area of legal education and research. Two major projects were started: support for a Center for Law and Development at Airlangga University in Surabaya, growing out of the continued outstanding contribution of a jointly funded ILC (International Legal Center). Fellow, Neil Hamilton; and start-up support for a Legal Research Development Project at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) which was designated by the government to coordinate legal research in the country. Another major law project got second year support -- the Legal Documentation Center -- and became the main focus of innovation at the University of Indonesia Faculty of Law, as well as the first centralized and professionally organized documentation center for legal scholars and government officials. These projects attracted much favorable comment at the National Law Seminar in Surabaya in March -- also partly funded by the Foundation.

The Foundation also supported two Indonesians as key panelists at the Sydney Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions in Asian and Pacific Countries, as well as six Indonesians to the University of Singapore's Second Colloquium on Indonesian Law, and one to the Colombo Conference on Socio-Legal Research. Support for dissertation research abroad toward Indonesian doctorate degrees was granted to two outstanding provincial law faculty members, and domestic internships in international law were granted to legal educators from two off- Java universities. One law librarian began training in the United States and one Supreme Court official was fully funded to complete his Master's degree at NYU, on returning he assumed higher responsibilities.

Before the close of the year, agreement in principle was reached for the placement of a second ILC Fellow at Hasanuddin University in Ujung Pandang, Sulawesi; the Dean of that Faculty was assured of a dissertation research grant in Holland this coming fall; and continuation of domestic internships in international law and tax law were programmed -- all giving assurance that the year ahead may see further expansion of the Foundation's efforts in this field. Grants and obligations made during the past year follow:

Faculty of Law, Center for Law and Development, Airlangga University (UNAIR) (2-406/INDO-4042, L/A 26 Jan 74). In recognition of the importance of law in Indonesia's development process, the Foundation has committed $38,000 over a period of three years to the Faculty of Law, UNAIR, to support the establishment of a Center for Law and Development. UNAIR's Faculty of Law is establishing a reputation for excellence and for service to the country through the development of training and research capabilities in aspects of law relevant to development. These activities have received further impetus since the establishment of the Center last March. While UNAIR will underwrite the Center's operating costs and provide basic facilities, the Foundation's grant, which for this year stands at $18,850, provides for research funds, the acquisition of a research collection, the publication of a newsletter and the training, domestically and abroad, of selected Center staff members. Three of the researchers have been admitted to graduate programs in the U.S. this fall (Harvard, Denver, and Columbia) -- one with basic support from the Ford Foundation and only international travel from The Asia Foundation. (Payments: $3,419. Obligations: FY74: $18,850. FY75: $13,450. FY76: $5,700)

Colombo Conference on Socio-legal Research (2-601/INDO-4033, L/A 20 Dec 73). Mr. Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, the director of Airlangga University's new Center for Law and Development was able to participate in a Workshop of Socio-legal Research in Sri Lanka from 25 December, 1973, to 15 January, 1974, through a Foundation travel grant of $1135. Since the conference Mr. Soetandyo has taught two internal workshops at Airlangga and has organized two colloquia on sociological research, using the materials developed at Colombo. These workshops have been so well received that Mr. Soetandyo is now an advisor to other legal research institutions in Indonesia.

Airlangga University Faculty of Law Visiting Lecturer (2-104/INDO-3027, L/A 15 Sep 72). Joint sponsorship by The Asia Foundation and the International Legal Center (ILC) for a grant totaling $8275 provided by the Foundation, has made it possible for the Faculty of Law at Airlangga University to enjoy the services and special skills of Mr. Neil Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton has carved out his own role as an adviser and assistant to the Dean of the Law Faculty, Dean Abdoel Gani, through such activities as lecturing; teaching in special workshops on legal educational methods and materials; helping to establish and conduct a research program; and, through the Sub-Consortium on Legal Science, has been able to give advisory services to the Legal Documentation Center at the University of Indonesia. Mr. Hamilton has also played an important part in the establishment of Airlangga University's new Center for Law and Development which, with Foundation assistance, is becoming Indonesia's premier institution focusing on the legal problems which result from modernizing trends in Indonesian society and economy. The Foundation supports two-thirds of the costs of Mr. Hamilton's services while ILC contributes one-third. The ILC has, in addition, supported a workshop on teaching methods; a survey of the legal profession in Indonesia; a conference in Singapore and a colloquium on public corporations. (Payments: $10,598, including $3,528 charged to FY 1973; grants payable, $2,855.)

Airlangga University, Faculty of Law Upgrading (2-107/INDO-3013, L/A 16 Aug 72) A final payment of $302 enabled Miss Hermien Hadiati Koeswadji to finish research on criminal law at Berkeley before returning to prepare for her doctorate at Airlangga.

Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) Legal Research Development Project (2-408/INDO-4031, L/A 1 Feb 74). LIPI has been identified by the Indonesian Government as the appropriate base for a Legal Research Commission to coordinate legal research activities among universities, the Department of Justice, and other agencies. The LIPI Commission is to develop priorities for legal research as they relate to national development and assist in the publication and scholarly discussion of such research. LIPI has also established a library and information center for the retrieval and dissemination of legal materials. The Foundation is making available funds totalling $22,001 to assist LIPI's Legal Research Development Project during its first year of operation. The funds help to cover expenses relating to honoraria, equipment and supplies, legal materials acquisition, publication of newsletters and support for research meetings. LIPI counterpart contributions are estimated to be $3,600. This project reinforces other Foundation-assisted projects in the legal field in Indonesia. Payments during FY 1974: $12,872.

University of Indonesia Legal Documentation Center (PDH). (2-404/INDO-0060, L/A 13 Sep 73). In its first two years of operation the PDH has succeeded in creating a basic mechanism for the compilation, systematization and indexing of national statutory and regulatory materials. It has also initiated an inventory of local laws and regulations in several of Indonesia's key provinces. The PDH has taken on, in addition, a re-education program with a newsletter and workshops designed to generate an awareness in the legal profession of the importance of PDH's documentation tools for valid legal research and effective legal education. As a direct result of PDH's program, the Third National Law Seminar held in Surabaya in March, 1974 concluded that a national and regional effort at legal documentation should be undertaken. The Ministry of Justice supports this conclusion and is now making financial contributions to PDH. This impressive development is being achieved as the Foundation obligated $28,308 for FY 1974, of which $21,072 was funded for salary supplements, equipment, and publications. The training of an Assistant Law Librarian under a San Francisco Internship Program, however, had to be cut short. About $8,650 from the University's Faculty of Law goes to basic salaries, facilities, local transportation and other operating expenses. The Minister of Justice has committed government funds to support this project after Foundation commitments have been met. (Grants Payable: $7,236).

National Law Seminar (2-099/INDO-4045, L/A 8 Mar 74). A grant of $1,043 provided to Prof. Hochtar Kusumaatmadja, Chairman of the Sub-Consortium of Legal Science has covered the transportation costs making it possible for 14 Deans of Law Faculties at universities outside Java to attend the important National Law Seminar on "Law and Its Role in National Development" held in Surabaya from 11 through 15 March 1974. The attendance was less than expected with only half of the 14 Deans participating, two of whom were actually Assistant Deans. A government grant of $12,500 covered basic costs of the seminar.

Sydney Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions in Asian and South Pacific Countries. (IRPS/INDO-SF-4075 L/A 30 Jul 74). (2-601/INDO-4074, L/A 31 Jul 74). Dr. Otto Sumarwoto, Director of the Institute of Ecology, Padjadjaran Univ Indonesia and Mr. Delma Juzar, Jakarta Advocate and Solicitor were invited to speak at the Sydney Symposium conducted from 19 to 23 August, 1974. Dr. Sumarwoto's topic for his presentation was Environmental Protection and Mr. Juzar spoke on Foreign Investments, both subjects of paramount importance to Indonesia and the Asian region. These two gentlemen were supported to the extent of $1956 for travel and per diem, half of which came from San Francisco-IRPS budget. (Payment during FY 1975.)

University of Singapore Second Colloquium on Indonesian Law (6-702/S-INDO-4009 L/A 16 Nov 73). A Colloquium on Indonesian Law was successfully held in 1972 . upon

the initiative of the Faculty of Law, University of Singapore, with Foundation support. After that well-received initial effort, this year the Foundation's offices in Jakarta and in Singapore cooperated in assisting the second Colloquium which was held 19 to 21 Nov. 1973. A grant of $1,275, matched by a similar grant by the Singapore office of the Foundation, constituted the Foundation's contribution which among others, enabled six Indonesian participants to travel to Singapore.

Dissertation Research for Law Doctorates (2-107/SF-INDO-4014, L/A 5 Sep 73) (2-107/SF-INDO-4023, L/A 24 Sep 73). Two grants totaling $4,221 have made it possible for Mr. Muhammad Daud Silalahi of Pajajaran University and Miss Agnes Toar of Hasanuddin University to remain in the United States for six months beyond the expiration of their USAID-sponsored study at the University of California in order that they might complete the research necessary to qualify for a Indonesia-conferred doctorate in law. Both have returned to their former staff positions and are continuing work on the required dissertations, but Silalahi may take years to finish his since he has been assigned to first teach on environmental aspects of marine law, his dissertation topic.

Senior Internship in Law (2-102/INDO-4002, L/A 1 Aug 73) (2-102/INDO-4003, L/A 1 Aug 73). Mr. Frans Eduard Likadja of Hasanuddin University and Mr. A.S. Natabaya of Sriwidjaya University participated successfully in special six-month advanced internship training program in international law at the Faculty of Law, Pajajaran University in Bandung at a cost of $2,124. Foundation sponsorship of these two law lecturers reflects the Foundation's continuing interest in contributing to the improvement of legal education in Indonesia especially at provincial universities. Originally conceived as an exploratory program, the Foundation intends to provide at least four more grants this fall now that appropriate selection procedures have been established.

San Francisco Law Library Internship (2-601/INDO-4040, L/A 21 Jan 74). Mrs. Kessy Tjokrokartono, Librarian for the Indonesian Supreme Court, is interning for nine months at the Law Library at the University of California at Berkeley beginning in March, 1974. After an initial period of intensive English language training, Mrs. Kessy is familiarizing herself with the functions of the various library departments by working for a period of time within each one. This experience is being made possible by an obligation of $5,532 split between the Indonesia and IRPS's budgets. (Payments of $2,089 were made during FY 1974 from the Indonesia budget.)

Study of Law and Jurisprudence (2-301/INDO-4012, L/A 2 Aug 73). A Foundation grant of $4,083 enabled Eddy D. Karnasudirdja to obtain a Master's degree in Jurisprudence after a year's study in the U.S. Upon his return he was promoted to a higher position on the administrative staff of Indonesia's Supreme Court.

Law Program Assistant (2-001/INDO-FAP-4001). This Foundation Administered Project was to help facilitate Foundation programming in the field of Law and National Development which was one of the foci of Foundation interests in 1974. While funds under this project covered some auxiliary program support activities, most of the $1,798 total was expended to obtain the services of a Law Program Assistant for the Foundation. The promising young man who was working in this position half-time, after hours from his Supreme Court job, at the beginning of this fiscal year, was given a grant to complete his Master's Degree in Jurisprudence at NYU. (See Grant 2-301/INDO-4012.) Upon his return in February, he found that the new Chief Justice discouraged outside employment. Consequently, the Law Program Assistant resigned and his position has remained vacant.

Foundation programming in the field of public administration, once a major activity, in fact the second largest two years ago, continued to decline in significance, with

only one small grant to the National Institute of Administration (LAN) for surveys to develop guide-lines for future civil service training programs, and two training grants for officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs, one completing a Master's degree at Pittsburgh in Public and International Administration, and the other completing a two-year certificate course in Mandarin at the University of Hong Kong.

National Institute of Administration (LAN) Civil Service Training Program Development (2-401/INDO-4077, L/A 29 Jul 74). The National Institute of Administration the non-departmental agency entrusted with the continuing education and training of Indonesia's civil service. The Institute has also been assigned to develop basic guidelines for civil service training programs to be implemented by all governmental departments and agencies, and for this purpose, surveys and consultative and drafting meetings will be conducted. A Foundation grant of $4,211 payable in FY 1975 and matching an equal outlay of government funds, will be used to finance such meetings in locations outside Jakarta over the next six months.

Foreign Service Management (2-202/INDO-3015, L/A amended 17 May 74). During FY 1974 the Foundation expended $6,804 for the second year of support to Mrs. Lamtiur Panggabean, Division Chief of Personnel Administration, Department of Foreign Affairs, for study towards a Master's Degree in Public and International Administration at the University of Pittsburgh. It is anticipated that the degree will be awarded in August, 1974. This study program resulted from a particular need of the Department of Foreign Affairs for the expertise represented by Mrs. Panggabean in this field of study. The program has required more time and funds than originally anticipated. (Grants Payable: $1,938.)

Department of Foreign Affairs: Staff Training in Chinese Affairs (2-201/INDO-3028, L/A 29 Sep 72.) The Foundation is helping to improve the expertise of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the field of Chinese language and area studies through payments of $2,982 (FY 74) to enable Foreign Affairs Officer Muhammad Iqbal Tahrir to perfect his skills in speaking, reading, and writing Mandarin through study at the University of Hong Kong. Mr. Iqbal has had some difficulty in his studies but is expected to receive his "Certificate in Chinese Language" in September, 1974. The Indonesian Consulate provided support for supplementary tutoring. (Grants Payable: $589).

Participation in EROPA Conference in Tokyo (2-601/INDO-4022, L/A 11 Oct 73). A Foundation grant of $1,097 enabled Drs. H. Ansar Ahmad to attend the Seventh International Conference of the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) which was held in Tokyo, Japan, on 24 to 31 October, 1973. Mr. Ahmad teaches Public Administration at Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS), in Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi.

A number of grant activities started before FY 1974 were completed, with final payments during the reporting period:

State Gazette Project (2-404/INDO-3100, L/A 29 Jun 73) The Legal Documentation Center, in cooperation with the State Secretariate, provided systematic headings and an index for legislation published in the State Gazette. (Final payment $287.)
San Francisco Law Library Internship (2-502/INDO-3062 L/A 27 Apr 73). $2400 (half of which was charged to the San Francisco-IRPS budget) enabled Ms. Wibiati Dwidjosumantri of the Department of Justice Library to complete her internship.
Training for Judge Bismar Siregar (2-601/INDO-3081, L/A 14 Jun 73). Judge Siregar participated in the National College of State Judiciary in Reno and the American Academy of Judicial Education in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (Final payment $425.)

COMMUNICATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

New wealth has enabled the Indonesian government to take a great leap forward in the field of textbook publishing, not to mention the 6,000 new schools built earlier this year and another 6,000 under construction for completion during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. But while attention was focused on the traditional requisites of an educational system, the government has moved ahead with concrete plans for the early establishment of a satellite educational television system designed to carry the best available instruction to virtually every populated area in the country.

In the meantime, the education system still suffers from inadequate supplies of textbooks in the vernacular, inadequate library facilities, librarians, library collections in Bahasa Indonesia and inadequate facilities for training sufficient librarians at the various skill levels required. These deficiencies are not yet widely felt because professors and teachers have learned to get along without such tools, and many are now reluctant to change their habits. This reduces the incentive for reading on the part of students. The whole process deprives students of both opportunity and desire to study anything beyond what is said or dictated from the front of the classroom.

At the broader level of public information, press constraints have imposed further limitations on public access to news and information, and the government's monopoly of radio and television has tended to lower the level of interest and credibility in what is broadcast -- a situation which discourages Foundation programming at present.

Over the five years since Foundation programming was resumed in Indonesia, the Books Program and Library Development program were the largest single program of the Foundation.

Under this Program, total distribution has reached 268,370 since 1969. Details on this and other projects in this field follow.

Books for Asia Program (5-101/INDO-FAP-4010). In August of 1973, the Foundation's Book Program began to move from separate quarters into the rear of the new Foundation office. Renovations and customs clearance delays slowed operations until January, but in the following seven months the annual total of books distributed rose to 26,628. The Attorney-General granted the Foundation self-censorship privileges to facilitate imports, but tacked on a quarterly report requirement which added to the paper work. The staff was thinned out during the year. The program which formerly involved five people and the part-time assistance of a Library Development Assistant is now being operated by one manager, an assistant, and one clerk. Emphasis continued to be on institutional libraries, with 171 served during the year. Internal shipping costs came to about $600, of which about half had been reimbursed by recipients by July 31 and other reimbursements were expected, although this feature is aimed at increasing institutional involvement rather than significant cost-sharing. As more and more libraries are becoming unbalanced toward the less-used English language materials, consideration is being given to developing incentives to libraries to increase their collections in Bahasa Indonesia. Also under consideration are plans to provide more customized donations to qualified individuals with the capability and need to utilize such material. Expenditures under this Foundation Administered Project came to a total of $12,428.

Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (5-099/INDO-4024, 4025, 4027, 4029). In recognition of the significance of libraries in the development process the Foundation supported Indonesian participation in the Second Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL II) held in Manila from December 10 through December 14, 1974.

Under Foundation grants totaling $2,118, four Indonesian librarians, Miss Mastini Prakosa, Mr. John P. Rompas, Mrs. Rusina Syahrial, and Miss Soeatminah Djojosastro attended the conference; en route two of them made short professional observation visits in Southeast Asian counterpart libraries.

Translation of Asian Literary Classics into Indonesian (5-206/INDO-4041, L/A 24 Jan 74). As part of its desire to help promote regional exchange, the Foundation has provided a grant of $ 5,600 towards the publication of an Indonesian language edition of a Philippine novel. Written by the Philippines' national hero, Jose Rizal, "Noli Me Tangere" is a historical novel that ranks as a literary classic. The grant provides for translation fees, the purchase of translation rights and part of the printing costs. The Indonesian edition will be issued by a prominent publisher, Ajip Rosidi.

Miscellaneous American Publications (5-110/INDO-FAP-4006). The amount of $1,279 under this Foundation Administered Project provided for American journal and magazine subscriptions, the purchase of books in English for Indonesian Institutions, libraries and individuals. While institutions have been the primary beneficiaries, individuals have also been provided with gift subscriptions.

Asian Publications (5-105/INDO-FAP-4005). Under this project the Foundation continued to provide Asian publications, books as well as journals and other periodicals, to various libraries and individuals. While most recipients of magazine subscriptions continue to be institutional libraries, the Foundation has gradually acquired more contacts with a wider range of professionals who could profitably benefit from individual gift-subscriptions. Expenditures under this project amounted to $751.

University of Indonesia, Department of Library Sciences (JIP) (5/104/M-INDO-3087 L/A 22 May 71). Under a program that was started even before the Foundation opened its offices in Indonesia, the Department of Library Sciences of the University of Indonesia was provided with funds to strengthen its own internal organization and to support its activities. The Foundation's support also enabled the Department to extend scholarships for the training of librarians of other state and provincial universities. Continuing with this program, with payments of $12,837 in FY 1974 fifteen librarians from all over the country are studying at the Department. By July, six had completed their M.A. program and three more had completed all work but the thesis. Most of the latter have resumed professional library work while writing the thesis. (Grants payable: $1,328).

Domestic Library Training (5-112/INDO-4046 through 4055, 4062 through 4066, and 4070). Initially the Foundation provided support to the Department of Library Sciences of the University of Indonesia to undertake the training of provincial librarians (see Grant AP5-104/M-0387). Aware of the continuing shortage of qualified librarians, the Foundation has awarded sixteen scholarship grants to individual librarians of schools, provincial departments and agencies, to improve their professional skills. Of these sixteen, ten are studying at the University of Indonesia, four are attending a course in Bandung while two are studying in Yogya. All three library schools are recipients of Foundation grants under its program supporting library development. (Grants payable total: $2,794 following payments of $5,394 during FY 1974.

Indonesian Publications for other Asian Countries (6-702/INDO-FAP-4007). A modest but well-received grant has provided for the distribution of an Indonesian magazine in Malaysia. "TRUBUS" is a popularly-written and well-illustrated magazine on farming and on agricultural extension work and is directed mainly at farmers. The Foundation's $21 grant pays for the subscription of "TRUBUS" for two Malaysian agricultural colleges and two public libraries. The publishers donated to the Foundation 20 bound volumes

containing all previous issues, for distribution through the Book Program.

Library Program Assistant (5-109/INDO-FAP-4004). This project covers the expenses and miscellaneous book costs in support of the Foundation's book and library projects. In addition it also provides for the services of a Library Program Assistant who manages the Book Program. Funds used for this project come to a total of $2,631. The services of the first incumbent George Kamaluddin Anang, ended in October 1973. His functions were largely taken over by the Manager of the Book Program, Moerjono.

English-Indonesian Dictionary (5-201/M-0398, L/A 14 Jun 71, 2 Jun 73). Work at both ends of the Jakarta-Berkeley axis on editing the Dictionary continued slowly during the reporting period. Professor Takdir Alisjahbana oversaw the preparation of the pages in Jakarta, while Professor Denzel Carr edited the English content at his California home. However, the completion of this time-consuming task is not yet in sight in view of the decision to revise the Indonesian parts to reflect the new spelling officially announced in 1972.

Library Intern Training: Bibliotheca Bogoriensis (5-601/INDO-3072, L/A 12 May 73). Rachmad, Head of the Acquisitions Department of the important library in Bogor, completed his training at the U.S. National Agricultural Library at Beltsville, Maryland. (Payments: $1,350.)

Library Internship in Singapore (5-114/INDO-4017, L/A 31 Aug 73). A grant of $955 made it possible for R. Surjana of the West Java education office to undergo internship training at the National Junior College in Singapore. Surjana hoped to use his knowledge of school libraries in Singapore in developing school libraries in West Java.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Perhaps more than in most fields, the causes and effects of the January 15 disturbances weighed heavily on economic planning and its implementation and, to an increasing degree, on the western-trained technocrats who dominate this field. Sharpening rivalries among military, political, and economic leaders of the country are at the heart of the national problems, and have their consequences in the effectiveness with which the new Five Year Plan can respond to the needs of the country and to the desires of the majority who felt little benefit from the statistical successes of the first Five Year Plan. The questions of how the new wealth will be used, how equitably it will be shared and whose power it enhances, will remain critical issues in the coming year -- and for years ahead, if no drastic upheaval occurs earlier. Inevitably this political tension affects foreign and domestic investors and managers, but the pace of growth has not yet slackened as a result.

The surge of foreign investment, and the rapid expansion of economic activity in the modern sector described earlier, has resulted in a proliferation of management training programs as well as in a re-orientation of goals of many students. The Ford Foundation and some of the German foundations have invested heavily in institutional development programs, while The Asia Foundation has recently taken a somewhat more basic approach by providing training funds for selected individuals from provincial areas, with a view toward developing nuclei of talent from which institutions may later develop, mostly but not exclusively within the public university framework.

Foremost of these is the Management Institute at Andalas University in West Sumatra -- which is also the Foundation's largest university project in Sumatra. At this university, seven instructors were trained under Foundation grants at the private Institute for Management Education and Development (LPPM) in Jakarta. They have now combined to form the nucleus staff of a new institute which, with Foundation support, has commenced course offerings to private businessmen in that region. A similar effort also started at the end of the year with the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Economics providing lecturers and staff-training for a core of management trainers at Mulawarman University, in East Kalimantan, the center of the richest timber exporting area and one of the most promising areas for oil and natural gas exploitation. The major non-university-based effort was support of seven trainees from the Institute of Plantation Education (L.P.P.) in Yogyakarta which is upgrading its programs that are aimed primarily at agricultural estates and plantation personnel.

The second major Foundation activity in this program category is second-year support for the Economic Planning Information Center, attached to the University of Indonesia. This is one of the Foundation's two major efforts in the field of documentation, which are not reported under the general library development project listed later. After a slow start last year, this project is developing momentum and attracting both attention and praise for its present and potential service to national economic development planning.

Andalas University Management Institute (UNAND), Padang (3-102/INDO-4044), L/A 11 Feb 74) The Management Institute at UNAND is developing rapidly under the guidance of Mr. Chaidir Anwar and with the assistance of a staff trained under an earlier Foundation grant. The initial grant to UNAND helped launch the Center and amounted to $,500. Continuing support came in the form of an additional grant of $4,432, bringing Foundation assistance to UNAND to $11,932 for 1974. The funds are used for the purchase of equipment, course subsidies, fixed operating costs, salaries and honoraria for management courses which have been enthusiastically received in the Padang, West Sumatra, business community. The Center's activities have also reached into the neighbouring provinces as

well. Payments during FY 1974 were $7,280; grants payable, $4,652.

Mulawarman University (UNMUL) Management Consultation Center (1-101, /INDO-4076, L/A 26 Jul 74). As its contribution to the promotion of the development of provincial management institutes, the Foundation has granted $3,672 to UNMUL to support special management training for six UNMUL staff members at the Management Institute of the University of Indonesia. The grant also provides for management experts from Jakarta to hold special, intensive courses at UNMUL. ($754 paid in FY 1974; payable, $2,918.)

Institute of Plantation Education (L.P.P.) Management Training (3-103/INDO-4028, L/A 30 Dec 73). In keeping with its commitment to help develop management institutes in the provinces, the Foundation contributed $1,894 to cover half the tuition, maintenance, and transportation costs of seven faculty members of the L.P.P. to attend short and long course training at Jakarta's Institute of Management Education and Development (LPPM) from 15 September to 22 December 1973. These faculty members have since put their special training to work in developing and implementing courses at the Institute, and are serving as consultants to a number of state-owned plantations in Central Java.

Sam Ratulangi University (UNSRAT) Management Training (3-103/INDO-3093, L/A 17 Jan 74). Hans Sepang, an instructor at UNSRAT assigned to establish that university's new management training center in Menado, North Sulawesi received special training at the Management Institute in Jakarta beginning in February 1973. Extended training of six months was necessary in consideration of the task he has at UNSRAT and this was made possible by Foundation payments of $1964 made directly to Mr. Sepang. Mr. Sepang has now completed his training and has returned to Menado to establish the planned management training center at UNSRAT. (Remainder FY73: $1,027; Obligated FY74: $1,342; Grants Payable: $405).

East Java's Provincial Institute of Management (3-103/INDO-4014, L/A 9 Aug 73). As part of the Foundation's program to stimulate the development of provincial management institutes, R. Imam Suprapto of the province of East Java was provided with assistance to study at the Institute for Management Education Development in Jakarta. His grant of $285 augmented an earlier grant to the Institute and upon the completion of his training program he joined the leadership of East Java's provincial management institute in Surabaya.

Economic Planning Information Center (P.I.P.E.) (3-201/INDO-3063, L/A 29 May 73). Organized in 1972 with the encouragement of three cabinet ministers and the National Planning Board, the Economic Planning Information Center is to serve as a clearing house and repository of information and literature on economic development and planning. A Foundation grant of $24,246 (of which $10,253 was charged against FY73) helped launch the Center and an additional grant of $3,528 (bringing the total Foundation assistance to $27,774 and the FY74 total to $19,114) helped strengthen the Center as it entered its second year last April. Initially the Center had to overcome many problems but the significant difference between the first and second year's grants indicate that the Center is now on its way toward self-sufficiency. (Remainder of FY73: $892; FY74 Oblig.: $ 18,222, all payable during FY 1975.)

Translation of Books in the field of Management (5-204/INDO-3071, L/A 10 May 73). As the need for management skills has become more and more apparent, the need for teaching and reading materials in the field of management written in the Indonesian language has also become more urgent. Through a grant of $2,640 to the Institute for Management Education Development, the Foundation has responded to that need. The grant was used to acquire the translation rights and pay translation fees for five

books in the field of management. Of these five titles, one manuscript has already been sent to the press, three are being prepared for printing, and the last one is still being translated.

Management Program Assistant (3-001/INDO-FAP-4013). To support programming in the fields of Business Management and Public Administration, funds were earmarked for a Management Program Assistant. After long delays in recruitment, in September a retired high-level civil servant was probationally hired to fill this position. As he did not have the proper background or orientation he was not offered permanent employment and was separated at the end of the probationary period. He has not been replaced. Expenditures of this project amounted to $1,437.

The following program activities for grants initiated earlier were completed and final payments made during FY 1974:

Management Training for Andalas University Staff (3-102/INDO-3090 & 3091, L/As 13 Jun 73) Messrs. Lukmanul Hakim and Nurmal Said completed their participation in the management trainers' course at the L.P.P.M. in Jakarta. (Final payments, $1,771.)

Andalas University Management Institute, Padang (3-102/INDO-3105, L/A 26 Jul 73.) A final installment of $2,758 was paid as part of the Foundation's support to this new Management Institute during Calendar Year 1973. (See INDO-4044 for assistance during 1974.)

Management Training for Hasanuddin University Staff (3-103/INDO-3094, L/A 20 Jun 73). Tayeb Tamma completed his participation in the management trainers' course at the L.P.P.M. However, the prospects for his moving into a viable management training center in Ujung Pandang are not very good. (Final payment $658.)

EDUCATION

Until windfall oil and natural resource export earnings began to accumulate last winter, educational development in Indonesia was largely a problem of meeting the basic operating costs of keeping schools and universities open in the face of rapidly swelling enrollments. In view of the economic and financial developments, the Second Five Year Plan had to be partially redrafted to deal with this new situation. The Ambassador to the U.S., Dr. Sjarif Thayeb, was appointed Minister of Education, to succeed Dr. Soemantri Brodjonegoro, who died last winter. The new Minister has spent much time travelling the length and breadth of the archipelago for a personal assessment of the needs. He has discussed options extensively with education leaders of all strata, and has begun to assemble a new team of specialists as his assistants. There is a new stress on quality at the upper levels of education, and on increased access at lower levels through vastly expanded primary schools, expanded production of textbooks for elementary grades, and tentative steps toward establishing a functioning school library system.

Two controversies developed to complicate higher educational planning. The first is the consequence of the January 15 riots, whereby rectors were made personally responsible for maintaining tighter discipline and control on their campuses. The second is a move to consolidate higher education resources, which means closing some of the marginal private higher education institutions (which still enroll roughly half of all college students in the country) and to close or downgrade some of the marginal provincial universities -- under Sukarno, each province was awarded a university although most did not get enough money and competent staff or well-prepared students to make them either viable or of real education benefit. Resistance to the latter course of action deterred any effective action before the close of the reporting period, but it remains an important issue.

In view of the magnitude of the problem at elementary and secondary levels, the Foundation has chosen to focus its attention on higher education, and within that broad field, to consider assistance to the Department of Education, Culture and Youth for planning and for improved administration, and to the provincial universities. The latter priority is derived from the fact that currently, as in the past, most of the available government funds have gone to public universities on Java.

During the year under review, much time was devoted to future program expansion along these lines, but actual grant activity continued along the lines of earlier efforts at selective upgrading of individual professors from provincial institutions, especially in the areas of social science, management and law (the latter were covered above). The exception was Mulawarman University, in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, where an energi pattern of grants reflected a more institutional approach, and included provision of the services of an American Instructor of English, Tom Ross, an ex-Peace Corps Volunte with long experience in Malaysia. Included also, and cited elsewhere in this report, is a program development grant assisting Mulawarman to establish a business management institute. Specific grants in this category were:

Mulawarman University (UNMUL) Seminar on Teaching and Research Methods (1-101/INDO-1011, L/A 1 Aug 73). Foundation sponsorship totaling $2,843 has enabled UNMUL to invite ten educational experts in agriculture, economics and social sciences to participate in a seminar designed to establish the relationship between research and community service and to help formulate plans for a degree program at UNMUL's departments of Agriculture and Forestry. Seminar papers concentrated on local problems of manpower resources, data-gathering of the UNMUL region's natural resources (mostly oil and timber), and the optimal utilization of those resources. It was an important

conference and was well-received by those who participated. As another result, new course syllabi have been drafted and instituted.

Mulawarman University (UNMUL) English Instructor (1-101/INDO-4009, L/A 6 Mar 74). A grant of $4,031 (FY74) is providing for 24 months, the services of Mr. Tom Ross who is assisting in the development of this important provincial university's new English Language Center program and to upgrade the English capability of faculty members so that they will become eligible for foreign training under bilateral aid programs. Through this program and others, UNMUL is providing badly needed services to the surrounding community in East Kalimantan. UNMUL is providing Mr. Ross with living quarters, office facilities, local transportation and a monthly honorarium together totaling perhaps $2000 plus a local counterpart. The government also is providing a four-place language laboratory for the Center (est. $20,000). (FY74: Obligat $4,000; FY75: $5,850; FY76: $3,985)

Social Sciences Consortium: Anthropology Training Program (1-501/INDO-4059, L/A 22 May 74). A grant of $1,592 underscores the Foundation's commitment to the improvement of the quality of teaching at provincial universities. Payments during FY 1974 of $604 supported the study for degrees in anthropology at the University of Indonesia Faculty of Letters for Mr. Wayan Griya and Mr. Ktut Sudana of Bali's Udayana University Department of Anthropology. This initial assistance (the first of four years) also provides a stipend for the one-year appointment of Mr. Amri Marzali as instructor in anthropology at the Faculty of Letters. Later phases of this program will focus on faculty members of Cenderawasih University in Irian Jaya.

University of Indonesia Faculty of Social Sciences: Social Science Research Methodology Upgrading (1-099/INDO-4037, L/A 26 Dec 73). The need for basic research for national development planning has encouraged a Foundation grant of $3,859 to facilitate the participation of social science instructors from nine provincial universities representing all parts of Indonesia, in a two-month upgrading course in Social Science Research conducted by the Faculty of Social Science of the University of Indonesia from November 1973 to January 1974.

Lambung Mangkurat University (UNLAM) Social Science Internship Program (1-099/INDO-4038, L/A 29 Apr 74). As a part of its effort to increase the quality of teaching at important provincial universities, the Foundation earmarked $1,361 to enable Mr. Mohammad Fadlan of UNLAM's Faculty of Social Science in South Kalimantan to enroll in a special six-month senior internship program at the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Social Sciences. UNLAM is continuing to pay Mr. Fadlan's salary during the period of the internship. (Payment during FY 1974, $174; payable, $1,187.)

University of Indonesia Faculty of Social Sciences Library (1-501/INDO-4020, L/A 11 Feb 74). New developments in the field of social science are being introduced into the courses of students of social science through required reading in specific texts purchased for the Social Sciences Library by a Foundation grant of $ 997 . This grant represents the Foundation's continued interest in upgrading the teaching of social sciences in Indonesia. (Grants Payable: $203)

University of Indonesia Faculty of Social Sciences Stencilled Reading and Teaching Materials Project (1-501/INDO-4036, L/A 26 Dec 73). To help meet the shortage of assigned and recommended course-related reading material for the students of social sciences, the Foundation has given $2,785 to support the reproduction of 1400 copies of writings and lecture notes of faculty members, other Indonesians, and foreign experts in the various fields of social science. These materials are also being used for upgrading courses for social science lecturers from provincial Indonesian universities.

Slide Duplication for a Basic Humanities Course (4-099/INDO-4019, L/A 11 Sep 73). Under one of the Government's major educational projects, between the years 1969 and 1973, a total of 26 selected university lecturers were sent to the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, for training in teaching humanities courses. They were also assigned to draft a Basic Humanities Course syllabus and prepare its teaching materials as well. A Foundation grant of $969 enabled the humanities teaching team to prepare and duplicate slides to be used as teaching aids. Sets of 400 slides each have been distributed to leading universities and teachers' colleges.

Institute of Technology of Bandung Faculty Development (1-901/M-0401, L/A 24 May 74). A Foundation grant of $3,201 is supporting continued studies of Wimar Witoelar, former student leader in the Association of South-East Asian University Students, for a Master's Degree in Business Administration at George Washington University where he has successfully completed a Bachelor's and a Master's degree in Electrical Engineering under Foundation sponsorship. Mr. Witoelar will return to the Institute of Technology at Bandung (ITB) late in 1975 where he will assume a lecturership. He has been an outstanding student and is expected to make an important contribution to the ITB which now has no one trained in this combination of engineering and management. (Remainder FY73: $1,749; FY74 Payments $1,761; Grants Payable: $3,189)

Armed Forces and Society Seminar (1-901/INDO-4021, L/A 20 Sep 73). A travel grant of $1,886 enabled General Nugroho Notosusanto, Lecturer in History at the University of Indonesia and Head of the Armed Forces History Center, to present a paper at Loyola University's Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society entitled, "Regional Perspectives on Armed Forces and Society into the 1980's: Asia," dealing primarily with Indonesia. General Nugroho was also able to visit the Regional Oral History project at the University of California at Berkeley on this grant.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS

The magnitude of the problems of Indonesia's large cities and far-flung rural areas has discouraged serious Foundation efforts for extensive programming in this program area, especially in view of the size and variety of inputs from domestic and foreign sources. Eighteen years ago the Foundation made the training of managers for rural cooperatives its primary objective, but the same problems facing such cooperatives remain. Current government efforts to expedite organization from the top have produced disincentives at the bottom, as ILO's expert concluded privately after the early termination of his advisory assignment in June.

Here, as in a number of other areas, Indonesia's problem has become not so much the sheer cost of rural development as one of devising input delivery mechanisms, administrative controls, and motivational efforts which could combine to accelerate self-help solutions in the rural areas. At the moment there seems to be no way of getting at this problem through direct foreign-supported programming. Moreover, the usual means through which external support is generally coursed, appear to have been utilized already. For instance, the potentially great rural development role of Indonesia's Boy Scouts and of the young volunteers program, BUTSI, is adequately supported by government budgets and domestic contributions.

Substantial rural infrastructure support continues within the IGGI program, USIS, World Bank and IDA, Asian Development Bank, and various bilateral programs. The Ford Foundation is making major efforts to improve regional economic planning capabilities in North Sumatra and South Sulawesi, and the Rockefeller Foundation and Agricultural Development Council are focusing on agricultural economic research and training in West and Central Java.

One province where the Foundation has begun some program development is Irian Jaya, Indonesia's most remote province, where small research and publication grants in previous years demonstrated the need for small but useful programs to complement the huge five-year effort of the Fund of the United Nations for Development of West Irian (FUNDWI). This $30,000,000 operation ended last March but has now been partially recycled into the regular UNDP program. A larger complementary effort, made possible with a Freeport Indonesia grant to the Foundation, is being undertaken through a series of small grants to upgrade some of the facilities and programs of the ILO-assisted Jayapura Vocational Training Center. The other new program provided support for the development of a library attached to the Rockefeller Funds' Museum at Agats, in the Asmat area on Irian Jaya's southwest coast. From this, a non-formal education and cultural program is expected to develop. The specific grants are as follows:

Vocational Training Center, Jayapura, Irian (4-201/INDO-FAP-4034). This designated grant of $50,000 plus 15 per cent overhead from Freeport Indonesia, Inc. was negotiated in December and earmarked for a variety of programs at the Jayapura Vocational Training Center in Irian Jaya, where Freeport has a $135,000,000 copper operation. This has been a major project of ILO/UNDP under the five-year FUNDWI which ended 31 March 1974. Initial purchases were authorized under a $25,000 FAP, including office printing and audio-visual equipment, books, drafting instruments and supplies, typewriters, and some recreational equipment. Other components of the draft program -- including mobile training, an income-producing portable saw mill, off-shore training, etc. -- were still held up at the end of the reporting period by uncertainties in project leadership by ILO, the inability of the Indonesian government to staff second échelon administrative positions, and irresolution on the part of the Indonesian resident director. Meanwhile, ILO and the Indonesian government agreed to provide new funds totalling over $1,100,000 for a three-year extension

of technical assistance (eight experts and five UN volunteers) and operating expenses. To date, $10,482 of the authorized Foundation funds have been utilized.

Agats (Irian) Public Library (4-099/INDO-4057, L/A 24 Apr 74). A Foundation grant of $3,958 helped establish a public library in the Agats region of Irian Jaya. The library was organized and is run by the Diocese of Agats under its Bishop Sowada. Through this library Indonesian books, newspapers, periodicals and publications, have become available to the residents of this vast and isolated area. In addition, library staffers will assist in translating manuscripts in the local dialect, Asmat, into Indonesian. The Foundation's support symbolizes its commitment to assist in the development of Indonesia's outlying regions, particularly of West Irian, the most remote of Indonesia's provinces. (Paid during FY 1974, $3,060; payable, $928.)

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

The diffidence of many Indonesian officials toward the interests and problems of the many organizations trying to help the country is counter-balanced in the international sphere by a more enlightened and accommodating approach toward closer cooperation. President Suharto had developed a new flair for personal summitry, following groundwork laid by his peripatetic Foreign Minister Adam Malik whose candor and perceptiveness have won respect in the major capitals of the region as well as the major powers of the West and the socialist bloc.

Indonesia has become one of the strongest supporters of ASEAN, although this regional organization is still in labor after seven years of gestation, and has shown its willingness to assume an intermediary role in squabbles between neighboring countries especially in the case of the Philippines and Malaysia. Moreover, Indonesia has not been reluctant to serve the process of international accommodation in two of the world hot spots, the Middle East and Vietnam, where it continues to provide contingents to the multilateral peace-keeping missions assigned there. It also has tackled bilateral relations forthrightly, moving toward the elimination of past problems with Singapore and Malaysia, and the development of closer relations with Australia and New Zealand which will become more important trading partners as Indonesia seeks to reduce its overdependence upon Japan as a market for its exports. While remaining aloof from the Middle East oil embargo Indonesia has made the compensatory gesture of participation in the Islamic summit and a commitment to participate in the Islamic Development Bank.

Indonesia has cautiously welcomed Papua New Guinea's moves toward imminent independence, despite the potential impact of this event upon embryonic independence movements in its own adjacent province of Irian Jaya. At the same time it has adopted a calm but open-arms attitude toward Portuguese Timor which may soon be explained by Portugal's recently adopted decolonization program. Clearly, the old-order policy of go-it-alone isolationism is a thing of the past.

Foundation programming in this broad field of regional cooperation was modest. It included two grants for up-grading foreign service personnel (reported in public administration section). Altogether 21 Asian regional travel, conference, or training grants were made during the year. Specific projects not reported under other categories were:

Sixth International Conference on Asian History (6-702/INDO-4067, L/A 30 Jul 74). To help promote regional and international exchange, the Foundation partially supported the Sixth International Conference on Asian History which was held on 26 to 30 August 1974 in Yogyakarta, Central Java. Organized by the International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA), which has its headquarters in Indonesia and has an Indonesian president, the conference was attended by 172 participants representing 20 different countries. The Foundation earmarked $1,490 to cover one-third of the conference's administrative costs, with the remaining costs provided by other agencies and by the Indonesian government. The government also provided facilities and other expenses including part of the travel of Indonesian participants. (Payment during FY 1975.)

East West Center Socio-Linguistic Summer Seminar (6-701/INDO-4073, L/A 31 Jul 74). The Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) will undertake a socio-linguistic survey of Southeast Asia, to be carried out by SEAMEO's Regional English Language Center in Singapore. In preparation, RELC and the East West Center (EWC) in Honolulu, Hawaii, are conducting an intensive summer seminar on socio-linguistics from 10 August to 30 September 1974. A grant of $2,522 provided travel costs to two Indonesian linguists, Basuki Rahardjo and Djajanto Suprabe, to attend the seminar in

Honolulu. All local costs are being met by the EAC.

SEAMEO Mathematics Conference (6-701/INDO-4069, L/A 3 Jul 74) (6-701/INDO-4068, L/A 5 Jul 74). The Organization of Southeast Asia Ministers of Education (SEAMEO) sponsored a conference on Mathematics Teaching and New Areas in Mathematics from 8 to 13 July, 1974 in Penang. Two travel and maintenance grants totalling $610 made it possible for Drs. Bambang Harsojo, Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, University of Indonesia, and Mr. Getarjo Diran of the Department of Engineering, Institute of Technology of Bandung, to attend this important regional conference. As a spin-off of Indonesia's participation in the Conference, Indonesian mathematicians are spearheading an informal Southeast Asian group concerned with the application of mathematics to development problems.

International Council on Education for Teaching Conference (6-701/INDO-4071, L/A 25 Jul 74). A grant of $177 enabled Mr. Hanian Mansur to attend the 11th World Assembly of the International Council on Education for Teaching (ICET) held 25 July to 1 August in Singapore. Mr. Mansur is the Secretary of the Consortium for Teacher Training of the Department of Education and Culture. His attendance at the conference was endorsed by the Department of Education and was also personally urged by ICET's executive director.

University of Indonesia: Operating Chinese Studies (6-703/INDO-3929, L/A 17 Sep 73). Miss Roedji Rahajoe Soegiri of the Department of East Asia, Faculty of Letters, will successfully complete in September, 1974, a two-year "Certificate in Chinese" at the University of Hong Kong made possible by a Foundation grant of $3,345. Miss Soegiri's competence in Mandarin should contribute to the improvement of Chinese studies at the University of Indonesia. (Remainder of FY73: $2,[illegible]; Payments FY74: $2,901. Grants Payable: $648).

Islamic Education Orientation Tour (6-713/INDO-3938 and 3939, L/A 2 Jul 74). Although funds during FY 1974, Vice Rector General Relief of the Islamic College (I.A.I.N.) in Yogyakarta and Professor Soenarjo of the Department of Religious Affairs were not able to make their round-the-world visit to centers of Islamic studies in North America, Europe, and Asia, until September and October 1973.

EVALUATION

The fifth year of resumed Foundation program operations in Indonesia has brought the total of grants over that period to one million dollars expended. With some exceptions, mostly in the field of law, the Foundation still seems to be a long way from the kind of programming effectiveness which has been its hallmark in the countries where it has operated for a score of years. Before attempting to evaluate specific projects, it seems pertinent to assess several operational and environmental factors which have made programming less rewarding than they ought to be in a country as exciting as Indonesia.

From the Foundation side, one factor to be remembered is that the program was opened on a non-resident basis in 1969, a full three years after the first invitation from Foreign Minister Adam Malik, and was allowed to continue on this limited basis for two more years. Programming from another country seldom proves satisfactory, putting strains on the personnel involved on both sides of the relationship. Communication difficulties limited the Foundation's ability to remain in effective contact with fluxed activities to facilitate the adjustments so frequently needed to cope with problems which develop after a project has begun. In fact, this may have contributed to a pattern of inadequate feedback from projects which continues today.

A second factor, of perhaps greater importance, is that the Representative was operating under well-considered Home Office injunctions to begin with a low-profile program. This was a prudent way to begin, but it tended to establish an image of the Foundation as a petty-grant organization that would not be interested in larger, better, or more significant projects. A third factor is that, arriving late on the scene, the Foundation found many of its conventional fields of activity preempted by other foreign donor organizations. A fourth factor is that the pace of significant [illegible] now be very high in Indonesia. These factors combined to impose upon the Foundation the burden of being forced to look for important program opportunities within its means rather than being able to select among a wide range of feasible projects.

The Indonesian government signed a Status Agreement with the Foundation in August, 1971. There appears to have been some uncertainty on the part of the government as to the range of interests and the capabilities of the Foundation. This situation allowed the Institute of Public Administration (LAN), the Foundation's original count[illegible] to exert pressure in favor of its own particular priorities and self-serving [illegible]. This situation arose, in part, from the fact that LAN, once assisted by AID and the Ford Foundation, was deserted by both because of its inability to demonstrate effective utilization of grants received. The Foundation contributed generously to LAN's progress for four years beginning in 1969 before tapering down support to less than $5,000 this past year. The dissatisfaction has been mutual. Although most of the LAN projects were directed at important objectives, involving administrative reorganization of departmental agencies and surveys of priority areas for administrative reform, evaluation became difficult because of the reluctance of LAN to report fully and promptly on the use of grant funds. Foundation pressure, generated by audit requirements in San Francisco, aggravated the situation and produced mounting tension which has peaked since the January 15 disturbances to become a serious threat to the scope and flexibility of Foundation operations.

Parallel with these first grants in Public Administration, the Foundation built upon the already established Book Program which had been managed by the Department of Education before resident representation began in 1971. Again, accountability on the disposition of books became a tender issue which was exacerbated when the program was painfully withdrawn and taken under direct Foundation control in 1971. The Book Program

was fully re-integrated in Foundation facilities only in August of 1973. The awkwardness of this situation somewhat impaired development of normal program relations with the Department of Education and Culture, normally a principal agency in Foundation programming relationships in other Asian countries.

Along with the book distribution program, a major Foundation effort was counted beginning in 1971-72 to upgrade library training in Indonesia and these efforts still continue. These made the books and library programs, cumulatively, the largest Foundation investment over the past five years -- nearly one-third of the total program expenditures. During the past year the major component of this program, graduate fellowships at the Library Institute of the University of Indonesia, was sharply cut back because of the nearly 60 graduates who had gone into this discipline only a handful had successfully come out of the other end. Another unsettling factor was the termination last October of the Foundation's Library Development Program Assistant because administration and control of the various elements of the program had gotten out of hand. He was well known throughout the library field but contributed to some of the confusion about the Foundation's objectives, and perhaps also to a few pockets of ill will.

The total effect of the foregoing program history might not be serious in another country, at another time, especially if a pattern of widely known and respected programs had developed to generate a more favorable programming climate and attitude toward the Foundation. But the attitude of some Indonesian officials toward foreign assistance and the potential risks they may assume by involvement with donor agencies can be real deterrents to early establishment of effective program relationships. This situation has become worse over the past year with Indonesia's increased self-support capability and with growing concern about how foreign funds -- whether invested, loaned, or granted -- might affect various Indonesian elements or the people in general. This has led to more restrictions on foreign travel and assignments, and to pressures for greater support for government priorities and for government agencies rather than private institutions. The imposition of additional [illegible] has tended to delay project agreements and program implementation. [illegible] to travel funds and grants involving foreign travel [illegible] increased risks of [illegible] the tighter controls being imposed on Indonesians themselves.

Added to this litany of deterrents is the shortage of effective Indonesian project leadership. The better people are too busy to plan and implement small scale projects since they are preoccupied with programming vast amounts of domestic and foreign funds within the new Five Year Plan, or are consulting in various aspects of foreign investments and other economic activity in the private sector. Low salaries and rising costs of living have contributed to the substantial over-employment of potential project principals. The alternative of dealing with lower echelon people involves much greater risks resulting from their inexperience, incompetence, or ineffectiveness -- circumstances which lead to either inadequate results or inadequate appreciation and utilization of successes. In this situation, profit-making enterprises are in a position to bid for the time and attention of the more talented and more influential people. To get attention, the Foundation can rely only on its reputation -- and that has not yet been firmly and widely established in Indonesia. When uncomfortable donor-recipient relationships assume marketplace characteristics, the result can be unacceptable compromises or, at best, an inadequate basis for full cooperation toward mutually acceptable goals. There is general agreement among experienced development assistance professionals that Indonesia today is one of the most difficult countries in Asia in which to work efficiently and effectively.

In spite of the circumstances under which the Foundation resumed and continues program

operations in Indonesia, the frustrations have been tolerable and rewards are becoming more frequent and more substantial. The credit for this lies with the boundless energy, dedication, and previous Indonesian experience of Representative John O. Sutter who personally struggled with all of these problems over a period of four years, until his departure in October. Through his wide-ranging travel around the archipelago to explore program opportunities, he developed domestic scholarship and upgrading grants which brought the Foundation into contact with more individuals than most other Foundation country programs are able to reach. Continuation of such activities during the past year enabled the Foundation to assist more than 100 recipients in professional programs designed to make them more valuable to the institutions they serve, and the book program reached virtually all post-secondary school level libraries throughout the country.

AN ASSESSMENT BY FIELD

The single most effective program effort of the Foundation has been the patient development of major projects designed to strengthen the legal system in the country. Although less dramatic and seemingly less ambitious than some of the projects funded under other program categories, opportunities in the field of law became especially attractive to the Foundation, partly because this was an area of substantial neglect by the government and by major foreign donors -- limited Ford and AID support notwithstanding. The field was attractive also because its universe was clearly identifiable -- with only a handful of institutions, organizations, and effective leaders to evaluate and explore. In the short space of two years, the Foundation has developed working relationships with virtually all of these key points in the legal system, and successful and substantial programs with two of them -- the University of Indonesia in Jakarta and Airlangga University in Surabaya. Through these programs the Foundation is already making a significant contribution to improvement in legal education, research, and documentation, while opening opportunities for further outreach and impact on other institutions. As noted earlier, this field has become the Foundation's largest program area involving roughly one-third of total grant funds last year.

Although a variety of factors beyond the Foundation's control have contributed to this development, it would be unfair to assume that the Foundation was simply drawn inadvertently into one of the few programming vacuums in Indonesia. For several years the Foundation as a whole has devoted increasing attention to the improvement of legal systems, not only as they provide critical elements of the infrastructure of economic development but also because social justice, long neglected, is becoming a more compelling imperative if national development is ever to become adequate and self-sustaining. Better laws well enforced and better lawyers more widely accessible are vital to broad public respect for the rule of law, which is itself a priceless ingredient in the development process. An assessment of the Foundation's contribution toward these ends follows.

The Center for Law and Development, affiliated with the Faculty of Law of Airlangga University in Surabaya, in February received a Foundation commitment of $38,000 over a three-year period. This project is an outgrowth of Foundation support of Neil Hamilton, an International Legal Center Fellow, who began a two-year assignment at Airlangga in November, 1972. His efforts began with providing encouragement of active teaching methods; later he continued with a seminar on modern research methodology and with co-direction of a study of the legal profession focused on training and utilization of law school graduates nationwide. As this work progressed, it convinced the energetic dean of the Faculty of Law to develop a separate institutional base from which a more concentrated effort could be made to stimulate and conduct research in legal aspects of economic development in East Java.

Although less than six months old, the Center has already become the leading policy-oriented social science research center in Eastern Indonesia. It has already attracted some $12,500 in Government grants (and other offers that it cannot accept because of staff limitations) for research on (1) a Digest of Decisions of the East Java High Court, (2) the Legal Awareness of Indonesian Law Enforcement Officials, and (3) a Sociological Study of the Law-Trained in Indonesia. It has organized two internal workshops on sociological research methodology and a colloquium for three Faculties of Law, with plans for a seven-faculty colloquium next November. Meanwhile, the Center's director has become legal research adviser for the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and the Institute for the Development of National Law (LPHN), whose last major conference was hosted by Airlangga University. Outreach of the program has been increased through the publication of a nationally-circulated newsletter devoted to legal research especially in the area of Economic Law.

Further progress may be slowed down by the absence of three principal Center members who will be undergoing Master's degree training in the United States with Foundation support -- in Tax Law at Harvard, Legislative Drafting at Columbia, and Law and Society at Denver. Altogether 18 staff training assignments, domestic and foreign, are programmed to upgrade the nuclear staff over the next two years, by which time staff competence and domestic funding are expected to enable the Foundation to discontinue further support. Clearly, the quality and the promise of this Center have attracted national attention as well as promises or prospects of support from USIS, USAID, Ford, the Dutch government, and others. The critical elements have been an energetic dean, a devoted young staff, a stimulating visiting instructor, a growing need, and Foundation encouragement and support during the planning and startup phases.

Legal Documentation Center: Access to documentary materials is a basic precondition to research, especially to legal research which must rely heavily on the written records of a country's legislative and regulatory output. The Legal Documentation Center (Pusat Dokumentasi Hukum or PDH) has not only provided a repository of legal records but, after having classified and indexed its growing collection, PDH has also been able to devise a system for the easy retrieval of the stored information. As its growing clientele indicates, PDH's work is of major significance since the Center is providing the first systematized method of guiding individuals as well as institutions through the appalling mass of decrees, decisions, laws, statutes, and regulations which have been hurriedly promulgated in order to keep pace with the rapid changes involved in the development process.

An old Indonesian legal motto holds that, "There can't be any offspring without a mother," -- meaning that no regulation can exist without an earlier and superior legal basis as its point of reference. Yet it is generally acknowledged that many of the regulations existing today in fact have no proper legal underpinnings. The major thrust of PDH's contribution may be towards helping to clarify, simplify, and rationalize this legal limbo. There is also little doubt that PDH's efforts have provided new impetus towards further research thus making it possible for Indonesia's legal profession to look to the future with renewed confidence. In this way PDH has been instrumental in developing the current trend toward finding a greater relevance of the law to the development process. Indicative of this has been the recent establishment of study centers for law and society, law and development, and law and rural land problems at a number of state universities. Academic acceptance of PDH's efforts is also indirectly reflected in the increased stature of PDH Director Nardjono Reksodiputro who was recently named Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs of the Law Faculty of the University of Indonesia.

Less measurable but of long-range value to law development are the Foundation's support

for upgrading individual faculty members in domestic or foreign programs -- a total of nine having been assisted in this manner so far. Basic Foundation support for LAWASIA, which held its biennial meeting in Jakarta a year ago and currently has an Indonesian president, clearly helped focus attention on this field, and may have been instrumental in President Suharto's August 1973 endorsement of legal development as one of the foundations of future national development planning.

Coordination of newly-stimulated legal research has been assigned to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences where again, the Foundation provided the basic launching grant (of $21,518) and assurances of limited research support later. The first major effort to upgrade Law Faculties outside of Java was agreed to in principle in July, with the planned assignment of a new International Legal Center Fellow to the Law Faculty of Hasanuddin University in South Sulawesi. A foreign dissertation research grant was also promised to the Dean of that Faculty to enable him to complete requirements for an Indonesian doctorate, a program similar to one, also Foundation supported, under which Agnes Toar, one of his leading faculty members, returned from Berkeley last June.

Further developments in this field will be increasingly dependent upon the influence of the new Minister of Justice, who still favors the Faculty of Law where he retains the deanship(Padjadjaran University in Bandung), and who still heads the national Sub-Consortium on Legal Science, the policy-making body in legal education. The fact that of the 22 law faculties at public universities in Indonesia, only four on Java have so far been singled out for perbina (leading) status, and resultant concentration of government development funds, seems to be indicative of the Minister's preference for a Java-centered approval. Furthermore his known opposition may delay an institution building effort by Soelistio, President of LAWASIA, who is developing plans for the construction and operation of a National Law Center, on grounds already provided by LPKN. The Minister, a former Foundation grantee, is now developing his own set of priorities for Foundation support in the field of law. Therein lies both a threat and a promise as the Foundation considers further programming from the sound base already established.

AN ASSESSMENT OF METHODS

The range of foreign assistance available to Indonesia enables the Foundation in some circumstances to be somewhat more selective about the nature of its grants than is normally the case. There are two basic levels of consideration. One is the decision on whether funds, commodities, equipment, consultants, travel grants or other input would be most effective, either in absolute or in cost-benefit terms. The second is the decision, in the case of cash grants, as to what kinds of budget line items tend to be more and which less justifiable. The Foundation's overall financial accountability has begun to influence such choices, as have earlier injunctions concerning international carriers, procurement sources, and vehicle puchases.

The maximum use of non-financial input is tempting, partly because prompt financial reporting and accounting reconciliations seem to be growing more difficult to obtain from Indonesian grantees, and partly because of the danger that the inherent "intellectual relief" aspects of some grants may outweigh or distort the stated objectives of the project. Evaluating the effectiveness of honoraria (as opposed to full-time salary components) has proved to be extremely difficult; it is hard to separate what is essential to the project from what is appropriate within the culture, in respect to interpersonal obligations and expectations. A conscientious grant administrator is vulnerable for such decisions, either before or after the fact. Unpleasantness thus generated in a sensitive society, may offset the achievements of the project

itself. Another difficulty with financial grants is the frequent lack of expertise or candor in ascertaining real or probable costs, often leading to careless or calculated over-estimates. Negotiating lower prices is more appropriate in the pasar than in the grantee's or donor's office.

Where a valid choice exists and economies are substantial, offshore procurement directly by the Foundation minimizes doubt or haggling, provided that import privileges and facilities remain adequate, and procurement restrictions do not preclude the most appropriate, convenient, and expeditious acquisition of needed items. Study grants, domestic and foreign, also lend themselves to more precise costing and accountability, but the respective merits of Western, Asian, or domestic training need constant and careful assessment.

The provision of consultants, domestic or foreign, also facilitates the exercise of accountability, but raises a variety of other questions. Domestic recruitment raises problems of finding the right kind of expertise, vested in an acceptable person with adequate authority and credibility. Costs for such local personnel services are rising rapidly as the competition for scarce talent increases, but can in no way approach the costs involved in foreign talent of comparable or even lower level. Where foreign consultant services seem to be indicated, other serious factors enter. Many Indonesians do not readily or graciously accept foreign advice. For a foreign consultant to learn to function effectively in Indonesia takes time, identifying appropriate counterparts is hard and commanding the attention of busy officials for sufficient time and interest spans is increasingly difficult. On top of this, costs of maintenance in Indonesia are mounting, considering housing rentals that range around $1000 per month, the expected allowances and transportation requirements, and the waste incurred because of long waiting periods for access to the intended beneficiaries (including even those who requested the services).

In this situation the Foundation has turned to the younger, semi-specialized professional who is willing to accept compensation at an honorarium level rather than the kind of salary such services would command in the U.S. During the past year four such persons were on the Foundation's roster, one IIC Fellow, one English instructor, and a young couple who are TEFL specialists in the population field -- at an average annual salary a little over $5,000 apiece with only minimum perquisites. The annual total costs to the Foundation for these four, who are all functioning professionally and with great maturity in situations which would be less comfortable and more frustrating for older established professionals, cost less than, for example, one senior level adviser in Vietnam.

The foregoing does not entirely preclude consideration of higher level professionals, though probably for much shorter periods of time and only if very specific talents, timing, counterpart relationships, work schedules, and action follow-up can be clearly established. Experiments at this level are programmed for September in the areas of campus planning consultation, and university administration development consultation, utilizing personnel with talents and limitations well-known to the Foundation.

In summary, the Foundation still has a long way to go in carving out an appropriate and effective role in Indonesia. The decision on how to do it has become as important as determining what to do, and where. These decisions will gradually become a little easier as the new American and the mostly new local staff improve the administrative and experience base upon which sound programming depends. Local staff continuity has been demonstrated to be essential to the Foundation in the long run, especially during periods of transition in the American staff assigned to field offices. This depth and maturity is still lacking in the Jakarta office at this time, but means and incentives

for developing and retaining this capability remain priority consideration.

THE REPRESENTATIVE: ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

Close relations maintained by the former Representative with members of the U.S. Mission have continued with the new Representative, and later the new Assistant Representative. The Foundation was able to assist in the briefing of Mr. William Cunningham of CU and Steven Bergen of AID/Washington during brief visits to the Foundation office, while the Home Office had an opportunity to brief Mr. Alexander Kilgorth, Minister for Cultural Affairs in the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta, during his transit through San Francisco on home leave. At lower echelons, fruitful exchanges of program information have taken place with USIS personnel in Jakarta and Medan, and with the Program Office of USAID, especially in the complex field of Population programming. On the other hand, the U.S. mission provided advisory assistance concerning motor vehicle imports, and key personnel in the Mission briefed Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Russell Smith, and Vice President Schwenter, during their February visit. The Representative also briefed Ambassador Newsom shortly after his arrival, following up on the briefing given to him in San Francisco, on the work of the Foundation, and his wife assisted Mrs. Newsom on several aspects of community programs and assumed chairmanship of the Wives and Mamas Committee of the American Women's Association to raise $50,000 for its charitable activities in Indonesia.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
JAPAN OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Crisis to non-crisis and back to a continuing mood of crisis describe in capsule form the domestic scene in Japan during the year under review, ending in July, 1974.

The crisis was, of course, the Arab pronouncement of a total cut-off in oil exports following the Middle East war. Japan was stunned. Government ministries appeared to push the panic button. Varying estimates were aired of the number of days of oil in storage tanks. The government caved in on its relatively neutral stance toward Israel and her adversaries and sought to assure the latter that henceforth the Japanese official stand would be pro-Arab. The first feeble efforts to conserve energy uses were started.

Meanwhile, it occurred to some newspapers and commentators that a very considerable number of tankers were on the high seas bringing their precious cargo to Japan, that other tankers at Arab ports appeared to be loading oil more or less as scheduled, and that Iran was not a part of the boycott anyway.

Before the end of 1973, the Arab countries indicated that Japan would not be cut off, and the crisis ended before true, alternative measures were put into effect. But when the new schedule of prices began to emerge, Japan faced new problems of a series of price rises, and a crisis mood caused by mounting inflation has continued to the present day.

The tragic episode served to underline Japanese weakness to externally administered shocks. While many Japanese commentators, including intellectuals with close ties with the Foundation, have deplored this abnormal sensitivity and urged a calmer collective attitude toward unexpected adversity, the nervousness continues, particularly at governmental levels. The phenomenon should serve to point out the that foreign governments seeking to maintain Japan's cooperation and understanding should take extraordinary pains to avoid unanticipated or shocking pronouncements.

Unfortunately the United States once again failed to observe this elementary caution when, in the summer of 1973, Washington announced a temporary halt in exports of soybeans. The reaction in Japan was bitter with both governmental, business and political and economic commentators all avering that this was a worse shock than the oil embargo. Without energy resources, Japan could grind to a halt but without agricultural commodities from abroad, some Japanese people could starve. Once again, it became clear that significant shipment of soybeans were in distribution channels and within a month the ban had been lifted. But as a result of this inadvised action taken for domestic American reasons, the trust of the Japanese people in the United States was severely eroded.

American newspapermen have made repeated allegations that the Watergate scandal (that they themselves blew up into shocking proportions) has weakened international confidence in the government of the United States. The argument has not been carefully documented. On the whole, the Japanese media did not feature Watergate news to any inordinate degree until June, 1973 when it began to appear possible that the presiden of the United States could not survive. Concurrently with the unfolding of the Watergate tragedy, there was continuing Japanese respect for the American judicial

process and role of the media as the watchdog of public morals. Thus, it is the opinion of this writer that the Watergate affair culminating in a new president of the United States has not irrevokably damaged potential Japanese cooperation with the United States in bi-lateral and multi-lateral affairs. Yet, the incident has lessened Japanese confidence in the United States at a time when America's business and economic leaders are increasingly critical of Japan's lethargy in cooperating with the international community of nations.

Meanwhile, Japan was having its own problems with many other countries besides the United States. Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to the ASEAN countries early in 1974 emphasized the latent animosity toward Japan by the developing countries of Southeast Asia. As a result of the Kim Tai Chu kidnapping from a downtown Tokyo hotel and the disastrous break in air transport with Taiwan caused by the Japanese government decision to do anything in order to clinch an air route to China, Japan's relations with her closest Asian neighbors showed serious deterioration.

As a result of inflation at home, augmented by problems in foreign affairs, the embattled Liberal Democratic Party, the party in power, came perilously close to losing its majority in the Upper House in an election held in July, 1974. Yet the party survived; the government led by Prime Minister Tanaka was not really in danger of falling. Domestically, Japan appeared to be in greater disarray than it actually was. A quietly revived Japanese export drive has served to minimize the feared heavy losses in foreign exchange. Japan as a whole has shown relative apathy to the inflation it faces and it should be emphasized that Japanese society going into the second half of 1974 is remarkably stable. Japan's role in Asian affairs remains formidable, though fraught with problems and recurring animosities. For the United States, Japan remains the country in Asia most important to its foreign policy goals.

It is in this background that The Asia Foundation during the year under review devoted its major efforts in the field of improved U.S.-Japan relations. It is the fashion to say that there are no urgent, outstanding problems between the two nations (former Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Nobuhiko Ushiba), or that all that is needed in the relationship is an occasional fine tuning (U.S. State Department officials). During the year under review, the confidence of each government and each society in the other has been lessened. There is no real U.S.-Japanese teamwork in Asian and world affairs. At a time when the relationship is not plagued with abrasive individual issues, such as textile problems, there is the urgent necessity to build for the future. The Asia Foundation, among all American organizations with ties with Japan, has taken the leadership in long-range planning for utilization of GARIOA funds presently blocked through lack of definitive American Congressional action.

Throughout the year, the Liaison Representative of the Foundation spent extensive time discussing GARIOA plans with Japanese leaders in government as well as in the private sector. He has elicited active and warm support for the Foundation ideas from many key Japanese intellectuals. While the Foundation's stance in Japan has been relatively low key during the past year, its office and presence have been well noted. The Foundation is confident that if and when GARIOA funds are made available, Japanese interest and desire to cooperate will be high; the Foundation will be in a position, during the last half of the 1970's, to help move U.S.-Japanese understanding and partnership to a higher and more permanent level for the decades that follow.

*GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) funds were loaned by the U.S. to Japan for post-war relief. When this debt was settled in 1961, a sum was set aside for educational and cultural exchange. Residue GARIOA funds today amount to about $17 million.

Finally, the strength of the Foundation's position is not merely in having maintained an office in Japan--in contrast to all other American private bodies--but in the Asia-consciousness and Asia-wide network that the Foundation has likewise maintained. While the future planning for a decisively augmented U.S.-Japanese cultural and intellectual program will be bi-lateral in form, the intent will be to place U.S.-Japanese relations in the context of Asian affairs,

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Japan's educational scene was enlivened and marred by becoming a political battle-ground between the Liberal Democratic Party (in power) and the Japan Socialist Party, principal opposition group. The issue was the perennial one of the activities and motivation of the Japan Teachers Union, on the one hand the largest trade union in Japan, and on the other the custodian, through its teacher membership, of the compulsory education system of the country. The government charges the JTU with excessive Leftist not to say Communist orientation. The opposition party alleges that government attacks on the union are a mere disguise for returning the school system to pre-war nationalistic direction. The split between conservatives and radicals went far beyond the teachers in primary and secondary schools. It infected the intellectual climate of Japan and caused a return to a polarization of thought reminiscent of the late 1950s.

In this situation, The Asia Foundation sought to identify itself with the broad, moderate element among university professors and intellectuals who seek to have access to the pages of the monthly journals of opinion. But in so doing, it should be recognized that what the Foundation and its friends consider to be the Center is regarded by the "progressive" faction of intellectualdom to be Right of center. At any rate, the thrust of the Foundation in Japan and the personal role of the Liaison Representative in this category have not been to contribute to Japanese educational development per se, but rather to support such development obliquely by strengthening ties between the American intellectual community and selected Japanese leaders and on every possible occasion to stress the importance to our Japanese friends of identifying Japan with the educational developmental needs of Asia.

During the year in review, the Foundation through selected matching grants involving conferences, conference attendance and travel to the United States and Asia, has maintained and deepened its ties with such elite academic institutions as Tokyo and Hitotsubashi Universities and Waseda, Keio, and Sophia Universities in the private sector. The Liaison Representative has lectured to student groups and participated in many discussion groups, and has established close ties with the Japan Culture Congress, Japan's most respected assemblage of intelligently conservative intellectual leaders. The Foundation's special relationship with the Yoshida Foundation has also contributed to its goals in the broad educational field and renewed ties with the government's National Institute of Educational Research have placed the Foundation once more in close association with the principal educational planning group of the country.

List of Grants

Bi-lateral Seminars and Consultations between Corresponding Professional Societies (1-904/J-4008, 20 Aug 73). The Foundation made a grant of $ 8,000 to the Institute of International Relations, Sophia University to make possible Japanese participation in the October, 1973 Chicago meeting of the "Home-and-Home Conference on Japan's Emerging Role in the International System and Japanese-American Relations in the 1970's-1980's." This is a continuing bi-lateral seminar and conference program, represented on the Japanese side by two major universities (Sophia and Hitotsubashi). The follow-up conference in Tokyo was held in April, 1974 and all expenses were defrayed by the Japanese side, the major portion coming from the Japan Foundation. This project may thus be regarded as a cooperative one between Chicago, Sophia and Hitotsubashi Universities and the Japan Foundation. The back-to-back conferences mobilized the talents of many American and Japanese professors in joint study and endeavor. The Foundation has assisted in creating a lasting tie between Chicago University and two major universities in Tokyo.

Professor Masahiko Kuba, Department of Economics, University of the Ryukyus (1-904/J-4027, L/A 12 Mar 74). A grant of $1,138 enabled Prof. Kuba to visit the American Society of Planning Officials, Michigan State University, The Department of State, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, National Science Foundation, Harvard University and MIT after his official participation in the meeting on "Regional Development of Smaller Islands" with the directors of Hawaii State Land Use Commission and Department of Planning and Economic Development and his staff. Prof. Kuba was thus enabled to get information and suggestions in connection with the serious economic problems of Okinawa after the reversion to Japan. A round-trip air ticket between Okinawa and Hawaii and his staying expenses for ten days in Hawaii were defrayed by the Okinawa Prefectural Government. Prof. Kuba remains the major link between The Asia Foundation and the University of the Ryukyus, an institution receiving considerable Foundation developmental assistance in earlier years.

Keio-Fletcher Exchange Program (1-101/J-3027, L/A 8 Jan & 23 Jan 74). The Foundation made a grant of $5,500 in partial support of the exchange program for graduate study between Keio University and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy through assistance to Mr. Toshiro Tanaka for living and book allowances. This is his second year at the Fletcher School. The Fletcher School has been particularly positive on the values of this Fletcher-Keio academic program, inasmuch as Keio provides the necessary expenses for an American specialist to be in residence at Keio in Tokyo. Thus, this may be regarded as a matching grant arrangement between the Foundation and Keio University.

Japan-U.S. Professional Exchange (1-901/J-4002, L/A 6 Aug 73). A grant of $1,200 enabled Professors Katsuo Sano and Takeo Minami of the Institute of Management and Labor Studies, Keio University, to participate in the American Psychological Association meeting in Montreal in August, 1973. The Foundation grant covered only one-way air tickets of the two professors while the Japanese side covered the remaining air fare and living expenses. Keio University is perhaps Japan's leading university in labor-management research. The Asia Foundation's contribution to its current studies serves to keep the Foundation identified with progress in the field. The grant also served to broaden the Foundation's involvement in U.S.-Japan academic exchanges.

Professor Yoshihisa Fukushima, Keio University (1-904/J-4021, L/A 20 Dec 73). The Foundation provided a round-trip economy air ticket between Tokyo-San Francisco $936 to enable Prof. Fukushima to become a visiting scholar at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University, as a part of an exchange program between two institutions.

The Hoover Institution provided $2,400 for living expenses for six months in the United States. The Foundation's support of career development at Keio University has been considerable. Keio is one of Japan's two best known private universities. By enabling Keio to maintain ties with the Hoover Institution on the West Coast and the Fletcher School in the East, the Foundation has provided a balance in the ties of one of Japan's greatest universities with sister institutions in the United States.

Professor Yoshimitsu Ide, Rikkyo University (1-901/J-4018, L/A 21 Dec 73). The Foundation provided $1,333 to enable Prof. Ide to attend the annual conference of the American Historical Association held in San Francisco, December 28-30, 1973 and to get in touch with his professional contacts in Madison, Wisconsin and other American centers. This grant was made in a matching effort of the Yoshida Foundation to defray costs of Prof. Nagayo Homma of Tokyo University to attend the same meeting in San Francisco. This grant was made to demonstrate the Foundation's continuing interest in supporting American studies in Japan. The Liaison Representative, through close and friendly ties with Professors Ide and Homma, is thus in touch with the major rising stars in American studies in Japan.

Professor Hisao Iwashima, National Defense College (1-901/J-4003, L/A 9 Aug 73). The Foundation grant of $1,115 enabled Prof. Iwashima to attend the Ninth World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Montreal, August 2-25, 1973 and also the annual conventions of the American Political Science Association held in New Orleans, September 4-8, 1973. Prof. Iwashima defrayed the Montreal-New Orleans portion of his air ticket amounting to $150 and his living expenses. Owing in considerable part to the Foundation's travel grants to Professor Iwashima, he has become Japan's best known younger specialist in the United States on Japanese defense policy. Prof. Iwashima is a prolific writer and each trip to the United States results in new, friendly articles in popular journals of opinion as well as in scholarly publications.

Professor Shunichi Watanabe, Tokyo Institute of Technology (1-901/SF-J-4083, L/A 27 Aug 73). A Foundation grant of $2,700 enabled Dr. Watanabe to spend six months from June, 1974 in the United States as a visiting scholar at the University of California, Berkeley, and to engage in scholarly pursuits elsewhere in the U.S. relevant to land use control. Prof. Watanabe is one of Japan's rising young specialists in urban planning. His work is well recognized in the United Kingdom and the U.S.

Student Counseling and Guidance

Japan Association of Student Counseling: Conference on Asian Student Counseling (1-401/SF-J- 4050, L/A 16 Nov 73: 1-401/J-4016, L/A 30 Nov 73). A grant of $718 was made to the Japan Association of Student Counseling in partial support of the Fourth Asian Student Counseling Conference held in Tokyo, December 20-22, 1973. The Foundation also provided travel and four days living allowance in Manila for Dr. Carl Thoresen to work with Filipino specialists in psychology and counseling in preparation for the conference ($1,182). All expenses in Japan regarding Dr. Thoresen's visit and major conference expenses covered by the Japan Association of Student Counseling amounted to approximately $3,650. The Japan Association of Student Counseling remains the nation's most important institution in the counseling field. Something over 200 Japanese counsellors and specialists attended the conference. The Foundation's visibility in Japan is enhanced through continuing support to the JASC on a matching basis. Student counseling in Japan is a field where American involvement has traditionally been welcome.

Science Education

XIVth International Congress of the History of Science (1-904/J-4044, L/A 21 Jun 74) The Foundation grant of $1,263 enabled Professor William A. Blanpied, Senior Research Associate, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Harvard University to present a paper at the Congress held in Tokyo, August 19-27, 1974. The grant was made at the request of Prof. Masao Watanabe of Tokyo University because Prof. Blanpied is one of the few American scientists concerned with the origin of Western Science in India in the 18th and 19th centuries. Once again, a Foundation travel grant has served to link Japan's most prestigious university with a prominent American institution.

Scholarly Exchange with the U.S. (5-605/J-4032, L/A 14 May 74). The Foundation made a grant of $1,263 to cover a round-trip, economy air ticket Tokyo-Boston to enable Prof. Tsukasa Nagao of the National Defense Academy to attend a scientific conference and workshop at Atlanta and to exchange views with his colleagues in American universities. His living expenses in the United States for about four weeks were defrayed by himself. Through this grant, The Asia Foundation has maintained a constructive relationship with Japan's Defense University and its president, Dr. Masamichi Inoki, one of Japan's most influential intellectuals.

Dr. Koji Toda, Department of Electrical Engineering, National Defense Academy (1-901/J-4007, L/A 28 Aug 73). The Foundation made a grant of $1,515 in partial coverage of Dr. Toda's living expenses at Stanford University to take advantage of an invitation to join the staff of the Microwave Laboratory of Stanford as a Visiting Post-Doctoral Research Associate for the year beginning September, 1973. The Defense Academy provides round-trip transportation and continues to pay his salary while abroad. This was the Foundation's second grant to the National Defense Academy or University.

Public and Private Organizations

Mr. Soichiro Iida, Executive Director, Inter-University Seminar House of Japan (1-901/J-4013, L/A 11 Oct 73). The Foundation paid $1,271 to cover international and local air tickets to enable Mr. Iida to visit American college campuses to compare their facilities for foreign students and workshops or seminars with those of the Inter-University Seminar House of Japan. The Japan Seminar House defrayed his living expenses while in America amounting to approximately $1,400. Upon his return to Japan, Mr. Iida was elevated to chairman of the board of Seminar House. He has

written extensively of his American experiences. Through this grant, the Foundation has given stature to one of the most influential Japanese specialists in U.S.-Japan educational exchange.

International Seminar on Japanese Studies (6-099/J-4030, L/A 24 Apr 74). The Foundation made a grant of $864 to the Fukuoka UNESCO Association to pay for the round-trip economy air ticket Honolulu-Fukuoka for Prof. John J. Stephan of the University of Hawaii to enable him to present a paper at the seminar on Japanese studies held in Fukuoka in June, 1974. Total expenses of the Seminar were in the neighborhood of $25,000 all borne by the Japanese side. As a result of this single travel grant, the Foundation's representative in Tokyo was invited to the Seminar as an "honored guest," with good ensuing publicity to the Foundation and renewed ties with outstanding specialists in Japanese studies.

Mr. Osamu Muro, Adviser to Secretary-General, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (6-099/J-4014, L/A 29 Oct 73). A grant of $404 covered his per diem for eight days in France to enable him to participate in the Fifth Seminar on International Voluntary Service held in Strasbourg. He defrayed his own international transportation costs. His report on the seminar and subsequent stay in France was outstanding.

Symposium on Sociology and Social Development in Asia (1-901/J-4012, L/A 20 Sep 73). The Foundation paid $1,230 to cover a round-trip economy air ticket Washington-Tokyo to enable Prof. Otto N. Larsen, Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association to attend the Symposium on Sociology and Social Development in Asia held in Tokyo, October, 1973. Prof. Larsen's staying expenses were provided by the Japanese organizers, amounting to about $500. Total symposium costs were borne by the Japanese side. The Japan Sociological Society is one of the leading academic organizations in Japan. Its participating members write for the leading journals of opinion. This symposium was the Society's first effort to become involved in Asian developmental affairs, so that the American participation in it made possible by the Foundation's grant had a significance beyond the dollar investment.

LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In contrast to the educational field, the legal field and its institutions in Japan enjoyed a year of relative separation from the Left-Right political arguments that tended to re-polarize the intellectual life of the country. There was a continuing, healthy trend for Japan's leading law professors to take part in international symposia. In this situation, the Foundation endeavored to use its extremely limited funds to give selected opportunities for legal specialists to travel and study in the United States. The Liaison Representative in many discussions with judicial and academic legal personalities stressed the desirability of more Japanese identification with such bodies as LAWASIA and expressed continuing interest in Asian legal affairs.

List of Grants

Legal Education

San Francisco Public Service Internships (1-901/J-SF-4004, L/A 17 Aug 73). The Foundation paid a total of $3,898 ($1,949 out of the Japan budget) to cover the expenses of Prof. Keizo Yamamoto of Hiroshima University to participate in a research and study program in the field of international law under the San Francisco Public Service Internship Program." His experience at a practicing law firm and auditing courses at the University of California broadened his comprehensive understanding of legal problems in their international aspects. Hiroshima University authorities, as well as Prof. Yamamoto himself were well pleased with the program. President Soichi Iijima of the University is seeking to introduce more courses in American civilization, and has stated that Prof. Yamamoto's experience in San Francisco and Berkeley contributed to his plans. The Liaison Representative discussed Professor Yamamoto's program with President Iijima who pledged his support to continued cooperation with the Foundation in other areas.

Mr. Taketaka Nakagawa, Assistant Judge, Tokyo District Court (2-601/J-4035, L/A 18 Jun 74). The Foundation made a grant of $1,147 to cover the cost of a round-trip economy air ticket, Tokyo-Chicago, to enable Mr. Nakagawa to accept a fellowship to study at the Notre Dame Law School for the academic year 1974-75. The linking of outstanding younger Japanese judges with the legal education system of the United States promotes better mutual understanding of differing legal systems.

Mr. Hidetsugu Kato, Associate Judge, Tokyo District Court (2-601/SF-J-4064, L/A 12 Feb 74). The Foundation made a grant of $670 to enable Mr. Kato to make professional visits within the United States at conclusion of his studies at Southern Methodist University. This was the second of the partial grants to outstanding younger Japanese judges to deepen their knowledge of the United States.

Regional and International Interchange

Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions in Asian and South Pacific Countries (6-103). Five Japanese professors participated in the Symposium held in Sydney, Australia, from August 19 to 23, 1974 under Foundation grants totalling $ 9,058. The participants were: Prof. Makoto Yazawa of Tokyo University (J-4040, L/A 10 Jul 74; $1,623); Prof. Kiyoji Murata of Chuo University (J-SF-IRPS-4039, L/A 12 Jul 74; $1,623); Prof. Noritake Kobayashi of Keio University (J-4041, L/A 15 Jul 74; $1,566); Prof. Tokusuke Kitagawa of Tokyo Metropolitan University (J-4043, L/A 5 Jul 74; $1,623); and Prof. Teruo Doi of Waseda University (J-4042, L/A 7 Jul 74; $1,623). All grantees served as speakers of sessions on such themes as "Protecting Industrial Property and Technology," "Environmental Protection," "Disputes Settlement and Enforcement," and "Regulation of Business Competition and Antitrust." Evaluation of this significant undertaking and Japanese participation therein must await the next fiscal year.

COMMUNICATIONS

This category includes the largest number of projects within the Foundation's budget for Japan. This clustering has special significance since the broad problem to which the Foundation is addressing itself may be described as communications factors between the United States and Japan, Japan and Asia, and triangular communications problems involving at least one country in Asia together with the United States and Japan. The projects within the category are somewhat disparate including, as they do, the person of the representative, the highly regarded Book Distribution program within Japan, the Society for Asian Cooperation and the fraternal programming with the Yoshida Foundation. Yet these projects have the underlying motive of improving communications standards, methodology and mechanisms between two major industrial

societies and between one or both of them with the developing world in Asia.

It is on the cornerstone of these communications-type projects in Japan that The Asia Foundation is building its plans for an expanded program utilizing GARIOA funds that would carry forward the experience gained through the years in working through books, the media and genuine Japanese social organizations to create new channels of understanding through the communication of influential people.

As has been frequently mentioned, the Yoshida Foundation of Japan is not the largest nor the most influential body in its field. Yet with its 15 years of experience of operating programs with funds derived solely from an endowment, the Yoshida Foundation is one of the oldest and most respected multi-purpose foundations in the country. The sister relationship that The Asia Foundation has developed with the Yoshida group serves as a model for expanded similar operations on a genuinely matching basis with many agencies.

The president of the Yoshida Foundation elected in 1973 is the Honorable Eisaku Sato, who has had a busy political year. His first formal trip to the United States and perhaps to Europe as president of the Foundation, with the American portion of the visit arranged by The Asia Foundation, remains in abeyance because of the pressures of the domestic Japanese political scene. But in time, Mr. Sato is set to become one of the Japan's leaders in the private foundation field and the association with The Asia Foundation will, it is confidently believed, be beneficial to both parties. The past fiscal year began--as regards Yoshida-Asia programs--with the return to Tokyo of Tsuneari Fukuda, one of Japan's leading literary and political critics. His trip to the United States in July, 1973 had been a pleasant but also a somewhat traumatic experience. The relative unconcern of American society toward Japan and the blasé indifference of many American intellectuals and specialists on Japan regarding the political future of his country gave Mr. Fukuda a sense of crisis and unease. He wrote a slashing series of articles in a monthly magazine of 700,000 circulation and published the series with augumented material in a book entitled "I Address a Complaint to the Peoples of Japan and America," published in June, 1974. Most Japanese intellectuals involved in international affairs believe that Mr. Fukuda's book is the most important book on U.S.-Japanese relations published in 1974, and it is a direct result of The Asia Foundation's close relationship with the Yoshida Foundation of Japan. Under prevailing commercial publishing practices, Fukuda's book is unlikely to receive an English translation.

In return, as it were, for the Fukuda visit to the United States, Dr. Paul McCracken of Michigan University and President Charles Hitch of University of California visited Japan. As Professor McCracken, one of America's most influential economists, wrote in a letter to the Liaison Representative: "That was a wonderful two weeks in Japan, and we are deeply indebted to The Asia Foundation for making it possible. With two weeks in Tokyo it was possible really to become a little bit acquainted with the city and the people, and it was a most rewarding experience."

The shorter visit of Dr. and Mrs. Hitch served to closen the already intimate relation between the University of California and academia in Japan. At the end of the reporting period, the two Foundations were deeply involved in the planning of the visit of President Kentaro Hayashi of Tokyo University to the United States carried out in August, 1974. But the relationship with the Yoshida Foundation is not limited to exchanges of eminent persons. The executive director of the Yoshida Foundation and the representative of The Asia Foundation confer almost weekly and advise one another of current activities and plan and carry out joint support of projects of

mutual interest. Such projects are described in the listings that follow.

The major success of the Society for Asian Cooperation is in the fact that it will continue as a purely Japanese organization beyond the period of funding by The Asia Foundation. As a result of its formation, its four principal directors have addressed themselves to Asian affairs more actively and directly than was true in the past. Through their influence, the attention of a far wider number of Japanese scholars has been focused on cooperation with colleagues in Asia and a forum has been established for the continuation of dialogues between Japanese and Asian intellectuals.

The Book Distribution Program in Japan made possible by the Books for Asia parent program in San Francisco did not achieve the volume that had been enjoyed in the previous year when something over 150,000 volumes on contemporary Americana went to eager Japanese recipients and institutions. Yet the 80,000 figure makes this program the largest of its kind in Japan. The Foundation still prepares quarterly listings for over 3,000 recipients, with addresses updated period by period. The particular feature of the program in recent years has been the distribution of books and journals to many of some 500 junior colleges throughout the country. The libraries of these colleges are minimal; The Asia Foundation distribution program represents the largest and most important acquisition system they have. Through the Book Distribution Program, The Asia Foundation may be said to be making its contribution to the rising middle class of Japan.

The most visible social and professional activity of the Liaison Representative was his vice-presidency of the America-Japan Society. In this capacity, he presided at three of the prestigious luncheons given by the Society to distinguished speakers, flanked on occasion at the speakers' table by Former Prime Minister Kishi, Justice Takeso Shimoda of the Supreme Court, Mr. Yoshizane Iwasa, chairman of the Fuji Bank, etc. Mr. Stewart also shares in the planning of activities of the America-Japan Society together with Mr. Teruo Hachiya, its executive director, who is also an active managing director of the Yoshida Foundation.

The Liaison Representative remains a member of the governing Council of the International House of Japan. I House, as it is affectionately called, is in a state of temporary eclipse with its former headquarters building and hostel closed for extensive alteration. Yet, International House continues to be at the hub of Japan's intellectual communications network with the United States; and when its new premises are completed in the fall of 1975, it will once again be the premier international relations body in Tokyo with vast influence and program capability, most suitable for participation with The Asia Foundation in its contemplated GARIOA program.

The Liaison Representative is the only regular American participating member in the Japan Culture Congress. This Nihon Bunka Kaigi is relatively unknown in the United States but is the most influential body in Japan of conservative intellectual bent. Its Japanese membership includes many of the most prominent intellectuals and writers in the country. The Representative is one of a small number (mostly Japanese) enjoying the title of Distinguished Visitor at the Inter-University Seminar House just outside Tokyo. This means, in practice, that the Representative is asked to conduct at least two seminars a year in the Japanese language for university students and professors. He chooses some theme connected with Asian affairs for these lectures. Seminar House involvement also keeps him in contact with a variety of student organizations, Asian-Japanese as well as purely Japanese in make-up.

Such activities are of value to the Foundation during a period when programming activities are but a fraction of earlier, busier years, and when the Japan Foundation,

Mr. David Rockefeller's Tri-lateral Commission, some heavily-financed Ford Foundation programs and the spreading number of Japanese business foundations (mostly in the paper or planning stage) command the headlines. Yet the past record of The Asia Foundation in Japan and the integral relationship of the Liaison Representative with many Japanese organizations alike ensure that when the Foundation is entrusted with larger GARIOA funds there can and will be a massive voluntary mobilization of Japanese talent in support of such programming.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Book Distribution Program (5-101/J-FAP-4010). The Foundation expended a total of $ 36,227 for distribution of Books for Asia in Japan and special purchases of English books in Japan, during the reporting period. Just 64,023 volumes were received from San Francisco and 39,643 volumes were brought forward from the previous year. For the fiscal year 1974, a total of 81,477 volumes was distributed to 357 universities, colleges and technical colleges, 23 institutes and 1,625 individuals. Some of the major recipients were as follows: Tokyo University, Tohoku University, Hiroshima University, Sophia University, Hiroshima Junior College of Agriculture, Tokyo Technical College, Meiji-Gakuin University, National Institute for Educational Research, International House of Japan, and Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education. Special purchases were made for Mie University and International School of the Sacred Heart. The Foundation helped to purchase books on World War II and New York Times microfilm editions for Mr. Noboru Kojima, historian, but Mr. Kojima reimbursed the costs of the major portion of these purchases. The Foundation expended about $387 for purchase of English language books and journals in Japan such as-- "The Japan Interpreter," "The Anatomy of Dependence," "100 Million Japanese," "The Japanese Character," "Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples," etc. for distribution to interested foreigners visiting the office.

International House of Japan (1-901/J-4022, L/A 30 Jan 74). The Foundation made a grant of $1,000 to the International House of Japan to extend partial assistance to Miss Yasuko Hayashi, librarian, for her study and training program at Earlham College for six months. The Ford Foundation has provided $1,500 and the International House itself $1,608. This small grant was extremely valuable to the Foundation in Japan as a means of continuing its assistance to the International House of Japan and continuing its identification with the House.

Information Systems

UN Center for Regional Development, Nagoya (6-099/J-4031, L/A 14 May & 23 May 74). The Foundation grant of $1,252 enabled Mr. Theodore F. Welch, Chief of the Information Systems of the Center, to discuss information systems and prepare for better exchange of information among Japan and Southeast Asian countries on themes and fields of interest to the Center. The UN Center in Nagoya, headed by a distinguished Japanese sociologist, is doing the best work in Japan in regional development research and training. The need for coordination with similar organizations in Southeast Asia has become apparent. Mr. Welch's per diem on his lengthy tour was paid by the Center which also has undertaken the collation, editing and publication of the extensive materials collected on the trip.

Translations and Local Publishing

Center for Japanese Social and Politcal Studies (5-603/J-4033, L/A 24 May 74). The Foundation made an emergency grant of $2,500 to the Center to make possible the

editing and printing of Vol. 9, issues 1 and 2 of the Japan Interpreter scheduled for publication this year. The Japan Interpreter is the successor to the Journal of Social and Political Ideas started by the Foundation in 1963 and supported single-handedly for many years. The Foundation has maintained a continuing interest in the Interpreter, and when it became obvious that it was on the point of collapse due to failure of Japanese sources to provide promised support, the Foundation once again made its continuation possible.

Language Research and Training

International Research in English Linguistics (6-099/J-4025, L/A 26 Feb 74). A grant of $358 enabled the Research Institute for English Language and Literature of Tokyo University of Education to do joint research in linguistics with Professor Robert D. Eagleson, University of Sydney. [illegible] The actual request for the small assistance came from the director of the Oriental Library, one of Japan's most respected institutions with permanent interests in Asian affairs. The grant served to demonstrate the Foundation's concern with inter-Asian professional ties.

Media Education, Training, and Research

Nihon Kogyo Shimbun Staff Development (6-102/SF-J-4034, L/A 25 Oct 73 and 1 Apr 74). The Foundation made a grant of $6,144 to enable Mr. Yoshihiko Miwa, staff reporter of the Nihon Kogyo Shimbun (The Japan Industrial Journal), to serve as a visiting scholar and resource person at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University for an academic year 1973-74. In an extended conversation with the Representative in Japan in July, 1974, Dr. Benjamin Brown, director of the Center for International Affairs, stated that Mr. Miwa was a superior participant in the program. Dr. Brown expressed his great pleasure in The Asia Foundation's support of his program, and expressed the hope that continuing support might be forthcoming in the years ahead.

Regional and International Interchange

The Asia-Yoshida Foundations Exchange Programs: Dr. and Mrs. Paul W. McCracken, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, November 19-29, 1973 (5-605/SF-J- -4049 & J-FAP-4015); Dr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hitch, President, University of California, January 23-31, 1974 (5-605/SF-J-FAP-4047). The Foundation expended a total of $ 4,358 for this high-level exchange program. Both Drs. McCracken and Hitch were extremely well received in Japan. This "Eminent American" program in cooperation with the Yoshida Foundation is the program of highest visibility for the Foundation in Japan. Dr. McCracken remains in frequent correspondence with the Representative and will assist The Asia Foundation when he can.

James L. Reid, UCLA Student Studying in Japan (5-605/J-4020, L/A 21 Dec 73). The Foundation made a grant of $1,005 to enable Mr. Reid to continue his musical studies in Japan for few months while he awaited decisions by the Education Ministry and the Yoshida Foundation. As a result of this grant, Mr. Reid was able to remain at work in Japan and is now being supported from Japanese sources.

Center for East Asian Language and Area Studies, Earlham College (5-605/J-4019, L/A 17 Dec 73). A matching grant of $2,873 with the Yoshida Foundation was made to the Earlham College in partial support toward the Teacher Education Program in Japan for implementation during 1974. Earlham College has been the leading American

liberal arts colleges in Japanese programs in recent years. The teacher education program is carried out in cooperation with Waseda University, with some assistance from the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis. Thus, this grant enables the Foundation to have a cooperative program with a Japanese and an American foundation and with two distinguished Japanese and American institutions.

International Christian Youth Exchange Reunion, Japan (5-605/J-4029, L/A 20 Apr 74). A matching grant of $720 with the Yoshida Foundation was made to the International Christian Youth Exchange Reunion, Japan, to cover the pre-conference activities of the Japanese group of the ICYE Reunion. The Foundation has continually urged Japanese support for youth groups showing a constructive interest in contacts with similar organizations in Southeast Asia. The reports of the ICYE have demonstrated the value of such associations. The Foundation's assistance has received favorable attention in Hong Kong and Indonesia, as well as in Japan.

Liaison Representative for U.S.-Japan Cooperation for Asian Development (5-604/SF-J-FAP-4007). A foundation-administered grant of $69,997 to provide the services of a Liaison Representative for U.S.-Japan Cooperation for Asian Development, as described in the above sections of this report.

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

As indicated before, in addition to promoting Japanese-American intellectual exchanges, The Asia Foundation in Japan also devoted much time and attention to encouraging Japanese cooperation in the human side of Asian development. Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to Southeast Asia in January and the demonstrations which it elicited drove home the point that cordial relations between Japan and the lesser developed countries of Asia would not automatically result from her economic interests in those countries. A better understanding of the peoples of such countries and their needs and values was necessary.

List of Grants

Asian Area Studies

Professor Tsune Shirai, Tokyo Woman's Christian University (6-7-2/J-4026, L/A 11 Mar 74). The Foundation grant of $1,437 was made in partial support of Prof. Shirai's travel to Southeast Asian countries in connection with the survey project of the "Cross-cultural Study of Nationalities and Value Changes in Several Countries of the Pacific." Major part of her total expenses came from Japanese sources. Prof. (Mrs.) Shirai is one of Japan's few women specialists in cultural anthropology and her writings and lectures have a wide following in academic circles.

Comparative Study of Ethos among the Asian People (6-702/J-4034, L/A 3 Jun 74). The Foundation made a grant of $2,500 to the Association for the Study of Asian Ethos in partial support of field studies on a comparative study of ethos between some important liguistic races of the Philippines and also between the Western, Middle areas of Java and Bali, Indonesia. The Association received a grant of $14,400 from the Ministry of Education, for its basic work.

Mr. Yuji Yamamoto, Graduate Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois (1-901/J-4006, L/A 28 Aug 73). A grant of $2,000 was made to Mr. Yamamoto toward his living expenses at the University of Illinois during the academic year 1973-74, to enable him to continue his graduate studies in anthropology with special emphasis on Burma and Burmese civilization. University of Illinois provides tuition exemption and the remainder of Mr. Yamamoto's living expenses were borne by himself. Yamamoto is regarded as one of Japan's rising scholars in Asian affairs.

Study on Urban Population Growth (6-702/J-4028, L/A 12 Mar 74 and 13 Jun 74). The Foundation grant of $465 enabled Professor Kurt Dopfer, International Christian University, and Dr. Mary R. Hollnsteiner, Director, Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila, to attend a workshop held at the Institute of Urban Studies and Development of Yonsei University , Korea, March 24-27, 1974. The workshop was related to the project entitled "Urban Population Growth and Government Policies in Asian Countries - Comparative Study of Japan, Korea and the Philippines," being conducted by the Social Science Research Institute of International Christian University under the direction of Dr. Tomoji Ichinose.

Because of the timing of the Foundation's fiscal years, this modest grant represents the only expenditure by the Foundation to the major project of the Japan office in the population field. This project is the study on urban population growth originally funded at a cost of $9,000 late in FY 1973. In April, 1974 an interim report prepared by the research principals operating under Director Tomoji Ichinose which has been regarded by specialists in the population field in Japan as being a model of its kind. This research group has already had a constructive influence on Japanese governmental specialists in the field, inasmuch as Dr. Toshio Kuroda, Director of the Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare, has been an actual participant in the research program and has himself contributed to the report mentioned. Similarly, one of the leading population specialists of ECAFE has also been a contributing member of this research program.

The second and final year's support to the study on urban population growth is being made in FY 1975. The final report of the study group may have considerable influence in population policies in the Asian countries of Japan, Korea, Thailand and the Philippines.

Society for Asian Cooperation (6-704/J-4011, L/A 21 Sep 73). The Foundation made a grant of $22,454 to cover the Society's general expenses including book and material acquisitions, publication of working papers, administration and personnel, research and discussion sessions, and one international conference in Japan. That conference for the year under review was postponed. In a letter to the Foundation, the Society wrote: "We take pleasure in informing you that the third Asian conference of this Society will take place in December this year. As you know, our Board of Directors had hoped to schedule this conference with the theme "New Goals for Asia in 1980's" in June, 1974. However, problems of identifying and inviting outstanding delegates from the Asian countries of our interest were too great to overcome by the June date. Therefore, the new conference date has been set for December , 1974 and this is our written assurance that the Asian meeting will be held, with observers possibly to be invited from Europe and the United States. Nor are we ignoring China. We recognize that the People's Republic will probably not send a delegate, but on our part we are prepared to extend such an invitation." The China issue remains a serious complication for many serious-minded organizations concerned with Asian affairs. The SAC at its first conference had a distinguished legislator from Taiwan as a delegate. But times have changed, and the reality of the existence of China coupled with the Korea question are now of greatest concern. The directors of the Society had a banner year in publication of their works in the Japanese language, and will continue their group activities although Foundation assistance has terminated.

SITUATION

For the Japan program and the Liaison Representative it was a year of combined opportunity and frustration. Starting in the late fall of 1973, the Representative, at Home office suggestion, held an extensive round of conversations with Japanese opinion leaders on the specific subject of an expanded program to be made possible by GARIOA funding, concentrating on U.S.-Japan communications mechanisms and American studies in Japan.

All expressed profound interest in the Foundation's aspirations; some took careful notes of the conversations. When the GARIOA bill was delayed, several of these contacts expressed their personal disappointment to the Representative. Others, it is feared, may have decided that The Asia Foundation is not likely to take on greater responsibilities and began to associate themselves with other organizations. Most damaging to the narrow interest of The Asia Foundation is the apparent fact that some of the ideas originally suggested by the Representative have been picked up by others for implementation. By the late spring of 1974, it was not expedient to discuss the GARIOA funds at all, and Japanese interest swung temporarily to the Javits Bill, with which The Asia Foundation had no apparent connection.

Yet, when the Culcon biennial conference was held in Tokyo in June, 1974, the existence and work of The Asia Foundation drew considerable comment and some praise on the part of several Japanese participants, notably Mr. Yoshinori Maeda, former president of NHK and chairman of the Japanese delegation, President Murai of Waseda, Professor Makoto Saito of Tokyo University and Professor (Miss) Kinuko Kubota of Seikei University. It may be stated that at the end of the year under review, the continuing capability of The Asia Foundation in U.S.-Japanese relations, including American studies in Japan remained very much in Japanese intellectual consciousness.

Also, fund-raising efforts continue. The Liaison Representative, completely separate from program administration and GARIOA planning, spent time with Japanese business leaders describing the desirablility of contributing to the Foundation for work in Asia. Results were not impressive, but it is believed that the cumulative effect of the conversations and contacts may produce cash results at a later time.

The greatest mileage for the money in the Japan program has undoubtedly been the partial travel grants to Japanese scholars needing some additional outside support to accept invitations to conferences or pursue their professional interests with their American colleagues. The flexibility of the Foundation in such grants is deeply appreciated and creates a climate of goodwill between Japan and the United States. This writer believes that this ability to make quick decisions and willingness to consider special cases in a wide variety of disciplines make the Foundation a valuable element in the total American effort in Japan.

The organizational contacts of the Liaison Representative continued and were strengthened during the year, particularly with Japanese bodies with few resident Americans sharing in their activities. Close contact with the Japan Foundation was maintained, particularly with Mr. Hidemi Kon, president, and Mr. Senkuro Saiki, senior managing director.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
PROGRAM FOR THE KHMER REPUBLIC

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

What has been a volatile and constantly changing situation grabbing headlines in the last few years has gradually settled into a less newsworthy but no less ugly struggle of attrition. The eventual effect of a war-time situation longer than that of the U.S. in World War II on an undeveloped country with fragile political and socio-economic systems is difficult to calculate.

The war, actually a series of related minor skirmishes, has developed into an unstable stalemate. The Government's forces control almost all of the population centers, but the countryside is either under the direct control of the opposition forces or is alternately controlled by day or night by one side or the other, similar to the situation in Vietnam a few years ago. While led by largely inept and thoroughly corrupt commanders, the Government forces seem to be holding their own. The Khmer Rouge, on the other hand, assumes the more offensive position and has command of the situation, but is apparently unable to win decisively. The Government and its army did not disintegrate after the cessation of American bombing in August 1973, despite doomsday predictions of nervous newsmen who have been alternately nonplussed or appalled by the "Cambodian way of doing things." The Government even scored a modest victory in Fall 1973 by turning back a major opposition thrust to capture the important provincial capital of Kompong Cham. Incessant predictions of the past year and a half that the capital, Phnom Penh, would fall any day have not been fulfilled. The insurgent forces' rocketing and essentially psychological pressure on the city's defenses in early 1974 apparently failed. The town of Oudong, psychologically important as the graveyard of more recent Khmer monarchs, was captured and held for several months by the Khmer Rouge; but Government forces launched a high priority offensive which eventually led to recapture. Neither side achieved much glory from the sorry episode.

The reasons for the Khmer Rouge's failure are complex. Disunity in the opposition forces is one. The Khmer Rouge is not a communist monolith, but a loose coalition representing widely divergent and frequently conflicting aims and allegiances. It is becoming increasingly apparent that deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk is not viewed by most of the opposition forces as their leader. He is useful to them as a symbol of national unity, but would lose his value and perhaps even become a hindrance to the Khmer Rouge leaders once victory had been achieved. Khieu Samphan, the leader of the insurgent movement has travelled to numerous countries, and the implications of his highly publicized visit to Peking were not lost upon Sihanouk or the rest of the world. Both sides are lobbying with governments around the world in preparation for the second debate in the UN over which group should be seated in the international organization.

In the final analysis the military fate of the nation will depend largely on the designs that the North Vietnamese and other foreign powers have for the area. Even though North Vietnamese troops do not figure prominently in the fighting, their financial, material, and advisory backing is crucial to the Khmer Rouge. There have been frequent complaints recently from Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leaders that the North Vietnamese are not giving them the support they need to topple the Lon Nol regime. As has often been the case in recent Indochinese history, the destiny of the Khmer Republic is dependent on decisions involving primarily Vietnamese affairs and interests.

The economy is in shambles, and prices on such staples as rice have skyrocketed. A flood of refugees has swollen Phnom Penh until 30% of the country's population exists in crowded conditions and deprivation despite substantial infusions of foreign humanitarian assistance. Political factionalism and administrative inefficiency still plague efforts to govern effectively even the small part of the country presently in government hands. Dynamic and competent leadership is still lacking. Nevertheless, some observers feel that the present government, or some modification thereof, will remain in power, though it may muddle through in a manner that does not satisfy a rational western approach to public management. The Government does continue to function after a fashion, offering minimal services, and laying tentative plans for post-war reconstruction and development. The Government of Prime Minister Long Boret has shown more stability and staying power than most observers thought it could muster. The assasination in June of the Minister of Education, Keo Sangkim and his aide, Thach Chia (a former Minister of Education) resulted in Dr. Pan Sohti reassuming the portfolio in education which he had held a couple of years ago. Dr. Pan, who is also the First Deputy Prime Minister, is the first Khmer to hold a doctorate from an American university and, as a leading proponent of progressive educational reform, has been in close and cordial contact with the Foundation for some time.

For the past two years, The Asia Foundation has been cautiously exploring the question of a resumption of general programming in the Khmer Republic, including the re-establishment of an office in Phnom Penh staffed with resident American representation. Five visits by senior personnel have been made, most recently in July 1973 and January 1974 to discuss specific and general programming possibilities with leading Khmer and American officials.

The Cabinet of the Khmer Republic in September 1973 expressed its eagerness to have the Foundation reopen an office and engage in a wide range of developmental programming. The Foundation believes it has unique capabilities for carrying out a significant assistance program for the Khmer Republic, based on its intimate associations and extensive programming experience in the country. Therefore, the Foundation has prepared presentations to help finance greatly expanding programming efforts if security and other circumstances permit. This has been included in a "Proposal for a Special Program in Post-war Rehabilitation and Redevelopment in Vietnam, Laos, and the Khmer Republic," presently being considered by the U.S. Agency for International Development. The expanded programming effort would concentrate on the following three principal goals:

(1) to strengthen the planning and operational capabilities of key

ministries dealing with economic development and manpower utilization;

(2) to rehabilitate and reform the education system along lines relevant to the practical developmental needs of the country; and

(3) to promote national social integration through public and private programs encouraging community development and a sense of national unity, pride, and purpose.

The expanded program is considered separately from the following program, which is essentially composed of two graduate fellowship projects. One is a continuing project to train the country's first educational planning unit. The other provides graduate training for carefully selected, young planners in economic and financial affairs made possible by a special grant from AID. Both projects are designed to develop skills and organizational capacities not presently available in the Khmer Republic, but which will be essential in laying the groundwork for long-range planning in priority developmental areas. Therefore, the two major fellowship programs, plus a study/observation tour of the U.S. by the Director General of Education served the first two objectives established for the expanded program. In fact, the FY 1974 projects were specifically intended to anticipate evolvement into the programming thrusts and priorities of the larger effort in the future.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

University Development

Graduate Fellowships for Ministry of Education Officials (1-001/SF-KR-3058, L/A 23 Aug 73, 14 Dec 73; FY 74 obligations $28,962; FY 74 payments $28,962; including $16,897 expended in FY 73, a cumulative total of $45,859 has been expended on this project). Continued full support was granted to four officials of the Ministry of Education to enable them to pursue Master's Degree programs at the School of Education of the University of Southern California. The four officials - Ngan Yimin, Pok Than, Sar Peou and Chant Saserei - are concentrating in educational administration, education planning, curriculum development, and testing and measurement.

The four students entered the University in January 1973, but were almost exclusively concerned with intensive English language instruction during the spring semester of academic year 1972-1973 and the summer session of 1973. Their formal academic programs did not commence until the beginning of fall semester of academic year 1973-1974, the period under current review. All four candidates performed admirably during the academic year. As a matter of fact, all four are now scheduled to complete their Master's programs by the end of the fall semester of academic year 1974-1975, or one semester ahead of the schedule originally projected. While the principal reason for the success of this program is the care exercised by the Ministry of Education and the Foundation in selecting these particular, competent young men from the upper middle levels of the bureaucracy, the commendable interest shown by the University in overseeing both the personnel and academic situations of the students also played an important part. When the four men return in early 1975, they will form the nucleus of the country's first truly professional Education Planning Unit within the Ministry. The Khmer government is continuing to pay the salaries and family allowances to the four men during the entire period of their program, estimated at $24,000.

U.S. Tour for Ministry of Education Officials (1-801/SF-KR-4092, L/A 11 Mar 74, 8 Apr 74; FY 74 obligations $7,174; FY 74 payments $7,174). The Foundation provided full support for an observation tour in the United States for Dr. Im Saroeun, Director General, Ministry of Education, and Dr. Khus Chiev, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Phnom Penh. In addition to the 30-day tour of the United States, Dr. Im (only) was subsequently provided additional funding to enable him to return to the Khmer Republic via Canada and Europe including extra airfare and 10 days additional living allowance. Both men were provided with international and domestic airfare, a living allowance of $35 per day, an allowance of up to $100 for purchase of educational materials, and the Foundation arranged all professional and personal appointments during the U.S. tour. All arrangements for the Canadian and European visit were arranged by Dr. Im. Provision was also made in the AP write-up (as amended) for support of the project including rental of automobiles, mailing of educational materials to the Khmer Republic, hosting of the two grantees and other project related incidental expenses. The two men left Phnom Penh March 10, with Dr. Khus returning on April 11, and Dr. Im on April 21.

The purpose of the observation tour was to introduce two leading educators from the Khmer Republic to educational programs in the United States which might be adapted for use in the Khmer Republic. Drs. Im and Khus are two of the most influential and progressive educators in the land. As chief administrative officer of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Im has been in charge of the commission set up to study reform of the Khmer education system which has been burdened with a traditional French-oriented educational system and approach completely unsuited to the needs of a very under-developed country like the Khmer Republic. Both Drs. Im and Khus have shown real and thoughtful interest in innovative approaches to educational development. Their tour in the U.S. was extremely successful for two principal reasons: a) the Foundation arranged a program that was well tailored to their expressed desires and needs, and b) the two men took full advantage of the opportunities presented by asking pertinent questions and attempting to analyze the programs they saw in a realistic light in terms of Khmer needs, plans and capabilities. Almost everyone connected with the U.S. tour spoke highly of their dedication, astuteness and pleasant spirit of cooperation. While the ultimate effect of the tour cannot become fully apparent for some years, an initial evaluation would say that this was an extremely successful grant. The Foundation provided full support for the American, Canadian and French portions of the trip, and the German government picked up local expenses in that country.

Regional and International Interchange

Undergraduate Scholarship: Cheng Nerou (1-901/SF-KR-0280, L/A 29 Aug 73, 15 Dec 73; FY 74 obligations $3,725; FY 74 payments $3,725; FY 73 payments amounted to $4,757; FY 72 payments amounted to $4,813; bringing the project to a cumulative total of $13,295.) A continuing grant of $3,725 was made to Mr. Cheng Nerou to enable him to complete his B.A. Degree in Business Administration at Georgetown University. The grant covered tuition, partial living allowance, book allowance and insurance. Mr. Cheng's academic performance at Georgetown University has not been up to the standard that the Foundation expects of its grantees. However, he graduated in May 1974 and plans to pursue a Master's Degree in Management in the United States under other financial auspices. This project was developed in cooperation with the Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs in the Department of State.
Undergraduate Fellowship: Tan Chaktomouk (1-901/SF-KR-0288, L/A 16 Sep 73, 10 May 74; FY 74 obligations $5,298: FY 74 payments $4,800; FY 73 payments $5,288; FY 72 payments $2,350; bringing the cumulative total for this project to $12,438.) A continuing grant of $4,800 was made to Mr. Tan Chaktomouk to enable him to complete his B.A. Degree in Economics at Georgetown University. The grant covered tuition and fees, partial living allowance, book allowance, and insurance coverage. Mr. Tan has graduated and will pursue his M.A. Degree at Georgetown University under other financial auspices. This is not considered a successful project. Mr. Tan was only a mediocre student. This project was developed in cooperation with the Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs in the Department of State.

Travel Grant to SEAMEO Regional Conference on Archaeology, Wilhelm Solheim, University of Hawaii (1-099/SF-KR-4061, L/A 22 Nov 73; FY 74 obligations $1,156; FY 74 payments $1,156.) A grant for round-trip air travel and per-diem was awarded to Dr. Wilhelm Solheim of the University of Hawaii for participation in the SEAMEO-sponsored conference on archaeological developments in the Southeast Asian region and the development of the Applied Research Center for Archaeology and Fine Arts (ARCAFA). The conference was held in Phnom Penh, December 27-29, 1973. Dr. Solheim was awarded a similar grant in FY 73 to participate in the inaugural meeting establishing ARCAFA, the Khmer Republic's first regional center. His attendance was requested by the Minister of Culture of the Khmer Republic, Um Samuth, who is also head of the ARCAFA center, by SEAMEO, and was endorsed by the U.S. Cultural Affairs' Office in Phnom Penh. The conference organizers considered Dr. Solheim's participation essential since he had played such an influential role in the first meeting and had been active in continuing committees laying plans for ARCAFA during the ensuing year. Dr. Solheim's report indicated that the second meeting was successful and that significant progress has been made despite the obstacles created by military insecurity and political-economic instability in the Khmer Republic. Several projects involving archaeological work in other Southeast Asian countries have been started and a foundation has been laid for developing ARCAFA and archaeological projects in the Khmer Republic once stability returns. While the Foundation provided total support for Dr. Solheim's participation, SEAMEO and the Khmer Republic provided large sums for general conference expenses.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Education for Public Service

Graduate Fellowships in Economic and Financial Planning (2-201/SF-KR-4122, L/A 21 Jun 74, 22 Jun 74, 27 Jun 74; FY 74 obligation $16,003; FY 74 payments $16,003.) A grant of $16,003 covered expenses for the initial stage of a program for five Khmer officials - Chhith Huo Yanat, Ministry of Finance; Lim Chhun Thy, Ministry of Finance; Lao Bun Eng, Ministry of the Plan; Kol Pheng, Ministry of Finance; and Meak Sauth, Ministry of Finance - to participate in a specially designed two and a half year program leading to a Master's Degree in Economic and Financial Planning at the University of Missouri. The first six months of the program will be almost exclusively concerned with intensive English language classes, to be followed by the two-year academic programs. The five participants were chosen after the Foundation's Assistant Representative in Saigon visited Phnom Penh in January for personal interviews. The University, as well, was carefully selected from an analysis of 16 possible institutions, the criteria being the quality of faculty, practicality and pertinence of course offerings, and the interest of the university in tailoring programs to the needs of planners from a developing country. If the program progresses satisfactorily, five more candidates will be selected to begin work next academic year.

The Foundation's initial funding in FY 74 covered international airfare and travel allowance from Phnom Penh, two months' living allowance, a non-renewable clothing allowance, and fees to the University for running the special English instruction and orientation programs in the summer.

While it is too early to evaluate this program, the University of Missouri has informed us that the participants' progress in English has been excellent and their summer orientation, which included visits to appropriate agencies in the area and instruction on the use of the library for future research, has been successful. All will audit a course in the fall in Statistics or College Algebra (or both) in preparation for beginning their formal academic programs in the spring.

The Khmer government has continued to pay salaries and family allowances for the grantees which should amount to approximately $30,000 over the $2\frac{1}{2}$ years duration of the program. The fellowship program was developed in co-operation with and financed by a special grant from US AID.

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF
OF GRANTS IN FY 74

	Number of Persons	Total Value FY 74
Scholarships for degree study in the United States	11	$53,490
Grants for international (or national) conferences elsewhere abroad	1	1,156
Other travel grants to the United States (including observation tours)	2	7,174

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
KOREA OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

In early August 1974 two exhibitions were vying for the attention of the citizens of Seoul in the large plaza in front of City Hall. One was a North Korean "spy" boat, captured by the ROK Maritime Police in the Yellow Sea in the most recent of the increasingly frequent incidents between North and South Korean vessels--fishing, expionage, and military. Immediately adjoining, in the famous Yi Dynasty Duksoo Palace, was an exhibition of Picasso paintings, under the sponsorship of a leading Korean newspaper and the French Government. The juxtaposition is symbolic of the "Alice in Wonderland" atmosphere pervading during the momentous and nerve-racking events of this tense report period.

The series of ominous events--the kidnapping of Kim Dae-jung, the resignation and flight of KCIA director Lee Hu-rak, the suppression of the Constitutional revision movement, the student demonstrations, the proclamation of the draconian Emergency Measures, the repeated exposure of North Korean espionage rings, black propaganda broadcasts and guerilla raids on off-shore islands; the total collapse of the North-South political and Red Cross talks, the violent North-South clashes at sea, and the wholesale arrests and severe sentencing (171 convictions, 14 death sentences since January) of students, Christian religious leaders, artists and even a former president of the country--will not be recounted here as extensive coverage has been provided in the foreign press.* Indeed, the reader may well be more knowledgeable than the Korea office as all foreign newspapers and periodicals are rigidly censored, thus forcing the foreign resident and the Korean citizen to try to piece together what is actually happening from the carefully controlled press and radio, the constant barrage of Government propaganda, and the ever-present rumor mill. It is safe to say that the average Korean intellectual, not to mention the man in the street, knows less of what is going on than anyone following accounts in the New York Times, which have been remarkably accurate and perceptive.

All of the foregoing political developments have been exacerbated for the average citizen by the sudden deterioration in the economy resulting from the international oil crisis and subsequent inflationary escalations in the prices of raw materials, upon which Korea depends for its manufacturing and export industries. As a result, the prices of many everyday goods and services have risen 50-100 percent since January 1974 (even the notoriously "doctored" Government figures admit a rise in the consumer price index of 18 percent over 1973), exports of textiles, plywood and other major items are off as a result of less competitive prices due to higher import costs and reduced demand abroad, foreign investment is down from 1973, the chronic deficit in the balance of payments is growing, and the projected growth of GNP in 1974 has now been reduced to eight percent--which is still excellent by current world standards but represents a precipitous drop from the 17 percent chalked up in 1973 and, in any case, is uncertain.

These alarming political and economic events have caused varying reactions among the Korean populace. The Government line that North Korea is bent on overthrowing the Republic of Korea (ROK) by internal subversion and revolution, or outright military invasion,

* This report was written prior to the assasination attempt on President Park, August 15.

and therefore that emergency security measures and the sacrifice of civil liberties are essential for national defense and unity, is hammered daily into the public consciousness by every conceivable means. The lower classes are probably too busy trying to make ends meet under straitened economic conditions to question the proposition seriously. All but the younger generation were seriously affected by the Korean War and no one trusts the North Korean regime. The sophisticated intellectual doesn't swallow the Government's more blatant propaganda and believes that many of the espionage and sea incidents are fabrications designed to convince the people of the North Korean threat and strengthen the hand of the Government. (Interestingly, the incidence of North Korean provocative actions invariably rises when the U.S. Congress is considering renewal of military aid to the ROK). At the same time, he realizes that he would be the first to lose his head should the North mount a successful invasion, so he is reluctant to challenge the Park regime without a palatable alternative in sight. The severe sentences meted out to those arrested under the Emergency Measures further intimidates those so inclined, but not willing to become martyrs. The students are almost solidly opposed to Park's dictatorial methods, especially his emasculation of the Constitution, subjugation of legitimate political opposition, and the nefarious activities of the ubiquitous KCIA, which has concentrated on student activities. Adding to the malaise of the knowledgeable Korean is the antagonism of many influential sectors of Japanese and American public opinion toward the Park regime. In sum, Korean attitudes range from bewitched and bewildered, to worried and afraid, to indignant and hostile. Through it all, one wonders, like Alice, what is real and what is imaginary, what is fact and what is fiction, and where it is all leading. Park appears determined to hang on to power at all costs, and no alternatives (other than North Korea) are in sight. The consensus is that he will succeed unless the students stage a 1960-type revolution, or the support of the military cracks, or Japan and the U.S. exert more pressure than they have.

While the issues of security and political development are vital to the existence of the ROK, these are areas in which the Foundation should not, and could not, program directly. Rather, the Foundation's objectives are directed at the amelioration of long-range economic and social problems. Thus, fortunately, the work of the Korea office has not been directly affected by the stresses and uncertainties of the current political situation, except marginally in two categories as discussed in the evaluation section of this report.

The most critical long-range, non-political, domestic problem remains the income and development imbalance between the urban and rural sectors. While urbanization is inevitable and the problems of rural development difficult, the balance may be at least partially redressed through the promotion of regional growth centers, the improvement of education in the provinces, and the consistent pursuit of integrated rural development. Through the dispersal of industry, the Saemaul (new village) Movement, and various measures designed to increase agricultural production, employment and income, the Government is belatedly making a concerted effort to narrow the gap. The Korea office, beginning with a concentration on development of provincial universities in the latter half of FY 1973 and throughout FY 1974, has evolved a comprehensive and integrated approach to provincial development utilizing provincial universities, teachers' colleges, community education organizations, private development institutes, provincial governments, and voluntary civic organizations. In the FY 1975 budget this multi-pronged approach is reflected in separate project clusters; in the following report for FY 1974 the bulk of the activity occurred under the Education and Rural and Urban Problems categories. Programming in this priority field is guided by the overall objective of helping to reduce the rural income and development gap through programs designed to improve provincial governmental administration, develop local leadership and utilize the resources of community educational and voluntary organizations, afford greater educational and economic opportunity to the lower income groups, and

generally enhance the psychological and material well-being of the rural and urban population in the provinces.

In addition to working with provincial universities in furtherance of the provincial development objective, the Korea office is also concerned with the wider problem of educational innovation to meet the rapidly changing manpower and social needs of Korean society. Programming in this vein was conducted with universities both in Seoul and in the provinces, and in the latter half of the report period was increasingly concerned with sub-university institutions and non-formal approaches. Educational programming stressed tackling the actual problems of society by seeking to facilitate educational modernization through supporting research on critical educational problems and in the social sciences related to national development, and through assisting key universities in Seoul and the provinces to institute internal administrative and academic changes which increase the relevance and efficiency of their educational programs.

In its headlong dash toward industrialization, ROKG planners have largely ignored problems of urban planning and environmental control. As a result, rapid industrialization and urbanization have had a deleterious effect on the quality of life in Korea's urban areas, which now account for 50 percent of the population. While the problem is of such magnitude as to be largely beyond the Foundation's reach, the Korea office made some progress during the report period in selectively seeking innovative solutions to problems arising from rapid urbanization, through the development of a cadre of trained urban planners, support of research institutes focusing on urban problems, and encouragement of voluntary organizations to participate in urban development activities, both in Seoul and the intermediate provincial cities.

Korea's international horizon continued to expand during the report period. For purposes of trade and support of the ROK position in the United Nations, a great deal of attention was paid to the nations of Africa and Latin America through exchange of high-level officials and special delegations. Serious consideration is being given to the possibility of relations with the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. Economic and security considerations continued to make relations with the U.S. of primary importance. Serious strain was put on the vital relationship with Japan as a result of the Kim Dae-jung kidnapping, the involvement of two Japanese in an alleged North Korean-supported student plot to overthrow the ROKG, and the irritations continually attending heavy Japanese investment and tourist flows to Korea. To meet these various needs and problems, the Foundation engaged in programming to support the growth of Korea's regional and world outlook through assistance to area studies programs, particularly dealing with Asia, and Korean participation in significant regional and international organizations and activities.

The Foundation has long realized that the primacy of law does not exist in a real sense in Korea. Events of the past two years, in which the laws of the country have been abolished and manipulated unilaterally by the executive for the purpose of suppressing, rather than protecting, the people, vividly demonstrate this reality. Thus, the Foundation's programming in the field of law does not attempt to deal with the problem of justice in the abstract, but with the adaptation of the law to the societal changes brought on by urbanization and technology. As the modern sectors of society increasingly have to resort to law, the importance of the law and legal institutions will continue to grow. At some point, hopefully, the rule of law may even evolve. In furthering this process, the Foundation's objective is to reduce conflict between law and custom, improve administration of justice, and upgrade professional standards in law, through support of research programs which relate legal institutions and processes more closely to the conditions and needs of contemporary society, in-service training for the judiciary in Korea and abroad, and modernization of legal education.

In addition to the above program objectives, the Korea office was actively engaged during the report period in the Special Problem-Oriented Program in population. Korea is one of the most densely populated countries in the world and, despite creditable success in recent years with a national family planning program, faces an increasingly serious problem as products of the post-Korean War baby boom enter the reproductive stage.

In view of the large-scale assistance offered the ROK through bilateral and international programs and the activities of numerous missionary and foreign humanitarian groups, the Korea office continued to exercise caution that its programs are not duplicatory. As the program has become more focussed on provincial development, the Representative feels this is less of a concern than heretofore. As the following pages indicate, the Foundation has been increasingly successful in obtaining counterpart support in its grants. Assuming Korea is able to pull out of the current economic slump, this approach is both reasonable and feasible in most areas of programming.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Programming in this category continued to dominate the Korea program. Education has long been one of the highest values in Korean culture. Education is one of the principal tools with which the ROKG is attempting to create a modern industrial state from a traditionally agrarian society. Programming with educational institutions, particularly at the tertiary level, has proved over the years to be the most feasible, acceptable, and effective means of carrying out the Foundation's objectives in Korea. This is true with respect to purely educational objectives as well as the educational aspects or the educational means of achieving objectives in other program categories. In its work with educational institutions during the report period, the Korea office has been primarily concerned with (1) improving the quality of education, and (2) encouraging a closer relationship between the educational institutions and needs of society. It is believed that some measurable results in this direction have been achieved.

In pursuing its priority goals in provincial development, the Korea office focussed its attention on provincial universities. The Provincial University Staff Specialist in the Korea office, Mr. T.J. Cho (formerly Program Adviser for 20 years), worked almost solely in this area during the report period. Grants made under AP 1-104 (Provincial University Development -- PUD) totaled $75,000. Taken together with grants funded under other categories but actually designed to complement PUD projects, the amount reaches $150,000, or over 50 percent of the entire FY 74 program budget. A total of 37 grants were made under PUD to various provincial educational institutions. A description and evaluation of this major thrust of the Korea program, basically prepared by Mr. Cho, follows:

> PUD projects supported during FY 74 are featured by their diversity and their relevance to the various aspects of Korea's current needs in regional-rural development. The projects' diverse quality emanates from the variety that characterizes the institutions sponsoring these projects. The projects' relevance to the current needs of the rural regions is the outcome of the Foundation's ceaseless exertions toward project exploration and identification.
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> As yet, little is known even among Korean policy planners in Seoul, not to mention foreign aid agencies, of the extent to which the urban-rural imbalance problem is rapidly reaching critical proportions. Neither is an awareness of the potential and resources of provincial universities in alleviating this problem adequately developed, although it is encouraging to note that four provincial institutions have been selected to participate in the Ministry of Education's educational innovation program (K-SX-45). It is only when one personally has visited the provincial regions and has listened to the outcries of the leaders in these communities that he is able to develop some familiarity with the dimension of the problem. The Foundation in Korea does not pretend to possess this familiarity in connection with its PUD Project. Its programs under this Project do, however, indicate a programming approach based on on-the-spot assessment of needs through interviews and visits to potential project sites, however brief and cursory they may be. The FY 74 PUD projects as summarized below were developed through ten field trips. The Representative and the Provincial Programming Staff Specialist were "on the road" for close to two months during FY 1974. The staff has now visited all 11 provincial national and private universities, all sixteen teachers' colleges, all six agricultural junior colleges, and 10 private colleges --many of them located in literally remote areas. The staff has become personally acquainted with all of the provincial governors, many mayors, and key civic leaders, not to mention the provincial university presidents, deans and professors. Not only are the Foundation's provincial contacts now solidly established, but its

base of project contact is constantly expanding through these "initial associates." This chain reaction is resulting in a continuous expansion of PUD programming opportunities.

This approach in project exploration was not the only factor conducive to concentrated programming under PUD. Of importance has been the fact that Minister of Education, Dr. Min Kwan-shik, retaining the ministerial position for the longest period in the history of the ROKG (three and one-half years), shares some common interests with the Foundation. Min has given his full endorsement to Foundation programs under PUD in which he is deeply interested himself. The Foundation's proposal for cooperating in a strengthened junior college system for Korea has been accepted with enthusiasm. Not only was the Foundation-sponsored U.S. junior college observation team (K-4089) handpicked by him, but at his instance the previous 5-year agricultural vocational high schools have been elevated in status as 2-year junior colleges -- a decision being viewed by experts as a significant sign of shifting government emphasis on higher education development.

Of no less importance has been the fact that while all of the major metropolitan universities were experiencing a troubled period under a strained political climate, most provincial educational institutions stayed aloof either purposely or inadvertently from the turmoil. The students and the faculties have been able to devote themselves fully to their respective academic activities. In recent years, there has also been a growing trend among provincial university professors to relate their research to the pressing problems facing their communities. There has been a heightened interest as well among students in playing some constructive roles in community development through summer and winter work camp types of activity. An equally encouraging development has been a steady increase in the number of provincial high school students seeking admission to universities and colleges in their native communities. The rate of competition for entrance into provincial institutions of higher education was the highest this year in the history of the country. This sanguine development is attributed to rising tuition and living costs for students at prestigious metropolitan schools, but also to a realization among students and parents that quality education is now available in many of the provincial educational centers.

Given this situation, the Foundation's PUD projects during FY 74 were focussed largely on assisting selected provincial universities and colleges in their internal endeavors in faculty development and problem-oriented research, and in their extra-mural community service activities.

The Seoul sabbaticals program was initiated with Chonnam National University in FY 1972 and has been expanded in FY 1973 and 1974 as an effective means of assisting provincial universities in upgrading their faculties. In many specialized fields, provincial university professors feel that their needs for further training can now be met through working with fellow Korean scholars in Seoul, many of whom have received Ph.Ds in the U.S. and are in touch with the latest developments in their fields. The Seoul sabbaticals enable the provincial university professors to take advantage of the resources and expertise of Seoul scholars and serve as an important means by which lateral communication can be promoted between the provincial and metropolitan scholars and universities. During the report period, the Foundation provided sabbatical fellowships for seventeen professors representing four provincial national universities (K-4017, 4088, 4008, 4096, 4027 and 4087). All provincial universities sending their professors to Seoul under this program consider the fellowships to be the highest priority form of assistance which the Foundation can offer.

The Ministry of Education has emulated the fellowship program through a "provincial-Seoul faculty exchange" plan. The plan has not been too effective, because few Seoul professors are willing to spend a year in the provinces, thus relinquishing their "moonlighting" opportunities which provide them with a major source of additional income. Under these circumstances, the Foundation-sponsored Seoul sabbaticals represent the only realistic fellowship which is coveted by provincial universities. In many provincial universities, the award is serving as an incentive for the faculty to increase their diligence with research and teaching, with which the presidents are very pleased. The Foundation's limited resources would, however, preclude perpetuating this program for the provincial universities. It is hoped that the provincial universities' increasing recognition of the program's value to their faculty upgrading will eventually make it possible for the program to be continued under local sponsorship -- perhaps through revising and expanding the MOE plan in a more realistic manner. With all the professors vying intensely for the award, pressure is being built up for revamping the government plan in this direction. The Foundation feels that support under this particular program has served its intended purposes and plans to be highly selective in providing this award in the new fiscal year. Preference will be given to those provincial universities whose faculties are comparatively weak, e.g., Cheju, Chonpuk, Chungnam.

Many of the grants listed below support research projects. Great care is taken to screen out requests for research that do not have any immediate applicability. While the Korea office feels it has largely succeded in this respect, the problem of dissemination and utilization of the results is still a troublesome one. The Foundation's interest in utilization of the research and a requirement that the grantee furnish a dissemination list is now common practice in letters of agreement. The Representative and the Staff Specialist also take pains to inform the provincial governor and other relevant local officials of research being sponsored by the Foundation in their areas. Copies of all letters of agreement dealing with provincial development are sent to the respective governors. As indicated in some instances below, salutary results are sometimes reported in this regard but the picture is spotty and requires continuous attention.

During FY 74, meanwhile, an increasing effort was made to refrain from support of research by provincial university professors, unless it was considered relevant to some pressing current problems in rural-regional development. Priority was assigned to community development action type programs, particularly faculty-student work camps, technical assistance and non-formal education activities. Not only was this in keeping with the rising sentiment among students and faculties for participating in the solution of their community problems, but it is also reflective of the desires and needs of the community leaders, both governmental and private. Typical of Foundation support in this regard have been the grants to Kyungsang College (K-3108 and K-4077). Its joint faculty-student summer-winter work camps have set a national example for their quality, and sincere appreciation has been expressed by the villagers who have benefited from these activities. Kyungsang College has been cited by the Ministry of Education for its outstanding achievements in this field, and its accomplishments, including a set of farmers' manuals produced during and after the work camps, are being emulated by universities and agricultural colleges throughout the country.

Exploration of provincial programming opportunities has also brought the Foundation into contact with the two-year teachers colleges and agricultural vocational colleges throughout the provinces. A large majority of these colleges is located in the intermediate urban centers and represent the only institutions of higher

learning in these localities. The colleges' potential role in Korean regional development thus cannot be overlooked, and FY 74 marked the beginning of an integrated and systematic approach of Foundation support of selected programs involving these colleges. As yet, it is too early to be able to evaluate the impact of programming with these colleges, as a majority of the programs are still underway. However, results of a few completed projects already denote the potential value and importance of Foundation support for these colleges as the cultural and educational centers in the middle-sized cities. The joint Kangneung Teachers' College - Kwandong College citizenship education project (K-4086) would serve as a typical example in this regard. The rural development projects of the Kwangju Teachers' College (K-4066) offer a good illustration of what can be done under energetic leadership and enthusiastic faculty and students. The value of such experience for the rural primary school teacher-to-be, who is often the key figure in rural communities, can hardly be overstated. The multitude of proposals for support of a variety of projects currently under Foundation consideration is also indicative of the extent to which these colleges need outside support and of the abundant resources that can be exploited for regional-rural development. Programming with teachers and agricultural colleges will be handled under separate project headings in the FY 1975 budget.

FY 1974 has been a period of exploration and experimentation. Many "developmental" grants have been made to ascertain which provincial educational institutions had the requisite leadership and potential capacity to engage in productive research and training projects. The Korea office has discovered, not surprisingly, that little can be accomplished if the university president and the deans lack imagination and energy. In the Korean system of management, nothing can be done without the approval of the top administrative official. Thus, several of the provincial universities offer minimal programming possibilities until there is a change in leadership. Similarly, cooperative working relationships between the university and the provincial government do not occur in all provinces. In view of the time and effort involved in this type of programming and the desire to achieve maximum results with minimum funds, the Representative plans to concentrate attention during FY 1975 on those institutions where results promise to be commensurate with the Foundation's input.

While the primary focus of the Korea program has been on the development of provincial universities, some attention continues to be given to the educational problems of institutions in Seoul, the development of junior colleges and the activities of professional educational associations. The Foundation has maintained its association with SNU's Ten-Year Development Plan through varied forms of assistance to the new Central Library. A major grant to the Korean Society for the Study of Education for research on community development education reinforces the program focus on rural problems, and should serve as a guide to the Foundation and the Ministry of Education when completed. The majority of the other grants listed below were ad hoc or developmental

List of Grants

University Development

Provincial University Development (1-104)

a. Faculty Upgrading

The Seoul sabbaticals enabling selected provincial university professors to engage in special research for six months at various host institutions in Seoul continue to serve as an effective means of upgrading provincial university faculty. The success

and importance of this program to provincial universities was discussed in detail in the previous section. Seoul sabbaticals were provided to the following institutions and individuals:

Chungnam National University	Choe Hong-shik Lee Sang-uh Kim Son-uk	K-4017	L/A	5 Sep 73	$2,348
	Chung Soo-yung Jo Jae-sung Keum Chae Chung In-duck	K-4088	L/A	31 Jan 74	$3,132
Cheju National University	Huh Sang-chul Yang Woo-jin Kang Soo-un	K-4008	L/A	18 Aug 73	$2,723
	Kim Moon-chang Kim Hyung-ok	K-4096	L/A	13 Mar 74	$2,119
Chonnam National University	Chung Chong-koom Kim Yong-soo Park Heung-chul	K-4027	L/A	19 Sep 73	$2,352
Chonpuk National University	Kim Young-ki Lee Doo-soo	K-4087	L/A	24 Jan 74	$1,566

Those who undertook their sabbatical research during the second half of the 1973 academic year beginning last September are now back at their respective provincial universities. Evaluative reports submitted by the presidents or academic deans of their respective universities indicate that the research fellows gained experience useful to themselves and to their universities. These reports also indicate that the sabbaticals serve as an incentive for the provincial university professors in stepping up their research and teaching efforts so that they might receive this award. Provincial universities continued the salaries of their professors at $150 a month while they were in Seoul under this program. Cooperation of the best institutions has been excellent.

Provincial university professors who were assisted in their advanced study programs abroad include:

Pusan National University Shin Serb-joong K-3017(2) L/A 1 Aug 73 $3,141
This grant enabled Prof. Shin to study toward his master's degree in social work at the University of Alabama for the second year. Prof. Shin had been at the University of Alabama for a year under a previous grant (K-3017). Shin successfully completed his master's program and returned to Korea last June. He has been reinstated as assistant professor in the Department of Social Work, Pusan National University. PNU continued Shin's salary at $150 a month while he was in training in the U.S. The University of Alabama granted a tuition scholarship amounting to $1,172. Prof. Shin is satisfied with his training at Alabama and feels he is equipped to undertake major responsibilities for teaching and research in social work at PNU.

Park Hee-chan	K-4004	L/A 16 Aug 73	$1,202
Kim Dong-yeun	K-4005	L/A 16 Aug 73	$1,202

The grants provided roundtrip economy-class air tickets between Seoul and Birmingham to enable the professors to pursue advanced study programs in chemical engineering and

ceramics at the University of Alabama under terms of a PNU-UA sister school relationship. The University of Alabama met the Korean trainees' living expenses and tuition totaling $3,000 a year per trainee. PNU continued their salaries at $150 a month. The grantees have decided to extend their stay for one more year and are expected to return in June, 1975.

Chonnam National University Cho Myong-won K-4030 L/A 22 Sep 73 $ 758
This grant provided a roundtrip air ticket to Prof. Cho to enable him to participate in a nine-month intensive English instruction program sponsored by the East-West Center beginning October 1, 1973. The EWC will provide $240 monthly for meals and incidental expenses, in addition to dormitory room rental and education expenses provided free of charge. CNU will continue the grantee's salary at $150 a month.

Choi Woong SF-K-4029 L/A 5 Oct 73 $2,350

This grant was made to provide living and book allowances during the grantee's research and advanced studies in American History at SUNY/Binghamton from September, 73 to May, 74. Choi has successfully completed his study program and returned to Korea last July. His tuition and international air travel expenses were met with $2,000 from the University. Prof. Choi reported that his studies at SUNY were most interesting and relevant to his teaching duties at CNU.

Soh Woong-young K-4009 L/A 22 Aug 73 $ 187

A grant representing a roundtrip Seoul/Tokyo air ticket was provided to Prof. Soh to enable him to attend the 8th International Conference on Plant Growth Substance held in Tokyo from August 26 to September 1, 1973. His living expenses were met by Chonnam National University in the amount of $300. Prof. Soh found the Conference pertinent to his research interests.

Chungbuk National University Kim Jong-wook K-4070 L/A 10 Dec 73 $ 928
Chungbuk National University specializes in animal science, and Prof. Kim is one of the key staff members in the animal husbandry department. He holds a master's degree from Sendai University in Japan. The Foundation's grant enabled him to receive an assistantship offered by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, leading to a doctoral degree in animal science. The Foundation's grant covered one way Seoul/Vancouver air fare. The UBC assistantship will provide $2,500 in maintenance and $1,000 in tuition and fees per academic year. Latest correspondence from Prof. Kim indicates that he is doing well with his studies.

Chungnam National University Park Sang-yong K-4080 L/A 6 Jan 74 $ 953
The University is currently in the process of formulating a long-range development plan, including relocation of its campus. In this connection CNU President asked the Foundation to help finance an observation tour in Japan by Prof. Park Sang-yong, Dean of the College of General Studies. The grant covered a roundtrip economy-class Seoul/Tokyo air ticket, local transportation and living allowance for one month. Prof. Park's post-observation report indicated that he gained considerable insight into university planning and administration. CNU continued Prof. Park's $200 monthly salary while he was on leave.

b. Provincial University Seminars and Symposia
During the report period, the Foundation provided funds in support of a series of seminars and symposia on subjects relating to rural adult education and regional development. All have been successful and served to shed new light on these current issues of national interest and concern, to strengthen the host provincial institutions, and to develop dialogue among experts in these fields both in Seoul and in the

provinces. The Foundation grants were made to partially cover honoraria, travel allowances, and administrative costs.

Saemaul Movement Evaluation Symposium, Institute for Industrial and Social Development, Kyungpook National University	K-4028	L/A 17 Sep 73	$2,910
Rural Development Seminar, Regional Community Research Center, Cheongju College	K-4082	L/A 16 Jan 74	$2,628
Saemaul Education Symposium, Kongju College of Education	K-4104	L/A 2 Apr 74	$1,008
National Rural Education Symposium, Andong Teachers' College	K-4100	L/A 25 Mar 74	$1,926

Each grantee institution met approximately one fourth of the costs with a combined total of $3,000.

c. Provincial University Development-Oriented Research

Study on Social Consciousness and Behavioral Patterns of Yongnam People (1-104/K-4044, L/A 15 Oct 73). A grant of $3,975 was made to Yongnam University in Taegu in support of an interdisciplinary study directed by Prof. Kwon Hyuk-ki and aimed at an analysis of the peculiar idiosyncracies of the Kyongsang Province people. The grant provides research stipends, printing and data processing expenses. Yongnam University will meet the publication costs estimated at $1,000. This grant was approved under terms of a previous grant to the research team to embark on preliminary investigation for this study (K-3075). Interim reports indicate that the study is well under way and has produced some interesting initial findings.

Adult Education Feasibility Study (1-104/K-4049, L/A 1 Nov 73). Both Kangwon Provincial Government and Kangwon National University in Chuncheon have a strong interest in adult education as infrastructure for the Government's integrated regional development policy. This grant ($1,971) was made with this in view and covers stipends and administrative costs. Kangwon National University plans to contribute about $500 to printing costs, on completion of the study. The researchers, Prof. Lee Sang-eun and Prof. Moon Sun-jae, are on the faculty of the Department of Education and are well qualified to undertake the study. One of them was recently hospitalized for an illness, which may prevent the study from being completed on schedule.

Forests Study (1-104/K-3107 (1), L/A 29 Oct 73). A grant of $3,040 enabled Prof. Yoon Jong-hwa, Director of the Forest Resources Institute, Kangwon National University, to undertake a study aimed at suggesting ways in which management of the privately-owned forests in Kangwon Province can be modernized. This research began in the previous fiscal year with initial Foundation support (K-3107). The study has been completed, and the findings have been published in the KNU Journal. Copies have been distributed to provincial governments, the Office of Rural Development, the Office of Forest Conservation, libraries and other interested institutions and individuals. KNU contributed $300 to partially cover the publication costs.

Highland Agriculture Development Study (1-104/K-3106 (1), L/A 27 Oct 73). In FY 73 the Foundation provided an initial grant to Prof. Lee Chang-duk of the Highland Agriculture Research Center, Kangwon National University, to undertake a study aimed at suggesting ways in which upland agriculture in Kangwon Province can be improved

(K-3106). An evaluation of the preliminary findings produced with the initial grant provided convincing proof that the research team was making conscientious efforts with the study. Support for this project was renewed for Prof. Lee in the amount of $3,521. This study was completed in June, 74, with findings published in the KNU Journal. Copies have been distributed to county offices and provincial and central government agencies. Prof. Lee has conducted a series of briefings for the provincial government staff.

Kangwon National University-Manpower Development Study (SF8-148/K-4090, L/A 18 Feb 74). A grant of $8,064 was made to the Kangwon National University in support of a 12-month research program, "A Study of Manpower Development of Kangwon Province," covering research stipends, field trip expenses, and data processing costs. The study is to provide a set of recommendations for manpower development, which represents one of the crucial problems of Kangwon Province in coping with the current shortage of skilled and trained personnel in fields of education, public administration, and industry caused by migration to Seoul. The project is strongly endorsed by the Kangwon Provincial Government. Kangwon National University is contributing $1,200 toward the costs of publishing the study findings.

Pohang Urbanization Study (1-104/K-4048, L/A 31 Oct 73). A grant of $1,505 was made to Prof. Hwang Jong-kun, Keimyung College in Taegu, in support of a ten-month study of the urbanization process in Pohang, a heretofore small fishing village which has become the site of a multi-million dollar steel mill. At this writing, the research is nearing completion with a final substantive report due on August 31, 1974.

Pseudo-Buddhism Study (1-104/K-4065, L/A 23 Nov 73). Prof. Lee Kang-O, perhaps the foremost authority on para-religions in Korea, is Director of the Newly Arisen Religions Research Institute, Chonpuk National University. A grant of $3,077 was made to Prof. Lee to cover stipend, field trip allowance and data processing costs to be incurred in connection with a one-year study of the effect of pseudo-Buddhist sects on the modernization process in rural areas. The study is progressing well, with completion scheduled for November 30, 1974. Chonpuk National University agreed to raise $500 from other sources to cover costs of publishing the findings.

Honam Expressway Study (1-104/K-4097, L/A 26 Mar 74). A grant of $4,997 was made to Chonpuk National University providing stipends, field trip allowances and data processing costs for a study on the socio-economic effects of the newly completed Honam Expressway. The study will be carried out by an interdisciplinary research team consisting of Prof. Park Eun-kyu, Yun Keun-sup, Park [illegible]n-neun and Hyung Sung-woo, specializing respectively in economics, rural sociology, political science and business administration. Verbal interim reports indicate that the researchers are all hard at work. CNU will contribute $1,000 to meet costs of publishing the findings, upon completion of the project.

Research on Effects of Family Rites Law (1-104/K-4074, L/A 10 Dec 73). The Family Rites Law was promulgated in June, 1973, and is designed to do away with the elaborate, and formalistic and costly Confucian-oriented rituals for weddings and funerals in Korean society. Enforcement of this Law is likely to have significant impact on government development policies in North Chungchong Province, which is known as one of the most conservative regions in South Korea. The study under this grant aims at determining the extent and nature of such impact and at suggesting ways in which the law can be amended or strengthened in a realistic fashion more compatible with the customs of the people. The grant amounting to $2,633 was made to Prof. Chung Yong-tae, the researcher, and covers stipend, field trip allowance, and meeting expenses. The costs of data processing, reference books, equipment and printing are being met by Cheongju College in the amount of $500. Preliminary findings were disseminated among

participants in the Rural Development Seminar sponsored by Cheongju College last May (K-4082). Press coverage on this meeting led to requests from the ROKG Ministry of Social Affairs and Health that Prof. Chung explain his findings through briefings for its staff. Prof. Chung has complied with this request on several different occasions.

Rural Housing Research (1-104/K-4013, L/A 24 Aug 73). A grant of $757 was made to Prof. Ryu Kwang-soo, Chungnam National University in Taejon to meet two-thirds of the costs of a ten-month study aimed at developing rural housing models that fit the special regional conditions in South Chungcheong Province. CNU contributed $350 to meet the balance of the costs. The study was completed in July, 74, with results contained in the semi-annual Chungnam National University Journal. Prof. Ryu's report indicates that the provincial government of South Chungcheong is carefully studying the various models suggested by him for possible utilization in connection with the government's rural housing development plans.

Study on Primary School Teachers' Role in Rural Development (1-104/K-4078, L/A 31 Dec 73). A grant of $1,460 was made to Prof. Kim Chung-yul, Taegu Teachers' College, in support of a 12-month study on the role of primary school teachers in rural development. The grant will cover stipend, field trip allowance, reference materials and stationery supplies. Taegu Teachers' College will meet the printing costs totaling $250. A meeting with the researcher on a recent trip to Taegu confirmed that the study is well under way. Completion of the study is scheduled for January, 1975.

Off-Shore Island Education Study (1-104/K-4085, L/A 24 Jan 74). A grant of $758 was made to Prof. Kwon Sun-myung, Kunsan Teachers' College, to provide funds covering stipend, travel allowance and partial administrative expenses for a 12-month study of school education on islands off North Cheolla Province. The College will raise $506 to meet the balance of the costs. At this writing, the study is in progress and should be completed on schedule.

Saemaul Movement Evaluation Study (1-104/K-4099, L/A 22 Mar 74). A grant of $945 was made to Prof. Kim Jong-kil, Kunsan Teachers' College, to provide stipend, travel allowance and administrative expenses for a 12-month evaluation of the Saemaul (New Village) movement in North Cheolla Province. Kunsan Teachers' College agreed to raise $500 to meet the remainder of the expenses. The provincial government is cooperating in the project.

Small Industry Development, Soongjun University (4-102/K-4053, L/A 1 Nov 73). A grant of $7,685 was made to the Regional Development Institute, Soongjun University in support of an eight-month "Preliminary Study on the Potential of Small and Medium Industries in the Regional Development of the Taejon Area." The research results have just been received in the Korea office and have not yet been evaluated. Soongjun University President, Dr. Lee Hahn-been, feels the findings are promising and indicate a considerable potential for the development of small and medium-scale industry in the Taejon area. An interesting aspect of this grant is that it acted as the forerunner for a long-range institutional tie-up between Soongjun University and the Industrial Development Institute of Georgia Tech under a US/AID grant. The Foundation's grant enabled Soongjun to proceed with the organization of its Regional Development Institute and initiate research along the lines envisioned in the Georgia Tech relationship. President Lee has publicly given the Foundation credit for "paving the way" in this regard.

d. Provincial University Non-formal Education and Community Development Programs

Rural Development Action and Education Program (1-104/K-4045, L/A 25 Oct 73). A grant of $1,798 was made to Prof. Kim Hong-sook, President of the Community Development Study Association, Cheongju Teachers' College, in support of a series of extra-mural community development programs initiated by the Association featuring adult education, work camps, preparation and publication of farmers' manuals, farm observation, seminars, etc. The grant is to provide honoraria, travel allowance, printing costs and administrative expenses connected with this project. The grant is supplemented by $400 raised from the College and other local sources. Interim reports indicate that the project is being well implemented, and the group has been cited by the governor and the mayor. Prof. Kim has informed the Korea office that the funds granted are insufficient to meet the rising costs of the variety of activities scheduled, so it may be necessary to provide a supplemental grant to enable the Association to carry out the project as originally planned.

Community Leadership Training Program (1-104/K-4051, L/A 5 Nov 73). The Institute for Cross Cultural Studies and Community Education Center, Keimyung College in Taegu, received a grant of $2,706 to undertake a combination research and community education program for one year from November, 73. The grant is to provide funds for honoraria, field trip allowances and conference expenses. Keimyung College is contributing $1,500 from its budget. The project is being carried out by a team of three KC professors, including Prof. Hwang Jong-kun, a well-known specialist in adult education. The research phase of the project--to collect data for adult education to be subsequently conducted in several selected regions around Taegu--is nearing completion. The recent resignation of Executive Secretary of the Center, Mrs. Pyun Yung-ja, has caused some delay in the implementation of the project. She has been replaced by Prof. Ryu Ki-hyun, and Prof. Hwang has started preparing detailed arrangements for the training aspect of the project.

Cottage Industry Development Project (1-104/K-4098, L/A 22 Mar 74). A grant of $2,470 was made to Prof. Kim Sung-tae, Kunsan Teachers' College, to provide stipend, supplies, equipment and printing costs for a combination survey, research, and training project in handicraft development in North Cheolla Province. The remainder of the costs will be met by KTC with $500 raised from other sources. In June, the Foundation received notice that Prof. Kim was planning an exhibit of some handicraft items developed with the grant in the Kunsan Chamber of Commerce building, which indicates that the project is well under way.

Village Development School Project (1-104/K-4101, L/A 25 Mar 74). A grant of $2,493 is enabling Prof. Han Chang-duk of Andong Teachers' College to undertake a three-year pilot project in non-formal education through experimenting with an innovation called "village development school". The project has been developed on the basis of the findings of Prof. Han's previous research in rural adult education and aims at developing a non-formal education system featuring methodology and curriculum formulated on a village basis. The Foundation's grant covers the expenses of the first year phase of the project. Andong Teachers' College is making available free of charge a tape recording machine and some teaching materials valued at about $200. The Foundation's Program Officer visited the experimental village while attending the rural education symposium at Andong Teachers' College (K-4100), and was impressed with the progress of the project. (K-SX-289).

Kangneung Adult Education Program (4-099/K-4086, L/A 25 Jan 74). A grant of $955 was made to Kangneung Teachers' College in support of a six-month pilot adult education program in Kangneung City under the joint sponsorship of Kangneung Teachers' College, Kwandong College, Kangneung Lions Club and the Kangneung Municipality. The Kangneung Adult Education Committee raised $200 through private and public contributions. The enthusiastic response of the citizenry made the first session such a resounding success

that continuation and expansion of course offerings is now being planned. The Kangneung example is attracting the attention of educators and civic leaders throughout the country.

Student Winter Work Camp Program (1-104/K-4066, L/A 30 Nov 73). A student winter work camp project was carried out last winter by Kwangju Teachers' College with a grant of $1,289 covering transportation, living expenses and supplies. Kwangju Teachers' College contributed $950 to the costs. The remarkable results of this program are as described in the materials enclosed with K-SX-121. The successful achievements have inspired Kwangju Teachers' College to plan a long-range, integrated rural development program for several villages in the remote Haenam County, South Cheolla Province, for which Foundation support is planned for early in FY 1975. An application is being filed with the Ministry of Education for the inauguration of a rural development institute as an adjunct of Kwangju Teachers' College to systematize its joint professor-student rural service activity with government subsidy and private voluntary contributions.

Joint Faculty-Student Community Development Program (1-104/K-4077, L/A 31 Dec 73). A grant of $1,265 to Kyungsang College enabled it to continue its joint faculty-student winter extension service work in Michon Township in South Kyungsang Province. The activity had been launched in the township during last summer with Foundation support (K-3108). Kyungsang College's faculty-student rural work camp activity has gained a nationwide recognition and, following completion of the winter work camp under renewed Foundation support, the College received pledges of financial support from various government and private institutions. Foundation support in this aspect of Kyungsang College programs will be no longer required. The College has prepared a set of manuals for farmer education and training which is in great demand among villagers and provincial educational institutions undertaking similar activities. The Foundation's grant for the winter work camp was matched by Kyungsang College with $1,300 from its budget.

Provincial University Staff Specialist (1-106/K-FAP-4003, L/A 8 Mar 73 and 5 Mar 74). A total of $11,000 was expended during the reporting period to cover salaries and travel expenses for the Staff Specialist, Mr. Cho Tong-jae, former Program Advisor of the Foundation's Korea office. Mr. Cho's experienced services were utilized to assist the Representative in developing projects with the provincial national and private universities, colleges, and junior colleges. The new arrangement has worked out very well for both the Korea office and Mr. Cho. It is no exaggeration to state that the progress made to date in the development of programming with provincial educational institutions would not have been possible without the sincere interest and tireless energy which Mr. Cho has devoted to the task.

Seoul National University Library Development (1-103)

Employment of Two U.S.-trained Librarians (1-103/K-4006, L/A 20 Aug 73). A grant of $7,298 was made to the SNU Central Library to bring to Korea two experienced librarians from the U.S. The grant covered one-way air tickets and living expenses for a period of one year, August, 1973 through July, 1974. The two invited librarians, Miss Chung Yong-sun and Miss Marilyn Held, who were handpicked by Dr. Lee Man-gap, the Director of the Library, were assigned to help organize and manage the Library, before and after it moves to the new campus at Kwan-ak San. The University provided administrative support and logistical arrangements. The accomplishments of the two librarians have been highly assessed by the Director, who considers their presence essential for the move of the library and has requested continued Foundation support.

Domestic Graduate Training for SNU Library Staff (1-103/K-4037, L/A 2 Oct 73 and 1-103/K-4094, L/A 26 Feb 74). Two grants in the amounts of $362 and $744 respectively were made to the SNU Central Library to enable four of its staff members (Mr. Kang Jin-baik, Miss Hong Myung-ja, Mr. Lee Kyung-ku, and Miss Bae Hyun-sook) during the second semester of Academic Year 1973 and six (Miss Hong Myung-ja, Mr. Lee Kyung-ku, Miss Bae Hyun-sook, Mr. Ryu Dong-ryeol, Mr. Yoon Seung-hyeon, and Miss Lee Jong-yo) during the first semester of a academic year 1974 to pursue graduate courses in library science at universities in Seoul. The Foundation's grants covered one half of tuition fees;the other half totaling $1,106 was provided by the individual students. The academic records of the students have been exceptionally fine, and it is felt that the program has been successful in upgrading the quality of the Library staff.

Survey of Library Needs and Services (1-103/K-4038, L/A 2 Oct 73). A grant of $1,258 was approved to enable the SNU Central Library to conduct a survey on library services and needs, which could be utilized in orienting the new Library on the Kwan-ak San campus. The Library was to provide facilities required for the survey work. Unfortunately, the survey has not been completed as scheduled because of the turmoil on the University campus. However, the slow yet steady progress has reached the data processing stage and it is expected to be completed by the end of August, 1974.

Vocational and Technical Education

Junior College Observation Tour of the U.S. (1-201/K-4089, L/A 14 Feb 74). A grant of $11,233 was made to enable a group of three specialists in junior college development (Mr. Choi Yung-sik, Senior Supervisor, Ministry of Education; Dean Lee Yoon-gun, Pusan Technical Junior College; and Prof. Ryu Bong-ho, Ewha Womans University) to undertake a professional observation tour of the U.S. for a 40-day period. The tour was highly successful in exposing the team to a wide variety of junior college institutions and in providing the educators with ideas which will have applicability to the development of sub-university institutions in Korea. The Ministry of Education is now studying the team's report, after which follow-up programming, perhaps in the form of an American consultant, is anticipated.

Junior Teachers College Retraining Program (1-099/K-4021, L/A 10 Sep 73). A partial grant of $4,044 was made to the College of Education, Seoul National University to enable 16 professors from junior teachers colleges to undertake a five-month academic retraining program. The Ministry of Education provided a total of $9,500 to cover living allowances and the expenses for program operation, and the SNU College of Education furnished staff and administrative support. Foundation assistance was requested to permit a larger number of teachers to participate than originally budgeted by the Ministry. The program is considered to be an essential means to keep junior college professors abreast of the latest developments in curriculum development and methodology. This grant also reinforced the direct work of the Korea office with teachers colleges in the provinces.

Social Science Education

ILCORK Seminar on Social Science Research (1-502/K-4102, L/A 27 Mar 74). A grant of $681 was made to the Korean Council of ILCORK in support of a special meeting for the purpose of preparing the groundwork for the formation of an organization, tentatively called Korean Social Science Research Council, as a possible successor to ILCORK. The meeting was successful in that the leading Korean social scientists attended and a proposal for the establishment of the new organization was drawn up for submission to the Ford Foundation. Funds have not yet been forthcoming, however, and ILCORK is now moribund. As ILCORK has been unable to develop local support or engage in activities having any practical relevance to problems of Korean development, the Foundation is terminating its support.

Science Education

Visit of Dr. and Mrs. Walter H. Brattain (1-601/K-4016, L/A 31 Aug 73). A grant of $1,692 was made to the Ministry of Science and Technology for two round trip air tickets, Honolulu/Seoul/Seattle, in partial support of inviting Dr. and Mrs. W.H. Brattain to Korea to deliver lectures at science institutes, universities, and high schools as well as through mass media in Seoul for a one-week period. The Ministry covered all local costs, including living expenses, transportation, program implementation, honorarium, etc., totaling about $9,000. The visit of Dr. Brattain, the 1956 Nobel Prize winner, and co-inventor of the transistor, was considered successful both professionally and in furthering the Government's program to develop a scientific orientation among the public.

Visiting American and Asian Scientists (1-601/K-4022, L/A 15 Sep 73). A grant of $3,300 for the purchase of 17 round trip air tickets between Tokyo and Seoul enabled the Ministry of Science and Technology to bring six American scientists visiting Japan under the National Science Foundation and other auspices, and eleven Japanese scientists, to Korea. The visiting scientists gave lectures and provided consultative services to the Ministry, universities and scientific organizations. The living expenses of the scientists while in Korea were met either by the Ministry or other Korean institutions at an average of $300 per visitor. This on-going program is considered helpful to Korea's scientific development and is greatly appreciated by the Ministry of Science and Technology because of the foreign exchange problem it would otherwise encounter.

Public and Private Organizations

Study on Community Development Education (1-801/K-4057, L/A 20 Nov 73). A grant of $18,189 was made to the Korea Society for the Study of Education (KSSE) in support of a one-year study on community development education in Korea. The study is designed to survey present practices, diagnose problems, and suggest improvements in one of the most pressing educational tasks of present-day Korea. The KSSE is providing professional personnel, and the institutions of the individual researchers are furnishing facilities. An interim progress report indicates that the field surveys in selected provincial areas are progressing well.

Development

Winter Rural Education Project (1-099/K-4072, L/A 10 Dec 73). A grant of $2,230 was made to Dr. Cheong Ji-woong, College of Agriculture, Seoul National University, to provide honoraria, transportation, boarding and teaching materials in connection with a winter training project at A-Gok, Yong-In County, Kyonggi Province. Seoul National University provided the leader, facilities, and graduate students, totaling $500 in value. The purpose of the project was to organize a program of training for adult farmers, women, and youth, followed by an evaluation of the training and the feasibility of the rural development laboratory concept. The results of this project are well summarized in Prof. Cheong's report which has been forwarded to the home office under K-SX-193. Over 200 farmers and women were trained and given diplomas upon completion of the training program. The enthusiasm voiced by the villagers for continuation of the educational program has resulted in a proposal for a rural development laboratory project involving A-Gok as the experimental site, which will represent one of the major FY 75 projects under provincial development.

Travel Grant to Prof. Hong Sung-chick (1-099/K-4103, L/A 4 Apr 74). A supplementary grant of $100 enabled Prof. Hong Sung-chick, a member of the Asiatic Research Center and an officer of IICORK, to visit social science research organizations in Bangkok and Hong Kong enroute to Ethiopia for the purpose of promoting closer intra-Asian

academic cooperation in the social sciences. Prof. Hong's airfare and basic living allowances were provided by international organizations. Prof. Hong reported that he made useful contacts for ARC and ILCORK during his stopovers.

Supplementary Assistance for Studies in Social Work: Mr. Suh Ki-tack (1-099/SF-K-4011, L/A 4 Sep 73 and SF-K-4011(1), L/A 17 Jun 74). A grant totaling $3,650 enabled Mr. Suh Ki-tack to meet one year's living expenses and other allowances ($3,200 per SF-K-4011 and $ 450 per SF-K-4011(1)) in pursuing his studies toward a Ph.D. degree in social welfare at Brandeis University. Tuition amounting to $3,000 was waived by Brandeis. Mr. Suh is a promising young scholar whose graduate training at Brandeis should enable him to assume an important position in the neglected field of social work education upon his return.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Programming in this area was maintained at the relatively modest level prevailing in recent years. With the executive branch of government in complete dominance of the legislative and judicial, there has been little incentive for members of the legal profession to undertake innovative projects. Indeed, such projects might well be looked upon with suspicion by a paranoid government. The professors of law are particularly demoralized because of the decimation of the Constitution and the declaration of the Emergency Measures; their classroom texts are in constant need of revision and they are forced to provide painful explanations to the searching inquiries of their disillusioned students. Under present conditions, most legal research is both impractical and meaningless.

The Legal Textbook project at Seoul National University remained the principal project in this field. The two texts completed under the second phase (constitutional law and corporation law) have been well received throughout the legal community and have been adopted by several universities other than SNU. As indicated below, a grant for the third phase was made during FY 1974. If this series proves to be as successful as the reception of the first few volumes would indicate, it is likely that the texts will eventually become standard throughout the law schools of Korea. As they are being prepared by a group of bright young scholars recently trained in the U.S. and Europe, under the guidance and imprimatur of the most respected law professors in the country, it is difficult to imagine a more important long-range contribution to the development of the rule of law in Korea.

The Korea office continues to be interested in the possibility of developing continuing legal education for judiciary, and in this connection an exploratory grant was made to the Seoul Appellate Court. Indications to date are that this alien concept may not be readily adopted. Other grants in this category include ad hoc training, observation, seminar, and legal aid services.

List of Grants

Legal Education

Third Phase of Legal Teaching Materials Program (2-102/K-4043, L/A 10 Oct 73). A grant of $21,724 was approved to the Law Research Institute, Seoul National University ($17,841 funded by Korea office, $1,352 for reference materials purchases abroad, and $2,531 committed for one-half cost of printing) in support of the third phase of the Institute's project to produce a series of new legal teaching materials, involving one book on civil procedure and one on family law. The program is designed to completely rewrite the legal texts in use at SNU College of Law. The cumulative grants for this particular project during the period from FY 71 through FY 74 total $67,074. Administrative expenses of the Institute are met by SNU with a subsidy of $13,000 per annum, and the printer will pay about $2,500 for half of the publishing costs.

SNU Faculty Development: Mr. Kim Suk-joe (2-104/K-3007(1), L/A 31 Sep 73). A fellowship grant of $3,525 enabled Mr. Kim Suk-joe of SNU College of Law to continue his work for a S.J.D. degree at Harvard Law School for a period of one year, which is anticipated to be completed by the end of December, 1974. The International Legal Center contributed $2,125 toward this grant. Mr. Kim's Harvard professors and officials of the ILC consider Kim to have an outstanding legal mind. Assuming he returns to Korea, Kim should be a valuable addition to the SNU faculty.

Research, Planning, and Publications

Survey for Continuing Education for the Bench (2-099/K-4023, L/A 18 Sep 73). A grant of $3,337 was made to the Seoul Appellate Court in support of a ten-month comprehensive survey as a prelude to undertaking systematized in-service education for the judiciary. The survey is being conducted under the direct supervision of Judge Lee Shi-yoon and Prof. Lee Suk-sun. Seoul Appellate Court raised $3,000 from other local sources to match the Foundation's grant. It is difficult to evaluate the results of this grant at this time.

Public and Private Organizations

Legal Counseling Service (2-099/K-4050, L/A 2 Nov 73). A grant of $912 was made to the Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relations in support of inviting two young lawyers, Messrs. Lee Tong-keun and Lee Chang-ku, to provide male clients with free legal counseling services for a six-month period. The Center provided office facilities and materials. The grant was extremely useful in expanding the services of the Center and providing guidance for the regular non-lawyer female staff.

Seminar on Legal Education in Korea (2-099/K-4083, L/A 21 Jan 74). A grant of $2,024 was provided to the Korean Legal Center to partially defray the costs of holding a Seminar on Legal Education in Korea in Seoul, January 30-31, 1974, for the purpose of promoting active cooperation between the practitioners and teachers of law. The Korean Legal Center provided $2,085 from funds raised from other local sources. The Seminar was unusual in Korea in that representatives of legal education, the judiciary, and the Ministry of Justice (prosecution) were all gathered together. Despite this, or perhaps because of it, the Seminar reportedly accomplished very little. There has been no follow-up by the Center to date.

Regional and International Interchange

Travel Grant to Dr. Kim Chi-sun (2-099/K-4001, L/A 1 Aug 73). A travel grant of $946 enabled Dr. Kim Chi-sun of SNU College of Law to attend the planning committee meeting for the 2nd Conference on Private Investments and International Transactions held in Honolulu from August 3-6, 1973. Professor Kim is Korea's leading legal conference-goer and the home office considered his attendance at this meeting essential.

Attendance at the EROPA General Assembly, Tokyo (2-099/K-4019, L/A 11 Sep 73). A travel grant of $515 was provided to Dr. Bark Dong-suh, Dean of SNU Graduate School of Public Administration, to attend the EROPA General Assembly and Executive Council meetings in Tokyo from October 23-31, 1973. Dean Bark is a member of the Executive Council and the SNU GSPA has been active in EROPA from its inception. Dean Bark reported that the meetings were extremely fruitful.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This category is the second most active area of the Korea program and focusses on (1) aspects of the rural-urban imbalance problem not involving educational institutions, (2) the environment and urban problems, and (3) the status of women. As indicated in the list of grants below, programming vehicles include colleges and universities (for projects in fields 2 and 3 above), government agencies, and voluntary organizations.

When the Korea office decided to focus its program on the problem of rural-urban imbalance in the spring of 1973, the provincial universities were considered to be the most important and accessible institutions with which to initiate projects. As indicated in the foregoing, this approach has brought gratifying results. In the process of developing projects with the provincial universities, however, the Korea office came into contact with various offices of the provincial governments, municipal governments, chambers of commerce, service organizations (Lions, Rotary, etc.), and voluntary groups of various kinds. These relationships have led to a new dimension of programming which appears most promising. The association of this local level with foreign assistance organizations has been minimal, with the exception of Christian church-related educational and charitable activities. In a highly centralized polity such as Korea, this level is the last to receive the benefits of economic development and is forced to wait until decisions and funds filter down from the central ministries and are distributed through the provincial and municipal governments. Due to the ROKG's economic priorities, bureaucratic inefficiency, and pervasive corruption, the outflow at the end of the pipeline in the provinces is usually small compared to the urban input. Through encouragement of local leadership and small-scale self-help projects, the Foundation can provide material and psychological support to counter this situation. Although the Foundation's grants are usually small, the paucity of resources (governmental and private) at the local level magnify their actual monetary value. In fact, the psychological factor of demonstrated foreign interest at the local level may be more important in galvanizing local leadership and resources than the actual financial input. The prime example of this approach during the reporting period was the grant to the Chungnam Development Committee, which is described below. This promises to be a continuing relationship which may well set a pattern for other provinces.

Although the ROKG continues to pay only lip service to the problem of environmental deterioration, increasing concern is being expressed editorially in the newspapers and in the publications and activities of professional societies. While the Park regime is not known for listening to other than its own counsel, the Representative feels that the seriousness of the situation demands that a continuous effort be made to awaken the Government and the people to the problem. As indicated below, this is being attempted through training of faculty, procurement of materials, and development of curriculum at the SNU Graduate School of Environmental Sciences (GSES); research, and publication. The GSES is now firmly established and its young staff is being recognized as the single most competent locus of expertise in this field. If and when the ROKG decides to utilize this talent, it will be qualified and ready. Meanwhile, its influence inside and outside SNU is of some long-range significance. The grant to the Korean Institute for Science and Technology (KIST) for a study of pollution controls in connection with the development of new industrial estates could have considerable impact on Government policy, as KIST is Korea's most prestigious scientific research institute and is highly regarded (and supported) by the ROKG. The grants for the publication of two books on the medical and legal aspects of the environment represent pioneering efforts, whose effects may be seen over a period of time. The two grants for observation of urban planning abroad were made to two of Korea's leading figures in this field, and have led to in-country project development which will begin in the coming fiscal year. While the Korea office has not been able to develop a programming

strategy in this field as it has in provincial development, it plans to remain alert to opportunities to ameliorate Korea's urban and environmental problems whenever possible.

The Korea office continued its programming directed at women's problems in line with its interest in analyzing and removing the impediments to fuller participation of women in national life. The two grants falling into this sphere will provide useful reference material for further research and, hopefully, may prod the Government and business to adopt more equitable legal and employment policies toward women. The Foundation cannot hope to eradicate the deeply ingrained legacies of an ancient culture in any set period, but it can cooperate with the modernized thinking that is gradually emerging in response to world trends.

List of Grants

Research and Publications

SNU Graduate School of Environmental Studies (SNU GSES)

Choe Sang-chuel (4-101/K-3004(1), L/A 1 Aug 73 and K-3004(2), L/A 29 Jan 74). A grant of $2,874 was approved to enable Prof. Choe Sang-chuel, a faculty member of SNU GSES, to complete his studies toward a Ph.D. degree in urban planning at the University of Pittsburgh. Prof. Choe has been teaching at the GSES since his return to Seoul late February. SNU provided Prof. Choe's salary during his study abroad at $150 a month. Prof. Choe is the fifth grantee to have completed graduate work in the U.S. as part of the Foundation's on-going program to assist the development of the newly established GSES.

Provincial Officials Scholarship Program (4-101/K-4014, L/A 29 Aug 73; K-4093, L/A 27 Feb 73). A grant of $1,718 was made covering tuition and living allowances for five provincial government officials to pursue graduate studies in urban and regional planning for the second semester of the first year at SNU Graduate School of Environmental Studies (GSES). Another grant of $3,981 enabled four provincial officials to continue their studies for the first semester of the second year and five new students to begin their first year study at the GSES. The officials are on leave from their respective provincial governments, and their salaries are continued at $150 a month. These grants represent a continuation of this highly successful program which has been endorsed by the central government, SNU and the provincial and municipal governments involved.

Teaching and Reference Materials for SNU GSES (4-101/K-4079, L/A 29 Dec 73). A grant of $2,000 was approved to the SNU Graduate School of Environmental Studies for the purchase of books and journals abroad for its library. The materials that are essential for the establishment of a new Department of Landscape Architecture and to expand the present collection in the urban and regional studies fields, are being procured through the home office.

Seminar on Environmental Curriculum (4-101/K-4084, L/A 25 Jan 74). A grant of $2,085 was made to the SNU Graduate School of Environmental Studies in support of holding a seminar on curriculum development in Seoul in March, 1974. The Seminar explored possibilities of a more coherent approach to interdisciplinary research and teaching in the environmental sciences. The Seminar, which was attended by the leading academic and government authorities in the field, produced a lively exchange of innovative ideas among the participants, which the GSES feels will prove most helpful to academic development of this field.

Book on Law and Environment (4-099/K-4033, L/A 26 Sep 73). A grant of $2,403 was made to the Korean Law Professors' Association in support of publishing a book entitled, "Law and Environment", which is designed to compile and analyze all legal aspects of environmental problems for the first time in Korea. The Association raised $570 to meet the deficit caused by the rapid inflation in publishing costs. The book was distributed to law professors, libraries, law practitioners, legal experts in the Government and industrial enterprisers, and law students. A follow-up seminar will be held in the fall of 1974 to explore possible courses of action to remedy the legal defects and ineffective implementation measures highlighted in the study.

Book on Environmental Pollution and Diseases (4-099/K-4092, L/A 22 Feb 74). A grant of $1,509 was made to the Institute for Environmental Health, College of Medicine, Korea University in partial support of publishing a book entitled, "Environmental Pollution and Diseases." The Institute raised $1,560 to meet the remaining costs. The book, written by Dr. Cha Chul-hwan, Director of the Institute and leading ecologist in Korea, provides information useful to Korean policy planners as well as to the ordinary public interested in health problems of the environment. As the first such book ever published in Korea, its distribution to universities, research institutes and government ministries is expected to attract considerable interest. It is too early to evaluate its impact on the environmental policies of the ROKG.

Urban and Regional Planning for Environmental Quality (4-206/K-4063, L/A 21 Nov 73). A grant of $12,937 was made to the Environmental Planning Group, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) in support of a 16-month study on "Urban and Regional Planning for Environmental Quality", beginning December 1, 1973. The study concentrates on demonstrating clearly how Korean environmental data can be translated into explicit physical planning recommendations and decisions in seeking a balanced development of Korean industrial estates. KIST is providing personnel and facilities. An interim report received in early August, 1974 indicates that the study has been narrowed in focus to concentrate on the two most serious pollution factors--air and water. More detailed research and more specific recommendations should result.

Saemaul Industry Development Study (4-099/K-4105, L/A 11 Apr 74). A grant of $3,983 was made to the Chungnam Development Committee in partial support of a ten-month research project entitled, "A Study of Plans for the Development of Saemaul Industries" beginning April, 1974. The Committee, headed by Dr. Park Sun-kyu, a medical doctor and a leader of his community, is dedicated to promoting the development of South Chungcheong Province through greater cooperation and utilization of resources between industry, government and academic circles. The Committee's basic support is derived from contributions of its members, who comprise the leadership in these various fields. The principal researcher in this project is a professor at Chungnam National University. The results should be conducive to stimulating the interest of industrialists in Seoul. The Committee raises $500 to supplement the project costs.

Study on Status of Professional Women in Korea (4-103/K-4020, L/A 10 Sep 73). A grant of $4,024 was made to the Research Center for Asian Women, Sook Myung Women's University in support of an eight-month research project, "Social Status and Social Consciousness of Professional Women in Korea." Sook Myung Women's University contributed $1,000 to the project. The study was widely distributed to universities, women's organizations and relevant government departments. The findings may well prove useful also in connection with U.N. Women's Year in 1975.

Publication of a Bibliography on Women's Affairs (4-103/K-4034, L/A 28 Sep 73). A grant of $2,276 was made to the Legislative Research Bureau, National Assembly Library in partial support of a project to publish a "Bibliography of Materials Related to Women's Problems", Vol. I. The publication of the Bibliography was based on the necessity of

meeting an increased volume of inquiries regarding reference materials relevant to the problems of women in Korea in the recent months. The National Assembly Library contributed $2,000 to the project. The Bibliography was distributed to National Assembly members, the Supreme Court, Government agencies and committees, newspapers, universities, women's groups, and individuals. The response has been so favorable that additional copies had to be printed. The Bibliography should serve as a valuable reference tool during U.N. Women's Year 1975.

Korean Philosophical Association Journal (4-099/K-4031, L/A 24 Sep 73). A grant of $1,012 was made to the Korean Philosophical Association to enable it to publish a special issue of its journal devoted exclusively to the Saemaul movement. The Association raised $830 from other local sources to meet the remainder of the publishing costs. This grant can only be judged as a failure inasmuch as the publication did not contain the type of material originally indicated but, rather, straight philosophical articles. The Korea office is not certain whether this was due to a misunderstanding or whether the unsatisfactory result was caused by deliberate deception.

Community Development Programs

Asian Rural Development Observation Tour (4-205/K-4106, L/A 22 Apr 74). A grant of $6,513 was approved to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) to enable a group of its officials to observe rural and regional development programs in Taiwan, Philippines, and Thailand for a 22-day period in April and May, 1974. The members of the group consisting of five MOHA senior officials in charge of the Saemaul movement were Messrs. Suk Chung-hwa, Kim Hwa-seob, Park Bu-chan, Koh Je-eung, and Kwon Hyuck-shin. The Korean Government contributed $1,000 to supplement living expenses and to meet observation programming expenses through Korean embassies in respective countries of the visit. The group reported that arrangements for their observation program had been excellent in all countries and that they gained insight into new theoretical concepts and implementation strategies which will prove useful in the further development of the Saemaul Movement in Korea.

Preliminary Meeting for ORD Extension Program Evaluation Study (4-099/K-4108, L/A 5 Jun 74). A small grant of $55 was provided to Dr. Wang In-keun, College of Agriculture, Seoul National University to cover transportation and hotel expenses for a coordination meeting of four rural sociology professors. Professors Kim Tai-yung, Kyungpook National University, Choi Jae-yul, Chonnam National University, and Yoon Keun-sup, Chonpuk National University, met with Professor Wang to discuss research design, methodology and provincial regions to be covered in connection with a proposed research project on an evaluation of the Office of Rural Development's extension work. The meeting reportedly achieved its purpose and a proposal is now pending in the Korea office.

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

Taegu Social Welfare Program (4-099/K-4061, L/A 22 Nov 73). A grant of $1,241 was made to the Taegu Family Welfare Association in support of its social service programs for the less privileged families in the Taegu area. The grant is to meet the salary of a trained social worker for fourteen months. The Association provides all other administrative and operating costs from its regular budget, amounting to about $25,000 per annum, which is contributed by local government, business sources, and foreign philanthropic agencies. The Korea office is particularly interested in the Association's effective job counseling service for urban migrants to Taegu.

Regional and International Interchange

Training at ICFTU-Asian Trade Union College (4-099/K-4002, L/A 1 Aug 73). A grant of $960, covering an air ticket between Seoul and New Delhi and an incidental allowance, was given to Mr. Shin Jin-ho, a member of the Bank and Financial Workers' Union, Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), to participate in the 45th International Course of the ICFTU-Asian Trade Union College in New Delhi from August 13 - September 30, 1973. The College and the ILO provided Mr. Shin's living expenses during the training period. As a result of his training, Mr. Shin became convinced of the importance of the role of trade union journalists, the necessity for wage increases to accompany Korea's rapid economic development, and the desirability of Korea's admittance to the ILO. Unfortunately, the ROKG does not share any of these views so it is unlikely that Mr. Shin's objectives will be achieved in the near future.

Observation Trip on Municipal Administration (4-099/K-4058, L/A 20 Nov 73). A supplementary travel grant of $1,158, covering partial airfare and a per diem allowance for 30 days, was given to Mr. Lee Choong-woo, Office of Municipal Administration Development, the Special City of Seoul, to observe the development of various major cities of European countries, the United States, and Japan during November - December, 1973, following attendance at the conference on "Rural-Urban Migration and Metropolitan Development" in Istanbul. All other expenses for the conference attendance were borne by the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the International Association for Metropolitan Research and Development (INTERMET). The grantee reported that his observations of new towns, subways, urban renewal and other aspects of urban planning in Europe and the U.S. were both interesting and pertinent to his duties in these fields in Seoul. Given urban conditions in Seoul, one can only pray so.

Observation Trip on Urban Studies (4-099/K-4056, L/A 19 Nov 73). A supplementary travel grant of $684, covering partial airfare and a 14-day per diem allowance, was given to Dr. Ro Chung-hyun, Director of the Institute of Urban Studies and Development, Yonsei University, to observe and study current city planning and urban problems on the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, and Japan during November - December, 1973. He visited urban research institutes, municipal governments, and universities following attendance at the conference on "Rural-Urban Migration and Metropolitan Development" in Istanbul. All other expenses for the conference attendance were borne by the IDRC and the INTERMET. Dr. Ro felt his observations would be extremely useful in his teaching, research, and community development activities in Korea.

Social Work Observation in Japan (4-099/K-4046, L/A 31 Oct 73). A supplementary travel grant of $257 for a four-day per diem allowance and partial airfare was given to Prof. Kim Dockyoon, Dept of Social Work, Chung Ang University to visit selected social welfare agencies in Japan in November, 1973 in order to acquaint himself with their programs in social welfare for the aged. All other expenses of $980 for the Singapore seminar were covered by the International Association of Schools of Social Work. Prof. Kim felt his visit was worthwhile in informing himself in this field and in initiating possible cooperative programs with Japanese agencies.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Programming in the media field continued at a low ebb during FY 1974. This resulted partially from the inhibiting influence of tight ROKG control over the various media outlets and partially from the concentration of the Korea office on other areas of programming, as previously described. Morale among journalists and broadcasters is understandably low--to put it mildly. Virtually no innovative projects have been presented to the Foundation during the year. Enrollments in university departments of journalism are falling off, as careers in journalism are no longer attractive to high school graduates. The prestigious Graduate School of Mass Communications at Seoul National University is being dissolved; henceforth journalism will be taught as an undergraduate subject. It is difficult for journalists to obtain permission to leave the country for training or international conferences.

In this atmosphere of frustration and ennui, the Korea office made only a few ad hoc grants to individuals and institutions for worthwhile training or publication purposes as the opportunities arose. Two of these were for library development. Several of these (Sogang University, Korean Political Science Association, Korean Legal Center) relate more closely to program objectives in other categories, but were funded under Communications for budgetary convenience. If it were not for the extremely useful Books and Journal Purchases project (5-106), the Representative would recommend omission of the Communications category in future budgets until internal political conditions allow meaningful programming.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Books and Journals Purchase (5-106/K-FAP-4010, L/A not required). A total expenditure of $ 6,250 was made during the reporting period for the purchase and distribution of books and journals to individuals and institutions throughout Korea. 53 books and 15 journals were purchased abroad for five universities and colleges, one women's group, and 21 individuals under this program. 4,671 books and 2,725 journals were distributed to nine universities and colleges, two research institutes, one private organization, and three individuals under the Books for Asian Students Program. Of the total expenses incurred, $3,000 represented the termination settlement for the discharged Books Program employee. The Korea office feels that this selective and specific approach to the dissemination of books and journals is appropriate at this stage of Korea's development and is perhaps more appreciated than the former general book distribution program.

Cataloguing of Korean Legal Center Library (5-099/K-3026(1), L/A 15 Nov 73). A grant of $1,519 was made to the Korean Legal Center to enable it to employ for another year a librarian to continuously undertake the task of sorting, cataloguing, and arranging the 13,000 volumes of law books due to the relocation of the Center's library. The Center provides space, facilities, and all administrative support. As this assistance should enable completion of the task, the KLC has been informed that this is a terminal grant. Furthermore, unfortunately, the KLC has failed to demonstrate that it has a viable role to play in the Korean legal scene.

Translations and Local Publishing

Publication of Textbook on Business Policy for Korea (5-099/K-4018, L/A 31 Aug 73). A grant of $998 was made to Prof. Whang Il-chung, Dept. of Business Administration, Sogang University, to cover the translation costs involved in the publication of Prof. Lee Nehrt's book, Business Policy for Korea. Prof. Nehrt will draw no royalties from

the sale of the book and Prof. Whang is donating his professional time for supervision of the project. Publication of the book has been delayed due to the slow translation and editing process, and the project is now expected to be completed by October, 1974.

Korean Political Science Association Journal (5-099/K-4062, L/A 24 Nov 73). A grant of $1,013 was made to the Korean Political Science Association (KPSA) to enable it to publish the 7th issue of its Journal for promotion of lateral communication among the 300 KPSA members and non-member political scientists. The KPSA raised $760 from local sources to meet the remaining costs. Although circumscribed as to subject matter, the Journal remains the principal written vehicle for the scholarly output of Korea's political scientists, who are, understandably, the most frustrated and embittered of the country's intellectuals.

Media Education, Training, and Research

1973 Annual Reporters Re-training Program (5-099/K-4029, L/A 24 Sep 73). A grant of $1,517 was made to the Journalists Association of Korea in partial support of the 1973 Annual Reporters Re-training Program, composed of four 2-week courses which were offered to 160 in-service reporters selected from the newspapers, broadcasting, and press agencies throughout the country. The Program was conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Association and the SNU Graduate School of Mass Communications from October 1 - November 24, 1973. The Association raised $5,000 from local sources to meet the major part of the expenses. Although the media picture is bleak, this continuing program has proved highly beneficial in improving the competence and morale of the participating journalists.

Journalism Training in the U.K. (5-099/K-4095, L/A 6 Mar 74). A partial travel grant of $996 was provided to Mr. Jung Chin-suk, Editor-in-chief, Journalists Association of Korea, to enable him to participate in the Thomson Foundation Development Journalism Course J.32 in London from April 24 - July 19, 1974. The grant represents one-half of air ticket cost. Thomson Foundation provides tuition and living expenses during the training course. The grantee has not yet returned to Korea.

Regional and International Interchange

Attendance at International Institute for Strategic Studies Conference (5-099/K-4007, L/A 20 Aug 73). A supplementary travel grant of $785 representing one half of the total costs enabled Mr. Chung Yun-kwon, Editorial Writer, The Dong-A Ilbo to attend the 15th Annual Conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in Travemude, West Germany from September 11-16, 1973. The other half of the costs was borne by The Dong-A Ilbo. The grantee reported that the Conference was informative and pertinent to his editorial duties at the newspaper.

Attendance at 2nd Conference of Southeast Asain Librarians (5-099/K-4032, L/A 24 Sep 73). A travel grant of $581 was made to Prof. Lee Pong-soon, Director of Ewha Womans University Library, to attend as an observer the Second Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL II) in Manila from December 10-14, 1973. The purpose of her attendance was to explore the possibility of linkage between CONSAL and Korean librarian Although this aspect of the grant did not turn out to be too promising, the grantee claims to have profited from the sessions and the opportunity to exchange views with librarians from non-Sinic cultures.

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

The programming of the Korea office in this field attempts to complement and provide greater depth to the activities of the ROKG which are invariably motivated by its political, strategic and economic priorities. Particular attention is given to developing intellectual ties with Japan in the hope that greater identification of mutual interests and promotion of understanding may help the two countries overcome the frequent strains in their unavoidably close relationship. It is difficult to evaluate the impact of these efforts at intellectual cooperation, but the long-term interests of both nations clearly warrant the continuation of this type of programming. During FY 1974 ten grants were made to Korean scholars and government experts to visit Japan for conferences and/or observation.

International conferences in South Korea are becoming more frequent. Many of these deal with anti-communism, the unification problem, and related political subjects. Outstanding international experts are invited for the purpose of demonstrating the "objectivity" and wisdom of the ROKG's foreign and domestic policies. On occasion, however, there are more legitimate conferences dealing with the problems of development and the various professions. During FY 1974, the Foundation made two partial grants to assist the organizers to hold international meetings dealing with social work and community development.

For some time the Korea office has been assisting the ROKG and Korean universities in developing their capacity to deal with the rapidly changing international situation in Northeast Asia and the nation's increasing diplomatic and trade responsibilities abroad. In the FY 1974 budget, programming in this vein was centered at the Asiatic Research Center, where one Foundation grant enabled the establishment of Korea's first Russian Studies program and another launched a three-year research project exploring the possible forms of economic integration between North and South Korea. Continued support was provided to a promising young ARC researcher for graduate study in Southeast Asian studies at the University of Michigan. As the ARC has a staff of outstanding social scientists, most of whom have Ph.Ds from the U.S., and its research products are highly regarded by both the ROKG and academia, the Korea office is confident these grants will produce important results. Continuing support is planned during FY 1975.

List of Grants

Asian Area Studies

Asiatic Research Center (ARC), Korea University

Fellowship for Vietnamese History (6-704/K-3035(1), L/A 29 Dec 73; K-3035(2), L/A not needed). A grant of $9,929 provided a full-expense fellowship for Mr. Yu In-sun, an ARC staff member, to continue graduate studies toward a Ph.D. in Vietnamese history at the University of Michigan for the second year. Korea University continues his salary at $100 a month. Mr. Yu is the first ARC staff member to pursue a Ph.D. degree in Southeast Asian studies in the U.S. and is considered to have unusually fine potential. The recent academic records achieved by Mr. Yu indicate that he is making excellent progress.

Russian Studies Program (6-707/K-4024, L/A 20 Sep 73; K-4024(1), L/A 2 Oct 73). A grant of $2,776 was approved as initial support for the establishment of a Division of Russian Studies at the ARC. The grant covers research stipends, seminars, and purchase of library materials from abroad. The project is intended to stimulate a wider interest in Russian studies throughout the Korean academic community, and to

develop badly needed area competence on the Soviet Union for diplomatic and foreign trade purposes. Korea University is providing basic salaries of personnel involved, as well as facilities and administrative support. Several public seminars have been held by the new Division, materials are being collected, and intensive recruitment of staff is underway.

Problems of Economic Integration of North and South Korea (6-708/K-4052, L/A 5 Nov 73). A grant of $8,534 was made to the ARC in support of a one-year research project on "A Prospective Redevelopment Pattern of Economic Integration between North and South Korea". The grant covers research stipends, data collection and analysis, and travel for two research staff members to Japan. The first phase of this three-year project is to study four comparative subjects on the two Koreas, viz., economic policy and growth strategies, industrial structure, role of financial systems, and level and structure of consumption. The ARC is furnishing facilities and personnel. No evaluation is available at this date.

Japan-Korea Intellectual Exchange (6-706)

Symposium on Sociology and Social Development in Asia (6-706). A total grant of $1,486 enabled four Korean sociologists to participate in the Symposium on Sociology and Social Development in Asia in Tokyo, October 16-22, 1973. The participants were:

Prof. Choi Jai-yul	Chonnam National Univ.	K-4039	L/A 4 Oct 73	$556
Prof. Lim Hi-sop	Korea University	K-4040	L/A 8 Oct 73	$187
Prof. Lee Man-gap	Seoul National Univ.	K-4041	L/A 8 Oct 73	$187
Prof. Chung Chul-soo	Kyungpook National Univ.	K-4042	L/A 5 Oct 73	$556

The Japanese National Commission for UNESCO provided $740 to meet the living expenses for Professors Lim and Lee. The professors reported that the proceedings were of great interest to their teaching and research. In addition to the objective of promoting regional academic cooperation, all the grants supported the Foundation's interest in promoting Korean-Japanese understanding and two of the grants furthered objectives associated with provincial university development.

Agricultural Observation in Japan (6-706/K-4035, L/A 28 Sep 73). A supplementary grant of $205 covering a five-day per diem allowance enabled Prof. Wang In-keun, SNU College of Agriculture, to undertake a post-Symposium observation tour in Japan to develop his insight into opinion leadership and interpersonal communication relevant to family planning and agricultural innovation. The Ford Foundation provided the air fare and living expenses ($450) for Prof. Wang to participate in the International Symposium on Sociology in Tokyo. Although it was Prof. Wang's original intention to make field observations, his activities were rather confined to meeting specialists in the fields of agricultural extension and rural sociology in Tokyo. He claims, however, that his general purposes were achieved.

Bureau of Statistics (BOS) Officials Observation Program in Japan (6-706/K-4069, L/A 5 Dec 73). A grant of $947 was made to the BOS to enable two officials to undertake an intensive observation and study program in statistics in Japan for a one-week period in December, 1973. The beneficiaries were Mr. Lee Eui-ik, of the Administrative Reform Commission in the Prime Minister's Office, and Mr. Kim Young-kwon, Planning Section, BOS. The program was arranged by the Office of Statistical Standards (OSS), Administrative Management Agency in Tokyo. The OSS provided facilities and local program costs. The observation program was carried out as planned, but the grantees' report indicates that the highly decentralized statistical system of Japan has little relevance to the Korean situation.

Mr. Hiroyasu Kudo's Visit to Korea (6-706/K-4068, L/A 5 Dec 73). A grant of $362 was provided to the BOS in support of inviting Mr. Hiroyasu Kudo, Chief of Planning Division, Office of Statistical Standards (OSS), Japan, to Korea for one week in December, 1973. Mr. Kudo had previously rendered valuable services to the BOS for the development of statistical activities in Korea, and was now invited to discuss the problems of mutual exchange of statistical information between Korea and Japan. The BOS provided facilities and local program costs, and benefited much from Mr. Kudo's personal visit, thus strengthening further the mutual cooperation between the two governments agencies.

Fellowship for Research at Keio University (6-706/K-4011, L/A 22 Aug 73; K-4011(1), L/A 21 Dec 73). A grant of $1,398 was provided to enable Prof. Lim Byong-te, Dept. of History, Soong Jun University, to spend six months in Japan as a visiting professor at the Dept. of Archaelogy, Keio University, beginning January, 1974. Prof. Lim is engaging in a joint research with Prof. Teruya Esaka of Keio in the neolithic cultures of the Far East with emphasis on cultural relationships between Korea and Japan. Prof. Lim's departure was delayed until late March, but the rescheduled cooperative research is being carried out well, including his scheduled participation in the archaelogical excavation in Hiratsuka this summer. Prof. Lim reports that his research work in Japan is very interesting and worthwhile for him.

Labor Officials Training Program in Japan (6-706/K-4067, L/A 28 Nov 73). A grant of $3,558 was approved to the Office of Labor Affairs (OLA) to enable a group of five OLA officials to participate in the vocational guidance training program in Japan for a three-week period in December, 1973. The participants were Messrs. Kim Joong-hwa, Jang Byung-un, Song Joon-ho, Hong Shi-taek, and Kwun Ye-hyun. The program was arranged by the Japan Vocational Guidance Association in Tokyo to familiarize the trainees with the latest theories and practice regarding the role of vocational guidance in employment services. To most of the grantees, this was the first opportunity for an overseas training experience, and it is expected that their newly gained knowledge will help improve the services of the OLA.

Attendance at Conference on Economy and Competition Policy (6-706/K-4005, L/A 24 Aug 73). A grant of $430 covering a ten-day per diem allowance and the registration fees enabled Prof. Chong Byung-hyou, SNU College of Commerce, to participate in the Conference on International Economy and Competition Policy in Tokyo, September 19-22, 1973. Prof. Chong was already in Japan undertaking research work at International Christian University at his own expense, and the Foundation's grant enabled him to take advantage of his stay there to attend the Conference. Prof. Chong reported that he was the only Korean delegate and that he especially benefited from establishing personal relationships with the other noted participants and from the sessions on the Korean economy.

Development

Asia and Western Pacific Regional Conference on Social Welfare in Seoul (6-099/K-4012, L/A 23 Aug 73). A grant of $3,668 was made to the Korean National Committee of International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) in partial support of holding an Asia and Western Pacific Regional Conference on Social Welfare in Seoul, September 3-7, 1973. The major part of the Conference expenses was subsidized by the Korean Government, totaling $16,000. The Foundation's grant contributed to enabling the Committee to co-sponsor with the ICSW the first major international conference in the social service field in Seoul. The Conference provided the representatives of Korean public and private welfare agencies with an opportunity to benefit from the expertise of outstanding foreign specialists in social welfare. It also received considerable press

coverage, which may have been helpful in calling the attention of the Korean Government and public to the deplorable state of social welfare services in the country.

UNESCO Community Development Seminar (6-099/K-4055, L/A 14 Nov 73). A grant of $3,038 was made to the Korean National Commission for UNESCO in partial support of holding an International Seminar on Comparative Study of Community Development in Seoul, December 3-8, 1973. The Seminar attempted to suggest ways and ideas for furtherance of information exchange on the strategy of community development among developing nations. The Commission and the Korean Government furnished the major support, totaling $47,000. Participants came from Europe, Africa, the U.S. and other parts of Asia, papers were read, and discussion sessions held. It has been impossible to determine to date whether the cause of community development was advanced. Some delegates complained that the Koreans were primarily interested in demonstrating the merits of their Saemaul Movement, which is likely and understandable. Others commented that the experience of the various countries was so disparate that consensus and meaningful exchange were very difficult.

Travel Grant to Marine Sciences Special Symposium (6-099/K-4060, L/A 19 Nov 73). A grant of $948 was given to Prof. Chang Sun-duk, Pusan Fisheries College, to attend the Marine Sciences Special Symposium in Hong Kong, December 7-16, 1973, which was sponsored by the Hong Kong Committee for Scientific Coordination. Prof. Chang benefited from the discussions and from establishing a base for exchange of scientific information on the exploration of marine resources and conservation of the ocean environment.

Evaluation

At the time of preparation of the previous Annual Report, the Representative wrote that he felt somewhat handicapped in evaluating the Korea program as he had been administering it for only six months. He stated that his judgments should be considered as impressionistic, rather than evaluative, and certainly as tentative. With the experience of an additional full fiscal year in the country, he has undertaken below to comment on his initial impressions and assessment of the country situation and the feasibility and effectiveness of the Foundation's program.

Last year the Representative stated that he believed four main factors influenced the Foundation's program in Korea, viz., (1) the rapid economic development of the country, (2) the political atmosphere and consequent limitations on programming in certain fields, (3) the amount and type of assistance provided by a host of other foreign aid organizations, and (4) the limited funds available to the Foundation. He feels these factors remain valid and is still in basic agreement with them, although some now appear to be of more significance than others. For example, although Korea is achieving rapid economic development, and therefore has less absolute need for financial inputs in the 1970s than it did in the 1960s, the long-recognized fundamental weakness of an economy built upon the import of raw materials and the export of manufactured products was acutely demonstrated during the international economic dislocations of the first six months of 1974. Furthermore, and more germane to the Foundation's program interests, Korea has become a classic case of economic growth not necessarily leading to a general improvement of living standards. Sectoral imbalance in the economy persists (as a result of deliberate Government planning), wealth is not "trickling down" to the extent envisioned, and the urban and rural poor have been virtually untouched despite the rapid increase in per capita GNP. Thus, there is much to be done to reduce economic imbalances and inequities. The Foundation is in a position to render effective assistance through its urban and rural programs.

The prevailing political atmosphere certainly does narrow the fields and limits the type of programming in which it is feasible to engage. Paradoxically, the experience of the past year has demonstrated that this consideration is not a serious obstacle. Firstly, the Foundation has chosen to focus its primary attention on an area (provincial development) in which the ROKG is also giving considerable attention. Thus, in the eyes of the Government, our programming is supportive rather than contrary or suspect. The Korea office continually receives the cooperation of the central ministries and the provincial governments. Furthermore, the Foundation is actually making grants to Government agencies, e.g., the Ministry of Home Affairs (which is in charge of internal security), in connection with its provincial development program, so there is no reason for the ROKG to be suspicious of the Foundation's motives. Secondly, the Koreans who are working in sensitive fields (labor, media, law, etc.), or who are otherwise intimidated by current conditions, are simply not active and/or have more sense than to approach the Foundation for assistance. Thus, the Korea office does not feel any pressure to become involved in sensitive areas. As long as its grants have a clear "nation-building" rationale, it is unlikely that Foundation will run afoul of the ROKG.

As the Representative pointed out in the previous report, there are a plethora of aid organizations in Korea. Therefore, it is essential that the Foundation carefully select its program areas and make frequent checks on the possibility of duplication. Once these requisites become a part of the modus operandi, however, the Representative now feels that the mere number of aid organizations is not an important negative factor. What they are doing might be, if this work conflicted with or duplicated what the Foundation was doing. The experience of the past year indicates, however, that no one is involved in a multi-pronged approach to the development of human resources in

provincial areas the way the Foundation is. The Peace Corps has volunteers in the provinces, the American-Korean Foundation provides scholarships for rural youth and assistance to farmers' organizations, and US/AID is concerned with agricultural research, but none of these organizations is working simultaneously with universities, teachers and vocational colleges, provincial governments and local voluntary organizations on the various aspects of rural and regional development. Thus, the Representative concludes, there is virtually unlimited scope for effective Foundation programming. This judgment would hold true for many other areas of programming besides provincial development.

The fourth factor--the limited funds available to the Foundation--remains a painful reality and an obstacle to more productive programming. Without adding an Assistant Representative or increasing local staff, the Korea office could easily spend twice its current annual budget without altering its small-grant image, program flexibility, catalytic approach, or selectivity in making grants. In a rapidly developing country with an established infrastructure, there are limitless possibilities for constructive programming. Under more favorable political conditions, the opportunities would be overwhelming. It is regrettable that the Representative is forced to spend much of his time turning down legitimate and worthwhile proposals from conscientious and competent sources. Fortunately, as Korea prospers (economically), the situation is mitigated somewhat by the increasing capability of grantee institutions to share some of the project costs, which enables the Foundation to stretch its grant dollars further Still, greater resources would enable the Korea office to increase the breadth and depth of its current programming and to explore many promising new areas that now have to be ignored.

Looking back over FY 1974, the Representative feels it has been a productive year. 108 grants were made--many to organizations and institutions without previous association with the Foundation. Much new ground was broken, particularly in the provinces, and new programming approaches tried out. Generally speaking, the results have been gratifying. Building upon these accomplishments, the Representative feels that the Korea office is poised to play an increasingly meaningful supportive role in Korea's development during FY 1975. At a time when official U.S. aid is diminishing, the Foundation's presence, unique operating style, wide-ranging interests and contacts, and selective programming assume even more significance in the foreign assistance picture in Korea.

In addition to his regular programming functions, the Representative participates in several outside activities related to Foundation interests. The Representative is a member of the bi-national "Fulbright" Commission, which meets on the average twice a month. He is a member of the selection committee for the annual Rotary International scholarships; the Donor's Group, composed of officials from embassies providing foreign assistance; and the Education Study Group, composed of foreign resident professors and representatives of foreign aid organizations involved in education. He is also a director of the Korean-American Association. The Representative is in frequent contact with the Education Officer and other officials of US/AID and the Cultural Attache of the U.S. Embassy regarding projects of mutual interest. Both USIS and US/AID often ask the Representative to see officials from their headquarters, visiting American professors, and other individuals from the U.S. and other countries.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
LAOS OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The "long march" from the caves of Sam Neua to the Government office buildings of Vientiane ended on 5 April 1974 with the establishment of the Provisional Government of National Union (PGNU). This was the culmination of months of tortuous negotiations following the signing of the ceasefire agreement over a year earlier. The deliberations were characterized by extreme caution and endless maneuvering, evidence in the eyes of some observers, of the sincerity and determination of both sides to see that this time a coalition would succeed. The delicate nature of the situation was demonstrated by the abortive right-wing coup d'etat in August 1973, followed only a month later by the signing of the Protocol to the Ceasefire. Even after this agreement, wrangling continued over the "neutralization" of Vientiane and Luang Prabang, over the numbers and locations of troops from both sides to be posted in the two capitals and the details of the administration of a joint police force. Each cautious step toward reconciliation was accompanied by reverberations on the right or the left as Prince Souvanna Phouma exercised his consumate skill as politician and negotiator in orchestrating the achievement of a long-held dream.

The cessation of hostilities in Laos permitted the direction of greater attention and energies to the basic problems which had been neglected, partially or entirely, for so long. Prospects of lessened foreign influence -- and the introduction of a new Lao element in the government equation -- encouraged consideration of "Lao solutions" to many of these. As the war drew to a close, for example, the Lao repeatedly held that given the removal of outside interference, they would among themselves be able to work out a solution to what they consider to be essentially an internal matter. This they are now doing, with a traditional reliance on compromise, accommodation, and the art of gentle persuasion built upon a solid base of realism. The positive valuation within Lao culture of individual responsibility, and the working out of one's own future existence within the framework of a prescribed ethical and moral code, finds expression also in efforts, and institutions, which transcend the level of purely personal relationships.

A number of pressing needs projected themselves into this new situation. The coming of peace, with the potential for permanent resettlement of refugees, the opening of the means of communication, and the prospects for the eventual administration of the entire country under one regime, highlighted the Government's concern for its ability to administer, and meet the need of, all its people. Similarly, the need became increasingly apparent to integrate that half of the population that is non-Lao into the mainstream of economic and social endeavor. There has been a marked hightening of interest in, and concern for, the

ethnic groups of the country and the dangers of their possible defection if not brought into the concept of a representative Lao nation.

While the political situation was at best an uncertain one, the relative stability that came with the ceasefire agreement provided a climate generally favorable for Foundation programming. The program continued its focus of the previous year on the themes of identity, ethnic integration and a sense of nationhood, and on the question of the Government's outreach to its people, following the objectives spelled out below.

A major reorganization of the Ministry of Education over a year ago saw, for the first time, the creation of a rectorship of the University. There was, however, little in the way of policy formulation on the future directions of higher education. But that the country must develop its own system of higher education seems obvious and whatever directions it may take the Foundation's objective has been to promote administrative development, curriculum improvement, and faculty training programs, for the establishment and growth of a national university as essential to nationbuilding.

The field of law and administration is one that is largely neglected by assistance agencies despite its importance. As part of its efforts to help the government reach its people, the Foundation's objective during the year was to advance education, training, research, and publication directed toward understanding and rationalizing the body of law as a framework for nation-building.

With the coming of peace, there has been not only the opportunity but the necessity for realistic planning for national development and to provide the economic and management training to assure its success. The Foundation's objective in this area can only be a modest one, but it has worked closely with the Commission-General of the Plan to foster upgrading of the national planning infrastructure through improvement of statistical services, development of data gathering techniques, and the training of administrative and technical personnel for the implementation of national development policy.

Laos' geographic, cultural, and linguistic diversity has exacerbated the problems of administration and of engendering initiative and cooperation in the solution of urban and rural problems. Religion, traditional arts and crafts, and other cultural manifestations are only beginning to be recognized as forces for cohesion, national strength, and economic and social development. Hence, the Foundation has tried to encourage inter-ministerial coordination and closer cooperation between

central government and provincial administrators in meeting the needs of the people in the rural areas; to stimulate Lao leadership and voluntary initiative in the solution of social problems within the context of the local culture in a manner that will strengthen national identity and promote a sense of unity as channels for nationbuilding.

With the Lao tendency to look increasingly to indigenous sources for guidance, the Foundation's objective in the field of Communications has been to encourage the increased use of the printed word and the mass media to deepen the understanding of the Lao cultural heritage, to facilitate learning, and as instruments in improved communication for nationbuilding.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The "period of transition for Foundation programming in education" referred to in the last two annual reports is in danger of becoming a permanent condition. In spite of continuing efforts by the Representative, encouraged by promises of cooperation from members of the Ministry of the Plan as well as from those of the Education Ministry itself, there has in the past two years been no serious review of program directions and objectives with top Education officials. What meetings there have been essentially at the Director-General level, while most cordial and friendly, have tended to be rambling and inconclusive. Programming continues to be ad hoc, worked out on a project by project basis with service chiefs and division directors.

Given the high degree of French involvement and influence in the educational system of Laos, however, perhaps it is not surprising that The Asia Foundation is not looked to for a major contribution in this field. Certainly the background and formal education of many Lao militate against change from a system they know and in which they feel comfortable; they may well feel threatened by the prospect of introducing ideas and methods which are not only unfamiliar but seen as inferior to those in use. Perhaps more important, however, are indications that the French themselves may not wish to see other assistance intrude upon what could be considered France's cultural foothold in Laos.

Foundation's scholarship program with the Institute of Law and Administration (IRDA -- now reported on under Education rather than Law) i a case in point. After sending four IRDA graduates to Masters' Degree work abroad in FY-72 -- two to Canada, two to Thailand -- it was confidently expected that these scholarships would be accepted each year by IRDA students who would eventually return to the Institute to develop a strong indigenous faculty (there are still no full-time Lao faculty members at the Institute). In subsequent years, however, candidates for the scholarships were consistently proposed too late to enable the Foundation to submit their applications to the universities. Discussions with the IRDA Director failed to turn up a solution to this problem. Word eventually filtered back to the Representative that IRDA officials had been told that they were "not encouraged" to accept Asia Foundation scholarships for their students if they expected to continue to receive those traditionally offered by the French Government (at least six or eight a year).

Be that as it may, the major reorganization of the Ministry of Education reported on last year, has so far failed to provide

the hoped-for improvements in the prospects of Foundation programming. The Rector of the Sisavangvong University, strong in the French tradition, has made no policy statement whatsoever regarding what he might have in mind for this significant new institution; nor has anyone else in the Ministry, including the Minister himself. Without such indications, Foundation programming with the College of Education, IRDA, and the Buddhist Institute lacks coherent goals. The new Director of the College of Education, who according to last year's report showed promising signs of organizational ability and administrative strength has, on the contrary, proven weak in all respects. The Director of Studies of the Lao Department turns out to lack both qualifications for, and interest in, his job. Not surprisingly, neither enjoy the confidence of the Rector. Two small developmental projects in which the Foundation was interested (a repeat of last year's Summer Language Studies in Houei Sai and the sending of a Lao Department graduates to Bangkok for intensive phonetics training) appear to have failed to gain Ministry approval more for this reason than for any instrinsic shortcomings in the projects themselves.

The prospects for future Foundation programming in higher education are at best uncertain. As of the end of the reporting period, USAID has closed out its Education Section, although the Hawaii Team will continue its work with the highly successful Fa Ngum Comprehensive Secondary Schools program. A major UNDP program in science teaching at the College of Education will phase out at year's end with no significant replacement or follow-up. There appear to be no new big assistance donors on the horizon (leaving the track clear for the French). The only bright spot in the picture for the Foundation are an improved focus of work with the Buddhist Institute on its new Demi-License program opened in June of this year, and the prospects for enhanced support to monk teacher training (A major proposal from the Ministry of Cults, a Pathet Lao Ministry, has been forwarded via the Ministry of the Plan.)

Inspite of the difficulties experienced in programming in this field, for which there are no parallels in other fields of Foundation endeavor in Laos, it is believed that the Foundation should continue to make its modest support available as and when called upon. While searching for the appropriate role to play in keeping with the overall directions of the Laos program, the Foundation should take every opportunity to provide the means of widening the horizons of those actively involved in educational planning and administration.

List of Grants

University Development

SIU Scholarship: Dongdok College of Education (1-101/L-3007(2), L/A 8 Oct 73). A grant of $4,109 to enable Mrs. Banlang Phommasouvanh to pursue a bachelor's degree program at Southern Illinois University (SIU). Mrs. Banlang's program at SIU included two areas of study: applied linguistics and social studies. The College continued her salary at approximately $800 per year. The original grant to Mrs. Banlang ($1,990 in FY-73) was for one year only. The above extension was granted on the basis of her high performance during that year and the expectation that she could obtain her bachelor's degree within the coming year. This expectation was achieved -- she was on the Dean's List consistently during her last year at S.I.U. -- and she returned to Laos in the Spring of 1974. She has been teaching at the College of Education since her return.

Laval Scholsrships: IRDA Faculty Development (2-101/L-3002(4), L/A 28 Aug 73). A grant of $ 9,156 for the second year (1973-74) of two full scholarships in the Maitrise en Droit program at Laval University, Canada, for two future faculty members of the Royal Institute of Law and Administration ($9,190 provided in FY-73). The two students have experienced serious difficulties with their academic program at Laval. This in part reflects the level of their preparation (graduates of IRDA), but that has been exacerbated by poor initial placement by the university. Only by dint of long hours of additional study and supplementary supervision and guidance by their professors have they managed to stay on the university rolls. Their struggle contrasts sharply with the experience of other Lao students who have managed to return from France with a "doctorate" in less time than it is taking these two to complete the Maitrise program. (Actual payments in FY 1974 were $7,310.)

Thammasat Scholarships: IRDA Faculty Development (2-101/L-4038, L/A 11 Jul 74). A grant of $11,000 for the third year (1974-75) of two full Masters Degree scholarships in Public Administration at Thammasat University in Bangkok for two future faculty members of the Royal Institute of Law and Administration (IRDA) Both students have had the distinction of being chosen for Thammasat's Program in International Exchange for Education Development (PROINTEX) enabling them to spend one semester at Occidental College, Los Angeles, and earning them additional credits which will accelerate their studies. The fact that these Lao students were chosen for this program over some of their Thai classmates is an indication of their high performance and the respect in which they are held by university authorities. (A sum of $4,774 was provided under Grant L-0231 during FY 1972 and 1973, followed by a payment of $4,838 in FY 1974. Of the new $11,000 obligation, only $404 was expended during FY 1974.)

Demi-Licence: Buddhist Institute (1-102/L-4024, L/A 17 May 74). A grant of $3,895 to the Buddhist Institute for the purchase of office equipment, classroom furniture, and books necessary for the new Demi-Licence program. A two-year post-secondary program, this is the Institute's first involvement with higher education as part of the new Sisavangvong University. The Institute provides space, teachers salaries, and other facilities related to the new program estimated at a value of $1,500. The first class, with 20 monk students enrolled, started in mid-June 1974. (It had been reported in last year's Annual Report that the Buddhist Institute was not included among those Institutions mentioned in the governmental decree establishing the university. This omission was later rectified by a letter from the Ministry of Education placing the Institute under the direction of the Rector.)

Prospectus & Catalog: College of Education. In the latter part of FY-73, a grant (1-101/L-3037) of $2,492 was made for the publication of a prospectus and catalog to include materials on the history of the College of Education, its objectives, organization, entrance and degree requirements, faculty, calendar, curriculum, etc. and plans for its expansion as a component of the new Sisavangvong University. One of the objectives of the grant was to encourage the Ministry to move ahead with its planning for the university and take the decisions necessary to enable such a publication to be printed. The French version of the prospectus/catalog was published during FY-74.

Summer Linguistics Students Project: College of Education. In the latter part of FY-73, a grant (1-099/L-3035) of $2,658 was made to enable ten students from the new Lao Section of the College of Education to undertake practical field work in linguistic analysis of five minority languages in the area of Nam Kheung, Houa Khong Province, for a period of eight to ten weeks during summer vacation 1973. Because of a personality clash within the Ministry of Education, however, departure of the students for Houa Khong was delayed approximately one month and the program had to be shortened by that amount of time. During the delay, two of the students dropped out of the program. In spite of these difficulties, however, the students demonstrated remarkable interest in the field work and demonstrated their ability to gather data and prepare materials that have been useful in the language program at the College. The Ministry has agreed to return 818,445 kip to the Foundation as a result of the reduction in the project.

Bansomdej Scholarships: Librarianship Training (5-107/L-4027, L/A 21 May 74). A grant of $4,500 to the Ministry of Education for the first year (1974-75) of two two-year scholarships at Bansomdej College in Bangkok leading to the Diploma in Library Science. One trainee will return to the Library at the

College of Education (to be the Library of the new University), and the other will return to the National Library. To date, the Foundation has been unable to locate a Lao qualified to undertake studies in library science at the graduate level in the United States. With the exception of the Director of the National Library, there are no Lao librarians with formal library science training at the secondary level or above. The program at Bansomdej College has been specially arranged for Lao students by the College authorities with the help of the Director of the Lao National Library. ($679 was paid in FY 1974.)

University Administration Training: Dongdok College of Education (1-101/L-3039, 30 Jul 73) Although obligated in FY 1973, payment of $196 was made only in FY 1974 to send Mr. Pheng Sundara, the College of Education Bursar, for one month's training at the Teacher Training College in Bangkok in August-September 1973.

Development

Ministry of Youth & Sports: Staff Training (1-099/L-219(2), L/A 7 Nov 73). A grant of $90 to enable Mr. Toulanh Chounlamountry to formally receive his Degree in Physical Education at the Royal Presentation Ceremony in Bangkok. In March 1973, Mr. Toulanh completed four years at the College of Physical Education, Bangkok, under a Foundation scholarship ($5,841 provided from FY-69 through FY-73). His present position in the Ministry is the Deputy Director of Physical Education and Sports. He is in charge of the Kingdom's secondary schools physical training programs. He is also a member of the Committee running all administrative affairs and curriculum in the newly organized College of Physical Education in Vientiane.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For the purposes of this report (and the FY-1975 Budget) there has been a reclassification of projects related to law and administration which more accurately reflects the objectives of the projects themselves and the overall evolution of this portion of the Foundation's program for Laos. Scholarship projects with the Institute of Law and Administration (IRDA), formerly carried under this category, are now reported on under Education, above, since they are more closely related to efforts to work with the new Sisavangvong University. Work related to local administration, formerly under Urban and Rural Problems, has been brought under the sub-category of Education for Public Service within this category as it gains in significance within the overall program.

The implementation of the Local Administration Training project under the Ministry of Interior's Directorate of Planning and Training is perhaps the single most important development for the Laos program during FY-74. One of the largest projects in the FY-74 program, it represents a major step toward the objective of encouraging "closer cooperation between central and provincial administrations in meeting the needs of the people in the rural areas." It is also a classic example of Foundation developmental programming. It flows from efforts going back to 1970 when two small grants were made to the Human Resources Division of the Plan for surveys and analysis of the functions, and problems, of local officials. These were followed by a grant to the Ministry of Interior for observation tours to Thailand by local leaders and later by support for a series of seminars on economic and social development for deputy provincial governors and district chiefs. These projects helped the Ministries of Plan and Interior develop a better appreciation for the problems, shortcomings, and needs of personnel governing at the local level; one result was a reorganization of the Ministry of Interior. In FY-73, the Foundation provided equipment and supplies to the newly-created Directorate of Planning and Training and helped to send two of its staff to a specialized course for training officers at the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) in Bangkok. During this time, plans for more formal training of district officials were evolving in the Ministry with the help of USAID advisers. The present project is seen as the first step in the development of a Local Administration Institute; some more far-sighted officials see it as the forerunner eventually of some form of national civil service academy.

In-service training programs in judicial administration were also supported with emphasis on application at the local level. The Ministry of Justice introduced an innovation in its training efforts in the form of a series of tandem seminars held in three principal locations around the country: Luang Prabang, Vientiane, and Pakse. In each pair of seminars, one was for judicial officials and the other for support personnel such as court recorders, clerks, etc., the program was designed to give more depth to the training efforts and to encourage lower echelon personnel to take a more active interest in their profession. While it is still too early to evaluate this approach, it does represent a growing sophistication and degree of organization in the training efforts of the Ministry. These developments, in turn, tend to reflect themselves in increasing demands for Foundation assistance as the training program gains momentum. A similar situation is arising with the Ministry's legal codes translation program which is beginning to hit its stride. Considerable caution and tact will be required to keep program requests within the bounds of the Foundation's limited allocations.

Since the law does not usually enjoy the interest and support from outside agencies and individuals that do some other fields seen by many to be more closely related to the development process, the visit to Laos under Foundation auspices of the Director of the American Academy of Judicial Education, Mr. Douglas Lanford, was a rare event. Mr. Lanford was very warmly received by members of the legal profession and provided them not only a boost in professional morale, but an unusual opportunity to discuss problems and ideas with a foreign specialist on legal education.

List of Grants

Education for Public Service

Local Administration Training (2-201/L-4015, L/A 25 Feb 74). A grant of $22,831 to the Ministry of Interior for the first of two six-month training programs for District Officers (Chao Muong) plus equipment and staff training. The letter of agreement includes a commitment of $36,500 for FY-75 for continuation of the project. The Royal Lao Government contribution in space, furnishings, utilities and equipment, plus salaries and transportation, is estimated at $21,800 for FY-74 and $30,000 for FY-75. While centering around the two six-month training cycles, 30 Chao Muong in each cycle, the grant includes provision for a four-week seminar for Deputy Governors on the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, various long- and short-term training programs abroad aimed primarily at developing training staff, plus furniture, supplies, and equipment. The project is seen as the first step in the establishment of a Local Training Institute. While only at its mid-point, it is attracting considerable attention both within the Government and among aid agencies. Lecturers from various Ministries, as well as specialists from USAID and the UN, supplement the work of the small permanent training staff.

IRDA: In-Service Training (2-202/L-4039, L/A 30 Jul 74). A grant of $2,258 to the Royal Institute of Law and Administration (IRDA) to support local in-service training in public administration for 42 IRDA students during the long school vacation. All students participating in this program have passed the third year of the new Course Superieur (4 years). This in-service training program involves evaluation of government programs, observation of the dissemination of legal rights and responsibilities, and the study of techniques of government administration. The RLG contributed approximately $2,084 for this program. IRDA is the institution from which district officers are genrally drawn.

Seminar on Administrative Reform: Fonction Publique (2-099/L-4002, L/A 9 Aug 73). A grant of $670 to help cover the cost of a seminar on "Administrative Reform in the Second Five-Year Plan" for 60 participants including those from administrative positions within the ministerial departments as well as representatives from the private sector and the associations. The first of its kind, the seminar was jointly organized by the Commission General of the Plan and the Fonction Publique following up on the Foundation's earlier grant (L-3024, FY-73) to the Chief of the Administrative Reform Division of the Fonction Publique for a six-week's observation of the management of administrative reform in the Thai Civil Service. The Ministry of Finance contributed one half the cost of the seminar, estimated value $664.

Judicial Administration

In-Service Training: Ministry of Justice (2-303/L-4011, L/A 25 Feb 74). A grant of $5,962 to the Ministry of Justice for a series of six training seminars for judicial officers and clerks. One seminar for officers and one for clerks were held in tandem in each of three locations, north, central, and south, to permit participation by a total of 95 justice personnel. This project represents a major step forward in the Ministry's in-service program by taking the training into the provinces, and it corresponds with increased efforts in other ministries to improve the effectiveness of provincial officials in the post-war situation. The RLG contribution in terms of space and utilities, salaries and transportation of participants valued at approximately $3,100.

Ministry of Justice (2-301/L-4029, L/A 24 May 74). A grant to the Ministry of Justice consisting of 1) $2,588 for a one-week Congress on Judicial Practices for Inspectors General, Public Prosecutors, Directors, Chief Judges and Supreme Court Advisers from various parts of the country ($1,400 was provided for a similar Congress in FY-73) and 2) $2,014* for the publication of the Military Code of Justice. The Ministry provided space, salaries, secretarial and administrative support for the Congress, estimated at $1,500. The publication of the Military Code is a continuation ($3,987 provided in FY-73) of a major translation effort to standardize the codes and publish them in the Lao language, an effort very much in keeping with other sectors of the Laos program involving encouragement to the use of the local language. (*-A second installment of $2,637 towards publishing the Code will be paid in FY 1975.)

Justice Officials Tour to Thailand and Singapore (2-301/L-4018, L/A 1 Apr 74). A grant of $3,205 for travel, perdiem, interpreter fees, and car rental for four officials to make an observation tour of juvenile court and related institutions in Thailand and Singapore for two weeks. The RLG continued the salaries of the four grantees during their absence from duty, estimated value $500. The Thailand and Singapore Governments provided services at no cost. Interest in juvenile court programs by the Ministry of Justice reflects a growing concern by the Government in the problems of youth in Laos.

Law Journal: Association of Lao Magistrates (2-302/L-4021, L/A 23 Apr 74). A grant of $841 to the Association of Lao Magistrates for purchase of paper, stencils, and ink for the continued publication of the journal. The Association purchased an equal amount of supplies and paid one year's salary for a secretary; total Association contribution approximately $500. The Foundation provided $2,491 for the journal in its inaugural year, FY-72. The efforts of the Association to put it on a self-supporting basis, as in FY-73, have been upset by steadily rising prices of materials.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This category is not one in which the Laos office is likely to develop a major portion of its program. In fact, the projects reported on below, which do constitute important contributions to the overall program, have been more appropriately reclassified in the FY-75 Budget under Law and Public Administration. The business sector is still relatively primitive in Laos and the Foundation's limited resources can effect a greater impact in other areas.

Toward the close of the reporting period, it appeared that the Provisional Government of National Union was going to allow the Ministry of Plan and Cooperation to become a bottleneck in the implementation of assistance programs as the new Minister, Mr. Soth Phetrasy, examined with care all Plan transactions with donor agencies. Since the Plan is the principal point of program coordination with the Government, this caused a worrisome slowdown in project review as the Foundation approached the close of the fiscal year. But the problem was soon solved through the intervention of Mr. Viliam Phraxayavong, Deputy Commissioner of

the Plan with whom the Representative has had the practice of holding frequent, though informal, discussions regarding the Foundation's projects and plans. Mr. Viliam, being already familiar with almost all projects still to be implemented, was able to assure the Representative that they had the concurrence of the Government.

The National Income Accounts project, while not moving as rapidly as hoped, has progressed well during FY-74. The Junior Consultant completed his assignment, a preliminary set of accounts has been prepard, and one staff member has departed for Bangkok on a Masters Degree (Economics) scholarship as part of the training component of Foundation support. Nevertheless, serious problems were experienced as a result of the Junior Consultant's inability to accept the difficult conditions under which he was expected to work and because of his lack of sensitivity to the peculiarities and demands of the local culture. Premature termination of his consultancy was avoided only by unusual restraint and forebearance on the Lao side since they recognized his considerable technical qualifications and were anxious to keep the project moving. It was deemed wise, however, to terminate the contract at the end of the first year rather than try to continue for the full 18 month's originally planned. This means that there continues to be a need for some technical and professional guidance and training that cannot be met from within the country, and the Plan has expressed the desire for another specialist. The experience of the Junior Consultant demonstrates once again, if the fact needs further demonstration, that in such as assignment personality and understanding are equally as important as technical competence.

Mr. Peter Gajewski, Vice President of Louis Berger & Co. and consultant to the Ministry of the Plan on development planning under a USAID contract, has expressed the opinion that the National Income Accounts project is "one of the best things done in development planning in Laos." A number of other foreign advisers have commented on the work also, but perhaps more important is the notice taken of it by other major aid donors. In a number of meetings with such agencies as the Asian Development Bank, and missions from other governments, the National Income Accounts Office has been able to supply vital information simply unavailable anywhere else in the RLG. The demand for information has brought the Plan to reverse its earlier decision regarding release of the data and to publish the project's first efforts, "Preliminary Estimates on the National Income of Laos, 1968-1972," in spite of recognized weaknesses and shortcomings.

There seems little prospect for the present of encouraging the Plan to commit itself to more rapid progress in the National Income Accounts Office, which means essentially the commitment of more staff to the project. Given the basic significance of

the project in terms of national development planning, however, and the considerable investment in time and effort to date, the project should not be allowed to lag. It may be appropriate at this time to consider interesting the United Nations in helping to support the program.

In terms of general program coordination, relations with the Plan continue to be smooth. There seems to be a good mutual understanding of how the Foundation's resources can, in general, best be applied. So far, changes at the Ministerial level have not altered this relationship or this apparent understanding. However, whether the Plan will continue to play its very prominent role with respect to both development planning and implementation under the new Government remains to be seen.

List of Grants

Business and Management Training

Ministry of the Plan: Graduate Study in Thailand (3-101/L-0183, L/A 28 Nov 73). A grant of $849 for the continuation of Masters Degree scholarship from the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) in Bangkok for Mr. Bounmy Thepsimuong (a total of $3,493 was provided during FY-72 and FY-73). The RLG continued his salary during his absence from duty, estimated value $500. Mr. Bounmy is now the Director of Development Administration, Ministry of the Plan and Cooperation.

Ministry of the Plan: Observation Tour to Indonesia and the Philippines (3-101/L-4026, L/A 21 May 74). A grant of $1,368 to enable Mr. Bounmy Thepsimuong, Director of Development Administration, to accompany a mission to observe development organization and planning methods in Indonesia and the Philippines. UNICEF provided transportation and perdiem for four members of the mission, estimated value $5,500, and made all tour arrangements in the two countries visited.

Ministry of the Plan: Printing Machine (3-101/L-4028, L/A 31 May 74). A grant of $1,993 to the Commission-General of the Plan to help purchase a printing machine for the Documentation Center and provide a display board for the Conference Room. The RLG provided $6,300 toward the cost of the printing machine. CUSO (Canadian University Services Overseas) is providing a volunteer for the Documentation Center, estimated value $4,000. Space, facilities and salaries of staff provided by the Ministry are valued at approximately $1,000. The printing machine will be used by various Plan departments for the production of reports and other materials generated by the Commission.

Economic Research and Conferences

National Income Accounts: Commission General of the Plan (3-201/L-227(2), L/A 31 Aug 73). A grant of $ 25,636 for the continuation (a total of $48,112 was provided during FY-72 and FY-73) of the services of an American consultant on national income accounts, staff salaries, purchase of equipment and supplies, plus related surveys, research, analysis, and publication in order to help improve the bases for sound national development planning. The RLG contribution in forms of administrative support, supplies, supplemental publishing and printing, survey work, and other staff assistance is estimated at $5,000. During the year, the National Accounts Division completed its first preliminary set of accounts for the country, a slim volume entitled The National Income of Laos, 1968-1972: Preliminary Estimates. In the Preface, Dr. Pane Rassavong, Commissioner General of the Plan, states that it "is an important first step in the provision of the statistical basis upon which to construct economic plans."

Economics Scholarship: National Income Accounts (3-201/L-4022, L/A 10 May 74). A grant of $2,503 for first year of a three-year scholarship at Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, for Mr. Saksith Vongthongthip, leading to a Masters Degree in Economics. Mr. Saksith has been working in the National Income Accounts Office for approximately one year and has a BA degree in Public Administration from Australia. It is expected that it will take three years to complete the program. Scholarships such as this have been planned as part of the training component of the Foundation's support to the National Account Division. till 1977.

Agricultural Land Use Conference (3-201/SF-L-FAP-4080, L/As 14&15 Feb 74). A grant of $949 enabled Dr. Roger Hoffer (Purdue University) and Dr. Stanley Morain (University of Kansas) to participate in a conference on the use of satellite imagery for estimating the area under cultivation in Laos. It was held at the University of Pittsburgh in March and hosted by the Consultant on National Income Accounts.

Rehovot Conference on Economic Growth (3-099/L-4006, L/A 29 Aug 73). A grant of $2,931 to the Ministry of the Plan and Cooperation to enable the Commissioner-General of the Plan, Dr. Pane Rassavong, and the Director of Economic and Social Analysis, Mr. Phouangphanh Sananikone (under whose Directorate is found the National Income Accounts Office), to attend the Rehovot Conference on Economic Growth in Developing Countries, 5-11 September 1973. The Commission of the Plan (within the Ministry) is the body most directly concerned with coordination, planning, and implementation of economic development for Laos; the Rehovot Conference theme was particularly germane to the Commission's task of preparing the Second Five-Year Plan. The conference organizers assumed all local costs for the Lao participants (about $650). The post conference visits and personal contacts in Israel were reportedly of value.

Post-War Reconstruction Seminar: Republic of Vietnam (3-099/L-4001, L/A 9 Aug 73). A grant of $987 to the Ministry of the Plan to enlarge from two to six an RLG delegation to a seminar on "Post-War Reconstruction and Development of the Republic of Vietnam" sponsored by the Vietnamese Government in Saigon from 15-19 August 1973. In view of the anticipated inter-relationships between the economics of Laos and Vietnam, the RLG wanted its delegation to take advantage of the interdisciplinary nature of the seminar. Foundation-supported members of the delegation were from the Commission for the Plan: the Commissioner-General, one Deputy Commissioner, and the Directors of Social Planning and of Technical Studies. The RLG continued the salaries of the delegation during their absense from duty, estimated value of $500. The Republic of Vietnam provided space and facilities.

FAO Conference on Agricultural Statistics (3-099/L-4037, L/A 11 Jul 74). A grant of $560 to support one of two Lao delegates to the 5th Asia and Far East United Nations FAO Conference on Agricultural Statistics held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The delegate supported by the Foundation was Mr. Sorasinh Inthavong, Deputy Director of Statistics, Ministry of the Plan and Cooperation. The RLG supported the other delegate, the Director of Agriculture, estimated at $560. ($254 was spent in FY 1974.)

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The cessation of hostilities has, as one might expect, permitted a focusing of attention on economic problems and rehabilitation. There has also been a concomitant concern for social, and even cultural, development. The search for a role as a neutral nation has highlighted questions of nationalism and Lao identity. And one cannot think about national identity without thinking immediately of the variety of ethnic groups in the country.

It is estimated that 50% of the population of Laos is non-Lao speaking. Minority groups are found in significant numbers in every province; and every province in the country has an international border. The approximately 80 major ethnic groups in Laos give the country a greater variety of minorities than, for example, the Philippines or Indonesia, where such groups have caused considerable difficulty in terms of national integration. Laos has been fortunate, however, that up to the present at least, there has been little if any ethnic strife. But it is an ever-present possibility should these groups feel that they are not a part of the Lao nation and that they are not being brought into the national life.

The problems of minorities, culture, and language are, of course, closely intertwined. During the reporting period, the Foundation made a major commitment to programming in these areas by employing Mr. James Chamberlain as full-time consultant to the RLG. Mr. Chamberlain has been associated with Asia Foundation programs in the past (Lao Language Research and Ethnic Minorities Research) as part-time consultant, and before his present assignment was a consultant to the College of Education on the establishment of the Department of Lao Teachers (DLT) under a project supported by USAID's EARP office in Bangkok. An anthropologist and linguist with many years' residence in Laos (and Thailand), Mr. Chamberlain is fluent in Lao.

Listed as Consultant on Minorities Research and Programs, Mr. Chamberlain's functions are indeed somewhat broader than the title would indicate. In addition to advising the Montagnard Population's Division of the Ministry of Social Affairs on minorities, he teaches part-time at the Department of Lao Teachers at the College of Education and serves on the Ministry of the Plan's Social Planning Team. In this latter capacity he has played a major part in the preparation of an education program for minorities which is to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Mr. Chamberlain has also been most helpful to the Representative, particularly on matters where subtle nuances and cultural sensitivity are concerned.

A major revamping of the Ethnic Minorities Research project during the year was occasioned by an increasing interest from several quarters within Government and the need to provide a greater volume of information in a shorter period of time. In addition to pushing ahead with a wider range of research, the project principals have implemented several pilot projects based upon research findings, such as sericulture among the Black Tai and weaving among the Red Tai. Presently under preparation are materials for an experimental bi-lingual (ethnic language-Lao) educational project to be implemented among two lesser known tribal groups in September of this year.

In an attempt to focus greater Government attention to the true nature of the minorities problem, and thereby move the question higher on the official priorities list, the Ministry of Social Affairs, with the assistance of the Census Directorate of the Ministry of Interior, is preparing a nation-wide village-level survey that will pinpoint the location and numbers of different ethnic groups and provide basic information on their economic, welfare, language, and education. This action appears in part to be motivated by concern for the attention paid to the minorities by the Pathet Lao (attention which may well turn out to be more apparent than real). In any event, it seems certain that interest in this problem is on the increase and that the Ethnic Minorities Research project will be looked to more and more as the basic source of accurate information on the subject.

An innovative project linking economic and cultural development, the Aid Fund for Traditional Potters, we initiated in FY-73 through a grant of $2,500 to the Government's Service of Industries and Handicrafts. The funds were used as a loan to a group of entrepreneurs to set up a commercial pottery factory for the production of traditional utility items such as water pots and other utensils. The project ran into difficulties this year when it became apparent that there was insufficient expertise locally to construct the kiln. The United Nations came to the rescue with the services of a UNIDO kiln expert from Japan, Mr. Kato. Mr. Kato drew up plans for what he considered the most inexpensive kiln meeting the needs of the project. The bill of materials came to over $5,000 plus transportation, more than twice the Foundation's initial investment. It was decided to go ahead with a supplementary grant of $4,000, however, when the UN agreed to extend the expert's visit to supervise construction, the Service of Industries agreed to negotiate an additional bank loan of $1,600, and the entrepreneurs agreed to find a supplement of $1,500 for the project. Construction materials were ordered from Thailand.

The kiln has been completed and, as of this writing experimental firing is underway. While the larger and more sophisticated kiln will undoubtedly enhance the economic prospects of the pottery factory, it seems unlikely that the kiln could be reproduced without additional outside help, thereby throwing into question the value of the project as a model to be copied by other interested businessmen. Nevertheless, the principle of providing grants to the Service of Industries and Handicrafts for the purpose of making loans to establish entrepreneurs and individual artisans in commercial operations seems to warrant further consideration and experimentation.

List of Grants

Research and Publication

Ethnic Minorities Research: Ministry of Social Welfare & Labor (4-101/L-4031, L/A 13 Jun 74). A grant of $7,431 to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor for the continued support of research and publication on ethnic minorities carried on by the Montagnard Populations Division (a total of $9,010 was provided in FY-72 and FY-73). The research program was redesigned to produce a wider range of useful materials on ethnic minorities involving the establishment of four sub-committees: Economy, Government, Education and Languages, and Health, Religion and Family. Pilot projects in sericulture, weaving, and bilingual education have been developed based upon research findings. The project is assisted by Mr. James Chamberlain, Consultant on Minorities Research and Programs (Grant No. SF-L-FAP-4073, AP 4-102). The RLG contribution in terms of space, staff salaries, and supplies, is estimated at $2,500.

James R. Chamberlain, Consultant (4-102/SF-L-FAP-4073, L/A 31 Jan 74). A grant of $14,820 for the services of a consultant for one year on Minorities Research and Programs with headquarters at the Montagnard Populations Division of the Directorate of Resettlement, Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor. Mr. Chamberlain's consultancy consist of three main elements: 1) consultation at the Ministry of Social Welfare on research studies and policy formulation related to minority groups and problems; 2) consultation at the Ministry of the Plan on minority and resettlement problems particularly through participation as a member of the Social Planning Team now established at the Plan; and 3) teaching linguistics at the Department of Lao Teachers. He also advises the Representative on programming in these areas and on matters related to local custom and culture. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides an office and some administrative support, estimated at $500.

Community Development Programs

Commission for Rural Affairs: Monk Training (4-201/L-4012, L/A 27 Feb 74). A grant of $6,005 to the Commission for Rural Affairs for three ten-day seminars on community development for monks and for the publication of three CD training manuals. (A total of $9,235 has been provided for similar programs during FY-71, 72, and 73.) These seminars were somewhat experimental in that next year the Commission expects to shift the seminar program from the provincial to the district level in an effort to reach a larger segment of the rural population. The three training manuals were used as instructional materials for the seminars and for general distribution. The RLG contribution in terms of salaries of instructors and provision of supplies is estimated at $1,000.

Monk Artisans Training: Ministry of Cults (4-205/L-4008, L/A 30 Jan 74). A grant of $2,153 to the Ministry of Cults for salaries for three instructors in metal foundry and design work for training monk artisans at the School of Metal Foundry at Wat May Souvannaphoumaram in Luang Prabang. This is the second year of the Foundation's support to the project ($3,150 in FY-72, no grant in FY-73). There are over 20 students enrolled. The RLG provides transportation of trainees; the Sangha provides food, space and facilities, and accommodation; and the local community has donated about one ton of brass for the project; total local contribution estimated at $5,000. The Sangha took over the running of a similar program in wood carving after about two years of Foundation support. It is hoped that it will also be able to maintain this project without further assistance. The two artisans projects have encouraged the Department of Fine Arts (Ministry of Education) to consider the opening of a branch in Luang Prabang.

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

National Association of Volunteer Workers for Community Development (4-403/L-4034, L/A 13 Jun 74). A grant of $3,322 to assist the Association in carrying out a program of ten workcamps during 1974. This year the workcamp program has expanded its geographical coverage to six regions. Foundation assistance is to be used essentially for food and transport for the volunteers and camp organizers. The Association raised the counterpart fund from government and private sources, approximately $3,150. The villagers where camps are held provide building materials and some labor. During the last four years, FY-70 through FY-73, the Foundation has provided a total of $23,747 for these programs; the amount have decreased steadily since FY-71 with a corresponding increase in the local contribution. The eventual goal is to gain full government support for a nation-wide student workcamp program.

Aid Fund for Traditional Potters (4-405/L-4030, L/A 30 May 74). A grant of $4,017 to National Handicraft Promotion Center, Service of Handicrafts and Industries, Ministry of National Economy, for purchase and transport of materials for the construction of a kiln for the pottery factory at Ban Done. This grant, supplementary to the $2,492 provided in FY-73 for the establishment of the "Aid Fund for Traditional Potters", was made when it developed that earlier provisions for kiln construction had been inadequate. The entrepreneurs raised an additional $1,500 for the project; the RLG negotiated a loan of $1,600 from the Lao Development Bank; UN provided the services of a kiln expert for five months estimated at $12,500.

Ceramists Study Tour to Chiengmai, Thailand (4-099/L-4019; L/A 1 Apr 74). A grant of $299 for travel and perdiem to enable a foreign expert and a Lao counterpart from the Service of Handicrafts and Industries, Ministry of National Economy, to make a five-day study tour of the processing of kaolin and the making of glazes in Chiengmai, Thailand. The area of Chiengmai is known for its production of a celedon-type pottery resulting from the use of kaolin and special glazes, techniques which might well be applied in Laos. The RLG and UN continued salaries of the foreign expert and Lao counterpart, estimated at $300.

Oral Literature Collection. Late in FY-73, a grant (4-302/L-3033) of $3,835 was made to the Ministry of Education to assist the National Library, with the help and guidance of the Royal Lao Academy, to identify, locate, and record in one form or another the diverse oral and written literature of the various ethnic groups of Laos. During FY-74, movie equipment and a microfilm reader/printer (the first for Laos) were ordered for the project

but did not arrive until late in the fiscal year. Research activities by the National Library included the transcription of 1,600 pages from ancient Tam manuscript into Lao and the shooting and processing of 100 feet of microfilm. A number of American universities have asked for copies of the manuscript but to date these are not available because of inadequate printing facilities. Further support is planned for FY 1975.

Strengthening National Identity and National Unity
Seminar on Lao Arts as a Community Service (4-099/L-3036, L/A 31 Jul & 2 Oct 73)
Originally obligated in FY 1973, a sum of $1,353 in FY 1974 made it possible for the Natasinh School of Dance and Music and the Lao School of Fine Arts to hold the Seminar during September 1973.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"Education in Lao responds to the needs of the nation... We should know our language in depth and speak it correctly." These words were spoken at the graduation ceremony of the Fa Ngum Comprehensive (Polyvalent) School at Luang Prabang recently. But they were not the words of the Minister of Education, or even those of the President of the Royal Lao Academy, charged with the preservation and promotion of the Lao language. They were spoken by Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao leader and President of the Joint Political Council. The fact that he spoke at an institution which is part of one of the most widely accepted USAID assistance projects in Laos is significant in itself. That he felt inclined to take this occasion to call for the use of the Lao language, and thereby endorse the Fa Ngum's leadership in the Laoization of the educational system, is remarkable indeed. It not only highlights the popularity of the Laoization movement, but it also points up the conservatism of the Education Ministry with respect to this subject and its inability to extricate itself from the influence of the French. The success of the Fa Ngum Schools over the last six years, using Lao as the language of instruction throughout, has been more inspite of the Ministry of Education's efforts than because of them. The Ministry has tolerated the Fa Ngum Schools program rather than support it, and top Ministry officials have yet to endorse it publicly.

The above, perhaps, demonstrates the significance of the Foundation's programming in language research, training, and in publication. Work with the Royal Lao Academy in Lao Language Research has been progressing well and is gaining momentum. The fourth and last section of the Reference Grammar, to be a basic tool for teachers of Lao language, is ready for printing. To date, technical terms have been published for mathematics and physics, biology, economics, geography, law, linguistics, and library science, with those for meteorology, the military, and mechanics under preparation. Prince Souphanouvong, in the remarks referred to above, went on to say that Lao has a rich vocabulary, and that

rather than borrow words from other languages, the necessary new terms should be invented from purely Lao roots. In FY-75, the Foundation, in addition to continuing support of the technical terms translations, will provide support to the Academy to accelerate existing work on the first official Lao language dictionary.

The fact that the Royal Lao Academy is now pressing the Foundation for increased assistance is all the more significant in view of the fact that two years ago, that institution was very chary of any outside assistance from whatever source. Grammar studies and technical terms translation projects were already underway when the Foundation, largely through the intermediary of the new Consultant on Minorities, James Chamberlain, became aware of the work and recognized its far reaching implications for Laos. The Academy's newly appointed Executive Director was vitally concerned that this prestigious but ultra-conservative body should move into the Twentieth Century and involve itself with the problems of Laos today, but given the limits of government support, and the inclinations of an elderly membership steeped in tradition, this seemed more a dream than a practical goal. Careful nursing of a delicate relationship, again with the help of Mr. Chamberlain who for reasons of professional competence as well as sensitive understanding of Lao culture and feelings had been invited to work with the researchers, has resulted in considerable acceleration of Academy endeavor and the beginning of a recognition of the role that that institution has to play in the vital process of Laoization.

Another area of programming that has gained considerable momentum is that in functional literacy. Teaching methods and materials prepared by the Ministry of Education's Directorate of Adult and Primary Education with the help of a UN expert have met with considerable success under a variety of experimental conditions on and near the Vientiane Plain and in the northern region of Houei Sai. This program came to the attention of General Vang Lao, Commander of Military Region II, who supported a small pilot project among his Hmuong (Meo) tribesmen at Sam Thong (near Long Cheng) with his own funds. This has been outstandingly successful and has created a demand by others in the area for similar projects. The Ministry of Education has approached the Foundation for assistance in establishing a major program in this key region, but budget limitations may make this impossible.

It seems likely that the category of Communications will be under heavy pressure for the expansion of language programs during FY-75. Similar efforts will also continue to be supported under other category headings such as the work by the Ministry of Justice on the translation of the legal codes (referred to under Legal and Administrative Systems) and the development work on bi-lingual education carried on by the Ethnic Minorities Research project (under Urban and Rural Problems). The work on

the Lao-English maintenance manuals for the woodworking industry reported on under Asian Manpower and Employment is another example of the extent to which needs of this kind cut across programming classifications. There seems little doubt that the Government's formal policy of Laoization will be even more forcefully implemented in the future and that a growing variety and quantity of materials in, and information about, the local language will be an absolute necessity for the development, and the unity, of the country.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Book Distribution and Library Services (5-101/L-FAP-4010). An expenditure of $4,530 for the distribution of books in English and Lao, and to furnish advice and guidance from the Laos office on library development. This Foundation-administered project covered salary, office space, and miscellaneous administrative expenses amounting to $4,043. In addition, this project also provided for:

1. One month training in Bangkok in book binding techniques for two staff members of the Lao Library Association, $372.
2. Two months salaries for three students for their summer work at the National Library, $100.
3. Consultancy fee for Mr. Prachit Soulisak, Director of the National Library, for his trip to Bangkok to arrange a training program at Bansomdej College, $50.

The Book Program distributed 1,294 books to various institutions including the National Library, Local Administration Training Center, Royal Lao Army Language Schools, the College of Education, the Philippines School of Laos, Lao-English School of Vientiane, Lycee of Paksé, and the Fa Ngum Comprehensive Schools. During the reporting period the American School of Vientiane donated 344 books in English for distribution.

Librarian Training, TLA (5-107/L-4017, L/A 21 Mar 74). A grant of $2,749 to the National Library for travel, perdiem, and course fees to enable five Lao librarians to attend the annual 60-day training course given by the Thai Library Association in Bangkok, Thailand. The training program consists of 45 days of course work followed by 15 days of on-the-job training at selected institutional libraries in Thailand. Three of the participants are school librarians, two are from the staff of

the National Library; all have successfully completed the local training program conducted by the National Library. The RLG continued their salaries during the program, estimated at $600. With the exception of an occasion scholarship abroad, this is still the only formal training program available to aspiring librarians after completing the basic training provided by the National Library (a total of $11,294 has been provided for this training during FY-71 through FY-73).

National Library: Seminar on Library Science (5-099/L-4032, L/A 12 Jun 74). A grant of $786 to the National Library to support a seminar for teachers of library science. A new course in library science is to be introduced in the teacher training colleges for academic year 1974-75. This seminar was to train the instructors from the various colleges who will be teaching this new subject. The National Library provided space and facilities estimated at $200.

Prachit Soulisak: U.S. Tour (5-099/L-4003, I/A 17 Aug 73). A grant of $615 to enable Mr. Prachit Soulisak, President of the Lao Library Association, to extend his visit to France to include return via the United States and the Pacific. His tour in the U.S. where he visited Cornell University, Southern Illinois University, and Asia Foundation headquarters in San Francisco, related directly to present or potential Foundation support to the Lao Library Association and the National Library in areas of literature collection and library training. UNESCO and IFLA (International Federation of Library Association) provided funds for his travel and attendance at the IFLA Conference in Grenoble, France, estimated at $2,200.

Translations and Local Publishing

Nang Magazine (5-204/L-4025, L/A 22 May 74). A grant of $3,112 to the Nang Group for partial support for the second year of publication of Nang, the first, and still the only, serious women's journal in the local language, plus an observation tour of publishing and printing efforts in Thailand and Singapore for the Editor, Mrs. Vatsana Souvannavong and one other member, Mrs. Bouapane Chounlamountry. The amount allocated for support of the magazine ($1,500) is a full 50% less than last year when the Foundation agreed to finance three out of the four issues. This year, the group is covering the cost of at least two of the four issues, estimated at almost $2,000. Arrangements for the observation tour were made through the Foundation's offices in Thailand and Singapore and included visits to such publication as Khunying, Satrisarn, and Bangkok Readers in Thailand, and to Her World, the Singapore University Press, and McGraw-Hill in Singapore. A by-product of the tour was a new-found pride in their own publication when compared to some produced by their more sophisticated neighbors.

Thesis Translation (5-099/L-4020 & L-4020(1), L/A's 4 Apr 74 & 21 May 74). A grant of $2,180 to the Siew Sayath Association to cover cost of printing in French 1,000 copies of Dr. Yang Dao's thesis on development problems among the Meo; and for the publication, in 1,000 copies, of papers presented at two social science colloquia in Luang Prabang in 1973 and 1974. Proceeds of the sale of these publications will be used for the translation and publishing efforts of the Association. Association members are responsible for preparation of copy for printing and for sales of the materials. Foundation willingness to cooperate in the publication, and where possible translation into Lao, of academic theses and other scholarly works by Lao about Laos, has resulted in the rejuvenation of this voluntary literacy society. (It is interesting to note that Mr. Chamberlain, Consultant on Minorities Research and Programs, has been the only foreigner so far invited to join this group.) The Society has now indicated an interest in forming a research group and holding more small colloquia in various parts of the country. ($839 was paid in FY 1974.)

Student Journal: Buddhist Institute (5-099/L-4005 & L-4023, L/A's 22 Aug 73 & 25 Apr 74). Two grants of $150 and $ 299 respectively for the printing of covers for the student monthly journal, Buddhist Institute. Bulletin published by the students with the help and guidance of the Institute staff. They can only afford to have it mimeographed, and without an attractive cover, they find that old issues come to be used as wrapping paper. The more sturdy cover has encouraged students and other readers to keep the journal for future reference. Selling price of the journal is 50 kip (approx. 8¢) per copy. The Institute provided costs of paper, stencils, and ink, estimated at $200. ($839 was paid in FY 1974.)

Language Research and Training

Lao Language Research: Royal Lao Academy (5-301/L-4016. L/A 7 Mar 74). A grant of $5,000 to the Royal Lao Academy for honoraria, salaries, and publication costs for continuation of work on the creation of Lao technical terms and for the publication of Parts II and III of the Lao Reference Grammar, a basic tool for the teaching of Lao. The Foundation provided $9,343 in FY-72 and $7,876 in FY-73 for this work. Seven sets of technical terms have been produced so far, and three more are in preparation under this grant: meteorology, military terms, and library science (second edition). Each specialty is handled by a separate committee of four members working 25 hours over a five month period to produce 300 terms. The RLG, through the Academy, provides office space, maintenance, guard service, and electricity, estimated at a total of $850.

Ministry of Education: Functional Literacy Program (5-302/L-4007, L/A 27 Dec 73). A grant of $7,085 to the Ministry of Education for the continuation and expansion of the functional literacy program of the Directorate of Adult Education. The continuation concerns that project supported under Grant No. L-238 and Grant No. L-3020 involving 70 classes (now increased to 71) in the Vientiane Plain and provides for the second year of honoraria for 10 months from January through October 1974 ($5,420 provided for these purposes during FY-72 and FY-73). The expansion provides for the opening of 30 new classes, 15 in Phone Hong and 15 in Ban Keune, including both the training of new instructors and supervisors plus their honoraria for 10 months from January through October 1974. The RLG contribution in terms of lamps and fuel plus honoraria for supervisors is worth approximately $3,300. A preliminary evaluation indicates considerable variation in the levels of achievement by region, with Ban Keune rating the highest followed by Vientiane Plain and then Phone Hong. Determination of the reasons for this variation should be helpful in improving the overall standards of the program.

Woodworking Instructional Material (5-099/L-3011(1), L/A 28 Nov 73). A supplementary grant of $531 to the Commission of the Plan for publication of the first bi-lingual training manual on the maintenance of woodworking machine tools to be used in the woodworking industry as well as in the vocational schools. The original grant ($990 in FY-73) was for the preparation and printing of 300 copies of the manual. After a seminar on Woodworking Technology, at which draft copies of the manual were introduced to, and critiqued by, teachers, the Plan decided to increase the run to 500 copies. The UN provided the services of an UNIDO expert valued at $500. Subsequently, two additional grants totaling $6,870 were made from SFCP/Manpower funds for the preparation and publication of five additional manuals patterned after the first, all on woodworking technology. The manuals rely heavily on sketches and diagrams with a minimum of written text.

EVALUATION

Laos' leaders face many problems as they seek to find the human and material resources necessary to the functioning of a politically responsive society capable of intelligent representation within the modern community of nations. It is natural that they should turn to their traditional heritage -- common traditions of origin, recorded events, cultural symbols, and language -- for guidance in seeking solutions to these problems. And The Asia Foundation's programming has tended to be particularly successful where it has been responsive to this need.

In the field of education, for example, where considerable difficulty has been experienced in formulating a coherent Foundation program at the post-secondary level, it has been with the Buddhist Institute, the more traditional educational institution, where programming has come most closely to furthering the objective of contributing to the growth of a truly national university. Support for the Demi-Licence program, while not yet directly related to administrative development and curriculum improvement, is at least enabling the Institute to get started in higher studies.

The work of standardizing, and translating into Lao, the legal codes enjoys high priority in the Ministry of Justice, and it appears to have provided an impetus for a more energetic and well-organized approach to the Ministry's in-service training efforts. Programming in the field of law is gaining momentum as officials acquire greater self-confidence and a sense of direction in what they are trying to accomplish. Meanwhile, in the area of public administration, it is interesting to note that one major aim of the Ministry of Interior is to re-establish the role of the Chao Muong, traditionally a key figure in local government. As mentioned earlier, the Local Administration Training project makes a major contribution to the Foundation's objective of encouraging closer cooperation between central government and provincial administrators in meeting the needs of the people.

A number of programming areas within the Urban and Rural Problems category are worthy of mention in this respect. Continued support of monk training seminars, both those on community development and those for improving teaching in the wat schools, has been well received; proposals for both programs to be continued and enlarged during FY-75 have already been initiated, one by the Ministry of Interior, the other by the Ministry of Cults. The oral literature project of the National Library, while moving slowly, has also attracted a good deal of interest as noted earlier in this report. Positive results, however, are more apparent in the Ethnic Minorities Research project, where reorganization of the research program, and the implementation of pilot project based on research findings, and the preparation of a nation-wide survey

of ethnic groups are in direct response to a growing concern for, and interest in, the non-Lao segments of the population. All these efforts contribute to the objective of assisting initiative and leadership in the solution of social problems within the context of the local culture in a manner that will strengthen national identity and promote a sense of unity.

But it is perhaps in the area of language, under the Communications category, that one is most struck by the upsurge of national feeling. Interest in Laoization is high as a result of a combination of social and political factors. The Royal Lao Academy, after years of relative inactivity, is now moving forcefully to encourage the use of the Lao language and to develop materials, such as the language teaching reference, the technical terms, and a dictionary, which will make this a possibility in the context of modern day needs. Support for publication efforts such as Nang and the Siew Savath Association, have also served to spark interest in research and writing in the local language.

The Foundation has become something of a focal point for activities related to questions of identity, ethnic integration, and nationhood, largely because no other agency is helping significantly in this area. As the Lao become increasingly aware that social planning and development involves more than just the basic needs in education, health, and social services, they begin to realize that their interest in their own culture is not only relevant but necessary. It is believed that the Foundation has had a definite effect upon the direction and pace of the growing interest in such things as ethnic and cultural backgrounds and in local language usage, and has been instrumental in encouraging people to think about practical solutions to identity problems and similar questions. The Foundation has contributed, albeit in a small way, not only to the sense of purpose of many individuals, but also to the nation's growing confidence in itself.

If success is to some extent measured by greater sophistication, better planning and organizational ability, and improved administration of projects presented for assistance, then the Foundation has had a degree of success during the year; a number of projects reflect such characteristics. And, as ability, interest, and confidence grows, needs and opportunities expand. There are already indications that demands in several areas, particularly translation and publishing (including legal codes), local administration, monk seminars, language research and functional literacy, and ethnic minorities research, will severely strain the Lao program's FY-75 budget. A failure to respond to the growing abilities that one has deliberately fostered may dampen enthusiasm and initiative. The goal will be to find a way to continue to encourage these developments within the capabilities of the budget, for it will be a long time before the country itself will be able to provide the resources to keep pace with the need.

American Personnel: Role and Relationships

In a town as small as Vientiane, it is almost inevitable that American personnel of the Foundation, including wives, will take an active part in community activities. The Representative serves on the Board of Directors of the Lao-American Association (was President during FY-73). He, and the Consultant of Minorities Research and Programs, James Chamberlain, were both among the founding members of the newly established Lao Cultural Society. Mr. Chamberlain has also lectured on Lao language at the Ministry of Cults, and at the Lao Language Seminar in Vientiane and has chaired a Symposium on Tai Linguistics in Bangkok.

Close coordination is maintained with the American Embassy and USAID at all levels. The Foundation's budget is formally reviewed with the Ambassador and with the USAID Director, generally before its submission to San Francisco, and occasional meetings are held with them during the year as the need arises. More informal and frequent contact is maintained with members of the Political and Economic Sections of the Embassy and with the Programs Office of USAID, particularly with the Area Coordinators and with the Division Chiefs of Education, Human Resources Development, Rural Affairs, Economic Affairs, Public Health, and with the Special Adviser to the RLG on Planning. Close coordination has been maintained on the Local Administration Training project for which USAID has provided substantial assistance in the form of training support, English teachers, equipment, and vehicles. The project in support of the Commission for the Promotion of Family Well-Being was developed from the beginning with the active participation of USAID Public Health personnel. In the production of the woodworking training materials, USAID was able to cover translation costs for three of the five manuals. While the Foundation could not see its way clear to cooperating fully in the Documentation Center project for the Ministry of the Plan as suggested by the Special Advisor, it has been able to supply some of the necessary publications for the Center.

Given the relatively small size of Vientiane, it is easy for the Representative to be in frequent, albeit irregular, contact with the Director of USIS, the Cultural Affairs Officers, and other USIS personnel; matters of mutual program interest, such as scholarships, student activities, subjects concerning the Ministry of Education and the schools, for example, are generally topics of discussion. The Representative served as President of the Board of Directors of the Lao-American Association during calendar year 1973 and continues on the Board (and as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee although not as an officer) during 1974. He sees the Director of LAA and other Board members often socially as well as on Association business at times other than regular Board meetings.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
MALAYSIA OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974.

SITUATION ANALYSIS.

For those given to watching the course of public events, Malaysia offered the Greatest Show on Earth during the last twelve months. To set the mood and keep everybody happy, Government used its all pervasive influence to strike up the band and the tempo was unmistakably Swing. With an eye to trade surpluses, foreign investment, and ultimately employment and prosperity, top trade and industry officials made global swings, first to the Continent, then to U.S.A., and finally to West Asia to garner promises of economic cooperation. Neighboring luminaries swung through Kuala Lumpur, from Singapore, from Indonesia, from Thailand and the ADB, from Iran, and to crown all, the Prime Minister came from Japan. Then, with a quick glance at the rice/rubber trade and a keen eye on the ethnics, the Malaysian Prime Minister himself, Tun Razak, took the floor, swinging first through Singapore and then to Peking where, were it still fashionable to say so, he received an Imperial welcome along with mutual agreements to open diplomatic relations. He swung home just in time to welcome the Islamic Foreign Ministers, who began swinging in for their Vth Conference, and of course, to supervise the electioneering process now slated to culminate on August 24th.

While the band played on, the Big Top performers glistened from exertion and most glowed with success. The bright lights played on the Five Money Makers and their high wire act. Tin and rubber came on strong and looked as well as they had since the Korean War. Being quite senior, however, they showed signs of fatigue towards the end and their managers began reaching for the old safety net of reducing output and organizing stockpiles. Sawn logs leap-frogged tin as an export earner, winning a round of applause. Only a clown, could joke about how long the forests would last at the present rate of cutting and pondered to himself, the employment and developmental benefits of value-added processing and vertical integration. Edible oil (derived from palm berries) smoothly became not only troupe leader supplying 56% of the world's market as the competition focused its resources on animal protein production, but also socially prominent as, together with rubber, it provided comfortable incomes to nearly 30,000 families on just under one million acres of Government resettlement schemes. At the moment, edible oil and the social advantages look safe for an encore. Finally, petroleum made a hit debut, and while this newcomer must work up to maturity over the next few years, some sage spectators feel sure a new star with a half million barrels a day capacity has been born. Among the sages though, sits a bespectacled Cassandra. With an analytical air about her, and probably a taste for social stability, she applauds the new star but weakly.

Close to the main ring and sharing some of its radiance, lay the political arena. Here skillful prestidigitation produced nine out of three which give promise of steering the ship of state safely through the quinquennial

rapids of General Elections. The former three parties of the Alliance thus remain at the core of the new National Front, their ranks thinned by resignations after the debacle of 1969 for reasons both obscure and palpable but which an outsider might broadly describe as resulting from the "generation gap". In the main, those who resigned, joined six other existing parties more to their liking, which have in turn rallied back to the Alliance, but retained their individual identities, thus forming a coalition under the name National Front. An observer might see each of these separate but supposedly equal units as representing their constituent ethnic groups. An optimist, however, might see their representational aspects as tinged with class and regional interests. More importantly, however, what it mainly means for the time being is "more of the same" with perhaps a few new faces in the old places. The opposition consists of three small parties (and a handful of even smaller independents) which have so far acted with constraint in a mannerly and logical fashion. Their position, on a more familiar scale and in its most extreme expressions, would be faintly reminiscent of liberal democratic. The Communist party is both outlawed and, apparently, all but extinguished. Some charges in the press have lately been leveled against "anti-national elements" but these "elements" are presumably of domestic origin and minimal in scope. The coming elections are faced with confidence and little expectation of change, suggesting that the Foundation too should maintain its established course.

Outside the central limelight, the work went on. In the Parliamentary review of the Second Malaysia Plan, the Prime Minister was pleased to note that nearly all established targets had been met. Of special interest was the creation of about 50,000 more jobs than planned. This trend, together with a declining rate of population increase could bring unemployment down to workable levels by 1990. To achieve this, however, will require an average annual rate of about 7% in real growth, with the industrial sector assuming the major burden due to its labor intensity. Last year this sector turned in an admirable performance, expanding at the rate of about 20% and accounting for about 17% of the GNP, largely with the help of investment capital flowing in from over 400 private companies (about 50 American) in 30 countries. This sector is of special importance in realizing the objectives of the Second Malaysia Plan.

Economic Policy

The New/requires that by 1990, 30% of Malaysia's capital wealth shall be in the hands of the Malays, while foreigners shall hold 40%, and other races 30%. At present, the Malays hold about 2%, leaving plenty of room for improvement. A second requirement is that employment patterns shall reflect the racial composition of the country, or that Malays will hold about 50% of the industrial sector jobs at all levels. At present, according to the Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry, they hold about 12% which represents rapid and satisfactory progress but much more needs to be done in order to reach the desired goal. Also associated with this goal is a change in residential patterns in order that different ethnic groups are more evenly distributed between town and country. At the moment about 3 Malays inhabit urban areas for every 7 in the country-side. The prerequisite migration will therefore entail not only the creation of jobs

and attendant attitudinal changes but also a great deal of town planning. A third major principle of the NEP, often overlooked in practice, is that Peter shall not be robbed to pay Paul. This requires that the economy be maintained on a healthy and expansionary footing in order that there will be a sufficient number of new jobs for Malays without reducing the amount available to others.

As is indicated by the relatively small industrial share of the GNP, Malaysia's economy has been primarily oriented towards the production and exportation of primary commodities. These industries are well established, very traditional, and only moderately subject to manipulation due to their high capital (land) intensities. For the moment, therefore, industrialization is seen as the answer to the problems of development and social stability, for it provides rapid, attractive opportunities for both employment and the acquisition of wealth. These opportunities have been and will continue to be provided by socially responsive, private capital from both domestic and external sources. Further, some 500 quasi-government corporations have been formed, largely with public funds, but with some private participation. While these public corporations are profit oriented, they are also charged with a training function, Malay capital formation, and generally guarding the public interest. Clearly, a healthy private and semi-public corporate sector cannot be maintained and expanded without suitably prepared people.

The Foundation has consequently devoted assistance to Human Resources Development. This is a wide field in which many theories have been offered as to the best approach. Due to the limited resources of the Foundation, many of these theories fall outside its scope. On the other hand, many of the theories are variations on a theme and subject to condensation. If the ethnic composition of Malaysia is further taken into account and combined with expressed goals for the redistribution of wealth, training and education emerge as the most suitable immediate vehicle for Human Resource Development. At the same time, efficient entry into the modernized industrial sector entails more than education alone. An orientation towards the future and sufficient emotional strength to adapt to change are almost as important as professional skills. Assistance usually entailing international exchange has thus been directed towards the professional enrichment of the most promising staff members at institutions most likely to apply the benefits obtained over the widest possible number of Malaysians in an effort to further:

1. the development of Malaysian institutions of higher learning by assisting special projects that advance the cause of national unity and development.

2. assist the Government of Malaysia in its efforts to provide training opportunities for economically disadvantaged sectors of the society and to strengthen institutions in less developed rural areas.

3. assist the development of multi-language facility, with emphasis on common Malaysian national language as a socially integrative force, as well as to provide materials in English useful to the country's development.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the Fiscal Year 1974, Education maintained its prominent position in the Malaysian galaxy of National aspirations. Government proposed, and Parliament voted Education the second highest budget allocation after Defence. Politicians vocally supported the improvement and universalization of education and underlined its importance in achieving the aspirations of the citizenry. In her Convocation day address at the University of Malaya, the Queen announced the establishment of a multi-disciplinary graduate center at that institution. Educationists, eminent and ordinary, called for innovations in the whole system. Branch campuses of major institutions were expanded and new ones were announced for Sabah and Sarawak and other areas remote from Kuala Lumpur on the Peninsula. Finally, the students at several institutions, especially MIT, demonstrated for university status and higher recognition of their diplomas. The Minister of Education was elevated to the post of Deputy Prime Minister.

The Foundation's greatest contribution to higher education came through MIT, the single largest recipient at approximately the $50,000 level. Support included 4 new long term fellowships, the provision of one visiting Engineering professor, three short term study and observation tours, course attendance for two lecturers, an in-service Training Course for Language Lecturers, and conference attendance for one Librarian. This effort thus marked another year of worthwhile contribution to the enrichment of MIT's administrative and educational resources. With a lavish and now fully operational physical plant, a student population of nearly 7,000, a teaching staff of nearly 400, and an annual budget of nearly $20,000,000, this important national institution may be deemed successfully launched and under way. Since 1968, the Foundation has contributed to the professional enrichment of 10% of the teaching staff. This accomplishment is as intended at the initiation of large scale assistance in 1968, and may be viewed with satisfaction.

In other areas of education, the Foundation continued to encourage the pursuit of science studies. At the beginning of the Fiscal Year a modest grant of approximately $1,000 facilitated the conduct of a Seminar on the Study of Teaching of Science in the National Language. This was well attended by Ministry officials and educators alike and received substantial good publicity. A follow-up session was held by the Ministry later in the year, indicating that the prospects for progress in both science curriculum development and the National Language are favorable. Two top administrators from the National Institute of Technology made a study and observation tour of institutes of technology in the United States to learn what new methods might be applied to their new planned and vastly expanded campus near Johore Bahru. The Institute is devoted primarily to engineering courses, and will no doubt make a significant contribution to Malaysia's future development. The Dean of Veterinary Science at the University of Agriculture and a colleague also toured related facilities in the United States. They report returning with many new ideas for incorporation into their new facility at Serdang. From the point of view of effectiveness in an area which will be of paramount importance to Malaysia in coming years, this grant should probably be considered the programs most successful exchange effort.

From National University, the Foundation sent its first Malaysian candidate to undertake a San Francisco internship in Computer Science. This project, however, did not mature successfully as the purpose of the program was not fully understood by the host organization, leading to an inadequate reception of the intern and subsequent disillusionment on all sides. A more thorough investigation of the Interns' objectives and capabilities will be carried out in future before sending additional candidates into the program.

It may be said, therefore, that education at all levels in Malaysia is well established and that it s value to national development is well understood. The Foundation has focused both on the up-grading of teaching staffs as exemplified by the MIT program and on increasing the efficiency of the system as a whole through various efforts aimed at the professional enrichment of administrators. Now that the productive machinery is in place and is demonstrably efficient, however, the time has come to examine the output. Degrees in record numbers are bestowed yearly, but what of the quality? Both students and employers complain loudly of the excessively "theoretical" and sometimes downright inappropriate quality of their training. Can the national economy absorb the large numbers of new degree holders in positions roughly equivalent to their expectations? Some students complain of a job search lasting up to a year after Convocation; indeed, two thirds of the unemployed are first-time job seekers. Others give up and become "under-utilized" employees. A review of the available statistics, moreover, further discourages the neutral observer.

Yet Malaysia is generously endowed with both natural and human resources. The economy is strong and basically expansionary. Developmental projects sometimes fall far behind schedule for lack of appropriately skilled personnel. Some Government departments report vacancy rates of up to 25% in some specialties, especially technical. Both public and private sectors complain regularly of difficulties in recruiting people with sufficient expertise, especially managerial, to realize the potential inherent in the material resources available. These structural disparities warrant further investigation. Modernization of the education system overall is certainly necessary, but Malaysia is a nation in a hurry. Increasing emphasis, therefore, is being placed on practical, professional, in-service training. Subsequent budget submissions will reflect this new direction.

University Development

MARA Institute of Technology Staff Development

Alias bin Ramli (1-101/M-0245. LA 18 June 1973). A grant of $794 was made to enable Alias bin Ramli to continue a graduate program in Business Administration, majoring in Management and Organizational Behavior, at Ohio University following the successful completion of his undergraduate program in business. Alias returned to Malaysia in August 1973 and now lectures in the School of Business and Management at the MARA Institute of Technology. Tuition for 3 quarters of Alias' study program was waived by the Ohio University. MIT provided his international travel.

Syed Ahmad Khalid (1-101/M-0424. LA 9 January 1973). A final payment of $100 was made to enable Syed Ahmad Khalid to continue his studies towards a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration at the Ohio University. He completed his BBA program in March 1973 and is now pursuing graduate work in Business Administration also at Ohio University. He is expected to complete his program by the end of 1974.

Ohio University provided tuition and fees for two quarters of this program. The rest of his tuition and living allowances after December 1972 were handled by the MARA Training Division. MIT provided his international airfare.

Wong Sei Van (1-101/M-3005. LAs 1 August 1972 and 22 August 1973). A grant of $5695 continued full support for the second year of Mr. Wong Sei Van's studies at the Ohio University. Sei Van began his studies in August 1972 for the Master's degree in Business Administration. He maintained a high grade point average throughout the two-year program and graduated in June 1974. He submitted to the Ohio University a research paper titled: "The Impact of Institutional Investors on the Stock Market". Sei Van has also been active in campus affairs and was Vice-President of the Malaysian students organization. He returned to Malaysia on 30 June 1974 to assume a lecturing position in the School of Business and Management at MIT. The MIT provided Sei Van with full-pay leave for the first year of his program as well as international travel.

Ramanathan Sankaran (1-101/M-3016. LAs 17 October 1972, 31 October 1973, and 6 May 1974). Continued support of $2913 was given to enable Ramanathan Sankaran to complete his studies towards a Master's degree in Journalism at Ohio University. Sankaran began his studies in Journalism in January 1973 and has been an average student during his one and a half year program. He was news Service Editor of the Post, the Ohio University's student paper which regularly wins national awards. Sankaran's thesis is titled: "An Investigation Into the Sources of Communication to Malaysian Students in the United States About Developments in Malaysia". Sankaran also attended the 1973 Annual Convention of the Association for Education in Journalism at the Colarado State University, Colarado, 19--22 August 1973 through the support of the Association for Education in Journalism. Sankaran returned to Malaysia on 10 June 1974 and now lectures in the School of Mass Communication at MIT. Sankaran received full salary support from the MIT from January to December 1973, and half-salary support from MIT from January to May 1974. MIT also provided him with international travel.

Paul Lee Yit Hong (1-101/M-4002. LA 1 August 1973). A scholarship grant of $3234 enabled Paul Lee Yit Hong, Lecturer in the School of Administration and Law, to undertake a Master of Comparative Law degree program at the Southern Methodist University beginning 23 August 1973 and ending 20 May 1974. This scholarship was part of a general program to aid in the upgrading of staff at MIT and more specifically, the School of Administration and Law. Mr. Lee completed his study program, and returned to Malaysia on 26 June 1974 to assume the post of Lecturer in the School of Law and Administration at MIT. The Southern Methodist University provided Mr. Lee with a tuition grant for the 1973-74 academic year, 23 August 1973--19 May 1974, and the MIT provided him with international travel ($1,500 chartered flight), and full-pay leave ($3,170).

Abdul Aziz Mohamed (1-101/M-4003. LA 1 August 1973 and amended LA 29 October 1973.) Initially, a scholarship grant of $ 4085 was made to enable Abdul Aziz Mohamed to pursue a Bachelor of Arts program in Social Science at Lock Haven State College, Pennsylvania, commencing September 1973. However, upon Abdul Aziz's request, he was transferred from Lock Haven College to Ohio University to undertake an undergraduate program in Business Administration beginning 1 September 1973. Abdul Aziz received low grades at Ohio University, but is expected to complete his study program in December 1974. The MIT provides tuition ($1,600), and international travel ($1,500). $3,735 of the Foundation's obligation was paid in FY 1974 .

Mohamed Salleh Haji Din (1-101/M-4005. LA 13 August 1973). A scholarship grant of $ 3548 was made to enable Mohamed Salleh Haji Din, an MIT graduate in Diploma in Accounting, to undertake a program in Business Administration (Accounting) at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, beginning September 1973. Mohamed Salleh indicated that he might complete the B.B.A. program by March 1975. The Miami University has awarded him another year's grant-in-aid which covers tuition and non-resident fees. The MIT provides international travel ($1,500) and the Miami University provides tuition waiver ($2,000).

Professor Robert L. Savage (1-101/M-4009. LA 4 September 1973). A grant of $7,883 was made to the MARA Institute of Technology for the first year's continuing expenses in the United States to enable Professor Robert L. Savage, formerly a Vice President and Director of Research at Ohio University, and immediately prior to arriving in Kuala Lumpur, the Director of a NASA Energy Research Project, to undertake a two-year program of consultancy with the MIT's School of Engineering, beginning 15 September 1973. Payments for these continuing expenses were made through the Home Office in San Francisco. In addition, the Foundation made a partial payment of $88 in support of Professor Savage's participation at the TAF Annual Conference in Penang in February 1974. Professor Savage has put in a fine year at the MIT, forming productive personal relationships after some initial set-backs. Besides his standard lecturing duties, he has also served as as an adviser on the development and administration of the MIT, and during the temporary closure of MIT after the much publicized student demonstration, Professor Savage produced a hand tailored Lab Manual for his students. The MIT contribution was in the form of accommodation ($2,500), international travel for three persons ($5,400), and salary ($12,000) for the period of his program.

Dr. Chandriah Appa Rao (1-101/M-4011. LA 11 September 1973). A subsistence and and travel allowance grant of $435 was made to the MARA Institute of Technology to enable Chandriah Appa Rao, Special Adviser to the Director, to attend the Conference of the National Joint Council of Economic Education in San Diego, 10-13 October 1973, and to receive a week of intensive training at the Council's headquarters in New York, following the conference. Chandriah acted as a resource person in one of the sessions on the teaching of economics in other countries, and he reported that the conference was excellent in the coverage of professional interest. His visit to New York was in connection with the proposed affiliation with the Council on Economic Education. During this short program, Chandriah was also able to have discussions with several university officials on cooperative programs with the MIT. Matching contribution was derived from the MIT for his airtravel ($1,500).

Mrs. Shahareen Kamaluddin (1-101/M-4019. LA 16 October 1973). A full scholarship grant of $7,630 was made to enable Shahareen Kamaluddin, Public Relations Special Assistant, to undertake a Master of Science degree program in Public Relations at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, beginning January 1974. Both the Professor of Governmental Affairs and Public Relations at Boston University and the Foundation's Grantee Adviser reported that Shahareen has done very well and indications are that she will graduate in June 1975. The MIT provides international travel and full-pay leave for the first year of her studies at Boston University ($5,500). $5,513 of the Foundation's obligation was paid in FY 1974.

In-Service Training Program for MIT Lecturers (1-101/M-4022. LA 9 November 1973) A travel and subsistence grant of $1,332 was made to the MARA Institute of Technology to enable Dr. Zaini Machmoed of the Language Center, IKIP Malang, Indonesia, to participate in its first In-Service Training Course for Language Lecturers, 16 November--21 December 1973. Dr. Machmoed was responsible for the initial preparations, the framework and content of the course in particular, and the final drawing up of recommendations for the upgrading of language teaching at the MIT. 44 MIT lecturers of English, Mandarin, Tamil, Japanese, German, French, and Russian; and 2 lecturers each from the National University, Malaysia; University of Science, Penang; and the University of Agriculture, Malaysia; completed the program. Since the formally stated general objective of the training was to improve the standard of professional characteristics desirable in MIT lecturers of English as a second language, and of foreign languages, the program was as much an approach to the problems that language lecturers encounter as it was an introductory course in subjects such as language teaching methodology, linguistics, sociolinguistics, bilingualism, language testing, and some other important matters which a language teacher should be familiar with. Topics for the course were, therefore, divided into two groups: (1) those which were directly related to the problems of language teaching and learning; and (2) those which were supporting subjects indirectly related to those problems. Response by participants was found favorable. A recommendation was made for more programs in the form of seminars, workshops, etc., for all MIT language lecturers. Most participants found lectures which were directly related to the problems of language teaching and learning to be useful. Workshops and group projects provided the right atmosphere for participants to discuss problems andparticular aspects of second and foreign language teaching and to write reports on the results of the discussions. 61% of the participants voted to hold a repeat, similar course; 9% voted same if the subjects were more focused; and 30% expressed no opinion. The course was considered successful, on balance. The MIT provided all expenses for travel and subsistence for all the other participants and was responsible for the administrative functions of the training program.

Observation Tour of U.S. Libraries (1-101/M-4024. LA 23 November 1973). A partial subsistence grant of $1,064 was made to the MARA Institute of Technology to enable Miss Cheah Yoke Fah, Lecturer at the School of Library Science, to undertake a study tour of some major and representative libraries in the United States prior to an Internship in Communication Documentation at the East-West Communication Institute, Honolulu, from 20 January to 10 March 1974. Miss Cheah toured 14 academic, public, and special libraries in the Eastern Coast States; namely, Boston Public Library; Boston University Library; Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library; Harvard University Library; New York Public Libraries; Columbia University Library; Public Library of the District of Columbia; National Library of Medicine, Bethesda; Library of Congress; Graduate School of Librarianship; University of Denver; University of Denver Library; San Francisco City Public Library; Orange County Community College Library; and Huntington Beach High School District Library. She also made useful contacts; and learned that: (a) almost all US libraries have a dictionary catalogue and use the Library of Congress Classifications; and (b) computers are widely utilized for book-charging, book-ordering, accessioning, shelf-listing and other library housekeeping activities--techniques different from her earlier British-oriented experience. The tour improved her teaching knowledge and duties at MIT which therefore fulfilled the purpose of our grant. MIT provided return travel to Honolulu, US internal travel, and full pay for the period of her tour and internship program, estimated at $2,650.

Institute for Educational Management (1-101/M-4048. LA 8 May 1974). A grant of $2,218 was made to the MARA Institute of Technology to enable its Registrar, Encik Abdul Kuddus Ahmad, to participate in the Institute for Educational Management (IEM) program at Harvard University, 16 June--26 July 1974. Since the MIT is young and vigorously expanding, new management ideas are needed to meet the changing environment which educational institutions are meant to serve. As such, the six-week course at IEM was felt to be ideal for Abdul Kuddus who holds the No.2 position in the Institute and, therefore, is unable to get away from his duties for long periods. The Director of MIT felt that his participation in the program will give a tremendous opportunity for him to study in greater detail educational administration in the United States and meet various Presidents and Vice Presidents of American universities and colleges. Abdul Kuddus who holds an MPA degree from the University of Pittsburgh has been involved in the management of educational institutions for at least ten years, served in various capacities in the Ministry of Education, and then as Registrar in the National Institute of Technology. It was also felt invaluable for him to learn the latest techniques of handling problems of student unrest, drug addiction, and world-wide student activities. The MIT has two branch campuses in East Malaysia and three more are being planned for Peninsular Malaysia. The system of branch campus is a new experience for Malaysia and hence Abdul Kuddus could learn from the American experience in this regard. The knowledge, skills, training, and the fruitful exchange of ideas with other international counterparts will enable him to run the MIT administration more effectively and efficiently. The Foundation's grant covered basic charges which include tuition, materials, room, meals, and an allowance for incidentals. The MIT provided his return airtravel expenses, and full-pay leave estimated at $2,500. Report not due until 31 August 1974.

Educational Testing Service Instructional Program (1-101/M-4051. LA 20 May 1974). A grant of $2,731 was made to the MARA Institute of Technology to enable Miss Diana Tan Lian Geik, Student Counselor, to participate in two instructional programs: (a) the Administration of Large Scale Testing Program; and (b) the International Program in Educational Testing, conducted by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, 8 July--23 August 1974. Since the MIT recruits students with different backgrounds, it is imperative that some means of diagnosing aptitude and potential be developed in order to successfully prepare students for the rigorous courses ahead of them. At present, selection of potential candidates is based on paper qualifications and on interview methods which are inadequate. Due to the increasing intake of students, alternative systematic and reliable techniques of selection have to be found. The counseling unit of the MIT, therefore, plans to develop a testing service with the objective of using various types of interest inventories, aptitude and scholastic achievement tests to help it in the selection of students. Miss Tan's participation in the two instructional programs will acquaint her with the varioustypes of tests and their uses, and also help her to initiate a testing program for the counseling unit upon her return to Malaysia. The Foundation's grant covered tuition for both programs, registration fees, food, housing, and allowances for travel and incidental expenses. The MIT provided her international airtravel ($1,900), and continued her salary payments. Her report is not due until 20 September 1974.
$621 of the Foundation's obligation was paid in FY 1974.

University of Wisconsin Seminar in University Administration.(1-101/M-4053. LA 13 June 1974. Amended LA 25 June 1974). A partial grant of $709 enabled the Principal of the Sabah branch of the MARA Institute of Technology, Mr. Abdul Kadir Hassan, to participate in the University of Wisconsin Seminar in University Administration in Madison, Wisconsin, 4--30 August 1974. The Seminar was designed for university administrators in developing countries and for officers in ministries and other bodies whose work is related to higher education. Through the use of lectures, group discussions, clinics, problem-solving sessions, and visitation-observation, the Seminar provided participants with a means of improving their capacity to work at effective and innovative solutions to the problems confronting them as administrators. Emphasis in all lectures and discussions was on the particular problems and situations facing universities in developing countries. The Sabah branch of the MIT, established in 1973 in cooperation with the Sabah Foundation, is one of the many branches set up to further increase its outreach to a larger group of bumiputras for further studies on a part-time basis, for participation in commerce and industry. Mr. Kadir's duties involve looking after the needs of his lecturers and students and to see that high academic standards in the various subjects offered in his school are maintained. His participation at the Seminar would better equip him to effectively solve problems facing administration in the development of the MIT campus at Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. The Foundation's grant covered room and meals, book allowance, and an incidental allowance for the duration of the program. The MIT paid his return international airfare ($1,800,) while the University of Wisconsin waived tuition. Mr. Kadir's report is not due until 30 September 1974.

Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions in Asian and South Pacific Countries. (1-101/M-4055. LA 18 July 1974). A grant of $460 was made to the MARA Institute of Technology to enable Mr. Jaginder Singh, Course Tutor for Law, to participate in the Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions in Asian and South Pacific Countries, Sydney, Australia, 19--23 August 1974. This Symposium was organized by the International and Comparative Law Center for the Southwestern Legal Foundation, Dallas, Texas, in co-sponsorship with The Asia Foundation and LAWASIA. Subjects covered at the Symposium were: (1) Jointly Owned and Managed Enterprises, including Aspects of the Protection of Industrial Property; (2) Monetary Policies and Financial Institutions; (3) Environmental Protection; (4) Security Problems in Financing; (5) Settlement of International Disputes and Enforcement of Rights in International Transactions; (6) Labor Law and Industrial Relations;&(7) Government Regulation of Business Competition and Antitrust. Jaginder Singh had his basic legal education from the University of Singapore and did post-graduate studies at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. His duties at MIT involve the training of law students for the LL.B. (London) course. His attendance at the Symposium will therefore be of value in the upgrading of legal teaching at the MIT, and specifically in the setting up of an advanced diploma course in Business Law. The Foundation's grant covered tuition charge; and subsistence for five days. MIT provided him with return airfare: Kuala Lumpur/Sydney, Australia ($910). Jaginder's report is not due until 22 September 1974.

Former Grantees:

As a matter of interest, the following six MARA Institute of Technology students who were assisted by The Asia Foundation during their undergraduate

programs have been taken over by MARA support for their graduate programs during FY 1974:

Katni Kibat (M-0432) completed his Master of Library Science program at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, and is now attached to the School of Library Science, MIT. He was nominated by the MIT to participate in the 2nd Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians held in Manila in December 1973.

Abdul Razak Abdul (M-0431) obtained his Master's degree in Business Administration at New York University and returned to Malaysia in December 1973. He teaches Finance and other business subjects in the School of Business and Management, MIT. ($100 was paid during JY 1974.)
Amir Zainol Abidin (M-0430) completed his MBA program at Northern Illinois University and returned to Malaysia to lecture in Finance at the School of Business and Management, MIT. He is, however, presently undergoing practical training until June 1975 at the United Asian Bank.

Hussein Abdul Jamil (M-0429) completed his degree of the M.Sc in Forestry at Syracuse University and is scheduled to return to Malaysia at the end of July 1974 to join the School of Applied Science, MIT.

Syed Ahmad Khalid (M-0424) is still pursuing his MBA degree at the Ohio University and is scheduled to return to Malaysia at the end of 1974, since his wife will be completing her Master's degree for another two quarters. ($100 was paid during FY 1974.)

Mohd. Radzi Hamzah (M*0436) is expected to complete his MBA program at Western Michigan University in August 1974.

National University Staff Development

Observation Tour of Selected U.S. Universities: Dr. Halim Ismail (1-102/M-4004. LA 1 August 1973). A grant of $2,441 was made to the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (National University of Malaysia) to enable Dr. Abdul Halim Ismail, then Dean of the Faculty of Arts, to undertake a month-long observation tour of U.S. universities beginning 8 August 1973. In 1973, the National University of Malaysia proposed to upgrade its Department of Economics and Commerce to that of a faculty. In anticipation of this move, it was essential that Dr. Halim, in his capacity as Acting Head of the Department of Economics and who also had been entrusted with the task of helping to plan and develop the proposed faculty, make an observation tour of faculties of economics and business in U.S. universities to gather information on various aspects, ranging from degree and course structure to fundamental staff recruitment and training. His visit to the United States was mentioned in a news release. The actual tour lasted from 8 to 30 August 1973. In each of the institutions visited; namely, Southern Methodist University, Dallas; Rice University, Houston; Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta; The American University, Washington; the University of Maryland, College Park; the University of Pennsylvania, Philadephia; the University of Illinois, Chicago; and the Office of the American Assembly of Collegiat Schools of Business, Washington; he usually had the opportunity to confer with three or more persons. On a number of occasions, Dr. Halim met the Schools' Chairman of Curriculum Committee and directors of undergraduate

and graduate programs. Although the timing of his tour was not considered to be suitable due to the summer vacation, Dr. Halim was impressed with the line-up of institutions and the personalities available for consultation, one of whom sent a note commending the admirable qualities of the grantee. As expected and recently following his tour, Dr. Halim became Head of the newly-established Faculty of Economics and Management at the National University. The faculty took in the first 200 undergraduates when the 1974/75 session began in May 1974. The setting-up of this faculty in January 1974 was yet another step in the expansion of the National University which will have a total student population of 2,100 this year. The courses available have been so designed to give students both academic and professional training. A program has been drawn up to allow the students to obtain practical training with firms and government departments before completing their courses. The faculty has a teaching staff of 15. Tutors will include some who are now overseas pursuing further studies and who will join the University on their return to Malaysia in a year or two. The National University of Malaysia provided Dr. Halim with full-pay leave during his observation tour.

AIT Short Course in Academic Administration (1-102/M-4013. LA 22 September 1973). A travel, tuition and accommodation grant of $1,376 was made to the National University of Malaysia to enable Mr. Fadzil Mohd. Sanusi, Assistant Registrar, Service and Establishment for General Staff, to participate in the AIT Short Course in Academic Administration at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, Thailand, 1 October--30 November 1973. The aim of the course was to group some of the administrators in the Asian Region, impart to them the latest tools used in Academic Administration, especially in the U.S.A., so as to enable them to make changes where applicable/suitable to their own universities. Mr. Fadzil reported that this course was most beneficial to him in that it enabled him to look at academic administration in a broader perspective. The course, however, was too long in duration, and the course day should be lengthened to 6 hours a day. The living quarters were also expensive and too far from the school. Mr. Fadzil received full-pay leave and daily subsistence estimated at $800 from the National University of Malaysia.

University of Science Malaysia Staff Development

Kamal bin Mat Salih (1-104/M-0253. LA 23 July 1973). A final payment of $235 was made to Mr. Kamal bin Mat Salih being balance of dissertation preparation allowance unpaid to him in San Francisco. Kamal began his studies at the University of Pennsylvania in September 1970 and was awarded a tuition scholarship for the first year. He completed his M.A. degree in Regional Science in May 1971 and pursued studies for the Ph.D degree which he completed in August 1973. Kamal is now attached to the School of Humanities, University of Science, Malaysia, Penang.

Shim Jae Kee (J-104, M-0420(1). LT 15 August 1973. A one-way travel grant: Penang/Seoul of $1,392 was made to the University of Science, Malaysia, to enable Professor Shim Jae-kee and his family of four to return to Korea. Professor Shim, formerly Assistant Professor of Korean Language and Literature at the College of General Studies, Seoul National University, served as a Korean Language Instructor at the University of Science, Malaysia, from 7 November 1971 to 31 August 1973. During his tenure of service in Penang, Professor Shim was responsible for the development of the university's initial Korean Language program, and his students

increased from 3 in the third term of the 1971/1972 academic year to 21 for the credit course in the 1973/1974 academic year. For the purpose of the development of a Foreign Language Teaching Plan, Professor Shim also worked as a member of a Sub-Committee of Language Curriculum in the university's Language Center. In collaboration with Professor J.P. Wilkins, former Language Teaching Specialist under TAF contract service, Professor Shim has written teaching materials titled: "Experimental programmed Korean Course in Reading and Writing" for use by his successor. Our grant has fulfilled its objective--made as part of a general program to assist in the development of a complete Language Teaching Center at the University of Science, Malaysia. The University provided Professor Shim with salary, allowances, and medical facilities.

National Institute of Technology Staff Development

Observation Tour for National Institute of Technology Officials: (1-107/M-4023. LA 14 November 1973). A travel and subsistence grant of $5,508 was made to the National Institute of Technology for the Institute's Registrar, Mr. Ahmad Badri bin Mohamed Basir; and Bursar, Mrs. Azizah Zahari, to undertake an observation tour of selected universities in the United States, 25 November 1973--26 January 1974. The tour enabled them to view university administration overall, particularly with regard to personnel and finance; to see the latest methods and systems in the operation of student records, including examination results, appraisal systems and payments, and buildings and grounds management; to make contacts with their American university counterparts to set up exchange programs for their lecturers, staff development and recruitment. Despite the heavy schedule, the study tour was successful. It did add a new dimension to the thinking of the grantees. For instance, they contrast the American styles of education sharply with their own, modeled after the British. They weresurprised to find the PPBS system not much used. It was useful for them to learn of computerization--before they get too much into it. They were impressed with the East West Center, Harvey Mudd's innovative engineering clinics, and the Malaysian community at LSU. Plans are formulated for student/staff exchanges. This will be very important for the expansion of the Institute (ultimately to a new campus). A follow-up tour will be made by the Institute's Rector. The National Institute of Technology is an institution of emerging importance on the Malaysian scene. Our grant, therefore, is timely. Ahmad Badri and Azizah Zahari received full-pay leave and perdiem for non-program days estimated at $2,000 each.

University of Agriculture Staff Development

AIT Short Course in Academic Administration (SF-6208,M-SF-4014.LA 26 September 1973) A travel, tuition and accommodation grant of $2,623 was made to the University of Agriculture Malaysia to enable two of its Administrative Officers: Mr. Sulaiman bin Mohd. Atan and Mrs. Khamsiah binte Akram to attend the AIT Short Course in Academic Administration at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, Thailand, 1 October--30 November 1973. These officers found the course beneficial though a bit too long, and that daily sessions should be lengthened. The University of Agriculture Malaysia provided them with full-pay leave and daily subsistence allowance estimated at $800. (For more details see the Regional Program.)

Observation Tour of Agricultural Institutes (1-201/M-4034. LA 16 January 1974). A grant of $5,854 was made to the University of Agriculture to enable Dr. Omar Abdul Rahman, Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science; and Dr. Ahmad Mustapha Babjee, Head of the Department of Veterinary Pathology; to undertake a four-week observation tour of U.S. institutions with outstanding agricultural programs beginning 3 March 1974. This is an initial effort to assist the new University of Agriculture to organize its administration and programs, and the grant has the endorsement of the U.S. Agricultural Attaché in Malaysia. Since the agricultural sector of the Second Malaysia Plan lays emphasis on the attainment of self-sufficiency in foods of animal origin, a rapid development of the livestock industries now becomes a top priority project. One of the major constraints towards the attainment of this objective is the acute shortage of trained manpower. To narrow this manpower gap, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science has been established as one of the three foundation faculties of the newly-founded University of Agriculture, Malaysia. Drs. Omar and Ahmad examined the organization and curriculum structure of six American veterinary colleges and noted the usefulness of the new integrated system approach for possible adoption locally. They studied the layout of physical facilities which are now being incorporated into the University's present building plans. Pitfalls were also noted and will be avoided. Their contacts with veterinary educators in the U.S. and Canada will be particularly helpful towards future placements of academic staff in graduate studies. This most informative, enlightening and useful observation tour for two key staff members of the University of Agriculture meets successfully our objectives to improve educational programs in Malaysia related to economic development. The Foundation's grant covered economy airtravel; subsistence and domestic travel allowance. The University of Agriculture continued their salaries.

Science Education

Scholarship for Senior Organizer, Special Project in Mathematics and Science (1601/M-3004. LA 3 August 1972. A grant of $7,525 ($1,677 was funded in FY 1974) enabled Mr. Abu Hassan Ali, Senior Organizer of the Special Project in Mathematics and Science of the Ministry of Education (Projek Khas), to undertake a program of studies leading to the Master of Science degree in Science Education at Florida State University, commencing the Fall Quarter 1972. The grant also enable Abu Hassan to purchase textbooks in elementary science to enhance the Foundation's program in helping the Malaysian Ministry of Education to upgrade its science and mathematics curricula in Malaysian schools. A further grant covering airfare and perdiem enabled Abu Hassan to attend the Environmental Science Teacher Preparation Project and the National Meeting of the National Association for Research in Science Teaching in Detroit, January 1973. Abu Hassan completed the requirements for the Master of Science degree in Science Education on 17 August 1973, and is now back in Malaysia at work with primary science and mathematics projects in addition to being involved in other projects as teaching in training programs, educational television, and all other aspects of the Curriculum Development Center (CDC). He found his experience in the United States a new one in that all courses were planned to suit his needs while at the same time being sufficient to help him prepare guidesheets for teachers and textbooks for pupils. He was most impressed with the humanistic approach to the teacher preparation program. One significant aspect of his program is that Abu Hassan studied certain portions of the elementary

science materials and actually wrote them in Malay while at Florida State University, and these were sent to his office in Malaysia for consideration and possible publication. He also gave 26 hours of talks outside his required program on the Malaysian Special Project to various groups, including doctoral students. We feel that this grant has met the objectives for which it was intended. (This is a FY 1973 grant.)

The Ministry of Education provided Abu Hassan with salary during the entire period of his program.

Education Development Grants

Participation at University of Wisconsin Seminar in University Administration and Operations (1-099/M-4001. LA 1 August 1973.) A travel and subsistence grant of $1,905 was made to the University of Agriculture to enable Mr. Mohd. Kalok bin Latiff, Assistant Registrar, to participate in the University of Wisconsin Seminar in University Administration and Operations, 5--31 August 1973. Mohd. Kalok is the most senior official in the University's administration unit, and has assumed the duties of Registrar in the latter's absence. His work involves the co-ordination of academic staff and student affairs. 32 junior and senior-level university administrators from various developing countries participated in this seminar. Mohd. Kalok reported that: (a) the working sessions were rather lengthy; (2) excursion visits to universities outside of Wisconsin too few; (3) cases and problem-solving sessions most interesting; and (4) the Seminar was of immense benefit to him and, in turn, his newly established but rapidly developmen University. The University of Wisconsin provided tuition, room and board ($1,026). Mohd. Kalok also received salary from the University of Agriculture during the period of his participation. We believe the grant accomplished its purpose.

Seminar on the Study and Teaching of Science in the Malaysian Language (1-099/M-4007. La 16 August 1973). A grant of $1,049 was made to the Angkatan Kajian Sains (ANGKASA) to enable it to hold a seminar on the Teaching and Study of Science in the National Language in Kuala Lumpur, 18--19 August 1973. For some time, there has been skepticism about the use of the Malaysian Language (Bahasa Malaysia) as a medium of instruction for science education although science and technological education have been conducted for some time in this language. In view of this, ANGKASA or the Society for Science Studies, was formed in 1967 to look into the promotion of the study of science in the Malaysian language. In June 1973, ANGKASA felt that the time was ripe to call a seminar to find ways to facilitate the spread of use of the national language in education, and to increase the participation of bumiputra students in the field of science. 250 science teachers as well as government officials from the Ministry of Education and professional organizations were present at the seminar. Five working papers were presented by leading personalities in the field of education. These papers are titled: "Development of Learning and Teaching of Science and Technology in Bahasa Malaysia;" "Ways of Increasing Science and Technological Textbooks and Reading Materials in Bahasa Malaysia"; "Science and Technological Writings in Bahasa Malaysia"; "Overcoming Weaknesses and Increasing Participation of bumiputra students in Science and Technological Studies"; and "Overcoming Problems of Science Teaching in Bahasa Malaysia in Schools". The seminar highlighted some of the serious problems. Several resolutions were passed to overcome these problems, and some

of these resolutions are already being implemented. The Ministry of Education has run a follow-up seminar. The Foundation's grant covered expenses for participation and printing of proceedings of the seminar. This assistance was acknowledged through considerable coverage of the seminar over TV, radio, and by the press. The seminar premises was made available by the Language and Literacy Agency.

Observation Tour of the English Language Center, University of the Philippines (1-099/M-4018 LAs 19 October 1973 and 16 January 1974). A travel and subsistence grant of $691 was made to the University of Malaya to enable Mrs. Yap Soon Hock, Lecturer at the Language Center of the university, to undertake an observation tour of the English Language Center, University of the Philippines, 18--28 February 1974. This project: (a) contributed in part to Malaysia's national development in that it focused on the language problems arising from the shift to instruction in Bahasa Malaysia, the National language; (b) utilized resources within the region which not only encouraged inter-university cooperation but also the exchange of techniques on the methods of language teaching; and (c) served to reassure that every measure was being taken to keep the BAHAM project on the right track and was worthwhile in this respect. Mrs. Yap also found some specific items worthy of adaption to the Malaysian setting. At $691, the Foundation got its money's worth. Moreover, the grant was brought to the attention of the Minister of Education by the Vice-Chancellor. The University of Malaya provided Mrs. Yap with salary for the period of her tour, the amount of which is unknown to TAF.

SF Internship: Abdul Hamid Marzuki (1-099/M-4031. LA 5 December 1973). A grant of $2,102 was made to the National University of Malaysia to enable Mr. Abdul Hamid Marzuki, its Systems Analyst, to undertake an Internship Program in the United States for a period of up to six months beginning 3 January 1974. The National University has plans to move to its new campus in Bangi in late 1975 or early 1976. When this move has been effected, it is proposed to set up a computer center within the University to be run by a Director. Its present computer unit is being run by the Bursar. This center will provide services not only for the administrative division but also to all faculties in the University. It was felt that Abdul Hamid's internship program at some computer centers in the United States would add considerably to his prior experience. Abdul Hamid's specific interests in the computer field are: Teleprocessing Appreciation; Disk Operating System/Virtual Storage; PL/1 Appreciation: BOMP/DMCMP; Virtual Storage Concepts; 1130 Assembler Fundamentals; 1130 Assembler Programming; Data Base Concepts; and 3270 Information Display-Operations and Design. He spent three months at the Data Processing Center at the University of California Medical Center, two weeks at the University of California, Berkeley, with visits to some computer centers at Claremont Colleges and UCLA and firms with computer equipment. It is understood, however, that placement and reception difficulties were encountered. No further internships in the computer field are planned. Abdul Hamid is a good grantee and has submitted an excellent report. The National University continued Abdul Hamid's salary during his internship in the U.S. the amount of which is unknown to TAF.

Wall Charts in the National Language for the Malaysian Red Cross Society (1-099/M-4044. LA 20 March 1974). A grant of $2,494 was made to the Malaysian Red Cross Society to enable it to print about 1,500 Red Cross First Aid and Emergency Procedures Wall Charts in the National Language for distribution to all schools and homes especially in the rural areas. This project has the cooperation of the Ministry of Education which is training 2,000 teachers in health education in 1974 in an effort to overcome social and economic imbalances evident in the Malaysian society.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Legal assistance perennially experiences difficulty in Malaysia due to the British heritage of the country and the general wealthiness of the profession which reaches almost embarrassing proportions. Contacts were made with the Legal Aid Bureau, however, with a view towards attendance at a workshop on legal services for the poor. Little interest developed, though, as the Bureau found more generous sources of support elsewhere. The same is true of the University of Malaya Faculty of Law, though in a few years' time they expect to have a research capability which will then require assistance. Non-programmatic contacts with these two bodies will be maintained.

Administrative systems, however, came in for some very satisfactory strengthening. One grant enabled the head of the selection techniques unit at the Ministry of Labor to attend a seminar organized by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington on GATB testing. This unit has been instrumental in the recruitment of personnel for the burgeoning electronics industry, where American companies alone have 32,000 employees. The seminar helped sharpen this grantee's technical knowledge of testing. This will surely prove valuable to his future work. Of a great deal more importance, however, was the grantee's discovery that his own society is not the only one trying to restructure, and further, that testing techniques are just as controversial elsewhere as they are in Kuala Lumpur, and for the same reasons. That these so important insights could have been gained by a leading Ministry official from a Washington seminar, fully justifies our modest assistance of $1,500. The Foundation is pleased that the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) has requested the assistance of an American consultant to be hired in FY 1975. The Foundation will continue to seek ways to assist the government to modernize administrative systems and practices.

Development

Course in Selection and Placement Techniques (2-099/M-4037. LA 20 February 1974). A grant of $1,531 was made to the Ministry of Labor and Manpower to enable Mr. B. Nithiananthan, Assistant Director of Manpower, to participate in a 75-day course in Selection and Placement Techniques in Washington D.C. beginning 4 March 1974. This grant was made at the recommendation of the ILO Adviser to the Ministry. Mr. Nithiananthan's participation at the course is expected to greatly assist him in his current duties to create a more effective selection and testing procedure within the Malaysian context. Testing was first introduced in Malaysia in early 1972 by the Employment Service. The Selection Techniques Unit in the Manpower Department was set up through ILO assistance with an Advisor to guide its initial work. This unit, using the GATB tests, has since been approached by large companies for assistance for placements. Mr. Nithiananthan contacted 33 manpower and test research officials in U.S. He found the tour most revealing, interesting, and in some areas quite controversial. In view of the fact that since his return he has made twelve recommendations to further improve the testing services locally, we consider the grant well utilized. The Foundation's grant covered partial perdiem, domestic travel allowance, book allowance, tuition and fees. The Public Services Department underwrote the return airtravel and living allowance for the duration of the course estimated at $2,738.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

This year's slender, developmental activity belies the overwhelming importance of this category to both the Foundation and the country. Nevertheless, it is reported that the modest travel grant of $2,000 for attendance at the Seventh Pacific Basin Economic Conference has led to substantive contacts on the part of those concerned which may result in a multi-million dollar American investment in Malaysia and the creation of up to 1,500 new jobs. If everything materializes, this cross-cultural exchange will have had the richest conceivable multiplier effect.

The New Economic Policy is the leading edge of the Second Malaysia Plan. It has as its objective, the increased participation of Malays in the modern economy. The Malaysian leadership constantly reiterates and reminds the citizenry of this requirement. The outside observer, moreover, is regularly surprised to find lacking, and continually impressed with the need for in depth administrative and managerial expertise in both government and commerce. At the present moment, this kind of expertise, especially in its human relations and conceptual aspects, would appear to be the only ingredient missing among Malaysia's generous endowment of human and natural resources which prevents full realization of their potential. The style and capability of the Foundation are particularly suited to assistance towards reducing such a deficiency Thus, advisory assistance to the Malaysian Institute of Management is the Foundation's priority effort in Malaysia. A short-term consultant was hired in FY 1974 (see Manpower Program), to be followed by a long-term consultancy in FY 1975. Assistance to the National Productivity Center is also on the drawing board.

Investment Negotiation Course (3-103/M-4050. LA 29 May 1974). A grant of $5,528 enabled Bahaudin bin Paok, Executive Secretary of the Johore State Economic Development Corporation, to participate in the Investment Negotiation Course at the Institute for International Foreign Trade Law in the Georgetown University Law Center, Washington D.C., 3 June--26 July 1974. Since the course focused on the negotiation of investments between multi-national corporations and other foreign investors, on the one hand, and developing countries on the other, it was felt relevant for Mr. Bahaudin whose role in the SEDC involves negotiation of joint ventures. In order to close the urban/rural gap, both culturally and economically, public corporations have been formed and now utilized as important vehicles towards achieving this goal. It is felt, however, that these state economic development corporations (SEDCs) should not be too profit-making as they have a social mission to perform under the Second Malaysia Plan. The Johore SEDC has been one of the fastest growing of these corporations which have become active and possibly dominant in the move to set up joint ventures. The nomination of Bahaudin represents a new initiative with the Public Services Department and serves the Malaysia country objective to assist the Government of Malaysia in its efforts to provide training opportunities for economically disadvantaged sectors of the society and to strengthen institutions in less developed rural areas. It is also to ensure that these public corporations and state companies get the maximum advantage out of the joint ventures. Mr. Bahaudin is also secretary to the members of the Corporation and supervises the planning and evaluation of the projects which are being or will be carried out by the SEDC in Johore. The Foundation's grant covered economy airtravel; Kuala Lumpur/Washington D.C., return, tuition for the 2-month course, perdiem, book, domestic travel, and incidental allowances. The Johore SEDC provided him with full-pay leave ($500). His report is not due until 25 August 1974.

Development

Pacific Basin Economic Council Meeting: Dr. V. Kanapathy (3-099/M-4047. LA 30 April 1974). A travel and subsistence grant of $2,045 enabled Dr. V. Kanapathy, Economic Adviser at the United Malayan Banking Corporation, to participate in the Seventh PBEC General Meeting in Washington, D.C., 12--15 May 1974, at the invitation of the PBEC International President. Dr. Kanapathy has been named informally as one of twelve in the forefront of entrepreneurship stimulation in Malaysia. His attendance at the PBEC meeting was to enable him to enlarge his range of business contacts as well as to inform others of the opportunities for investment in Malaysia which is in line with the Government's interest in encouraging foreign investments in Malaysia. Dr. Kanapathy reported that the arrangements and program of the meeting were excellent. His contacts with Mr. E.J. Mahoney, Vice President of Bechtels; Mr. William H. Kilkenny, President of the Hyster Company; and others might result in investment proposals. Dr. Kanapathy also persuaded Professor Evsey D. Domar, Ford Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to visit Kuala Lumpur for consultations with the Prime Minister and other top Government officials, and to deliver talks at the Treasury, the University of Malaya, and the United Malayan Banking Corporation. After the PBEC meeting, Dr. Kanapathy addressed the Fellows of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He also visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Our choice of Dr. Kanapathy's participation at the PBEC meeting could not have been better since economic policy is the Malaysian Government's primary instrument in pursuit of National Development. The UMBC provided funds for his travel to London and Boston.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

During the last year Malaysia recorded the ten millionth vehicle registration while the number of citizens per motor car declined from 38 to about 32, leading to the very familiar hue and cry for more freeways as well as over the appalling rise in traffic deaths. The criminal usage of firearms rose by about 10%, students demonstrated at some mild injury to themselves, building costs doubled, land prices rose exponentially, new taxes went into effect, and inflation hit double digits and stayed there despite price controls. Evidently, urbanization was well under way, but, as a popular saying went: "success has its problems".

Kuala Lumpur separated from the state of Selangor and became a Federal Territory whose population is expected to double before the end of the century. It therefore seemed appropriate for the Director of Urban Planning for the Territory to attend the Group Meeting on Urban Development and Planning at Johns Hopkins University. He returned with a clear view of what not to do, though noting that some of the same elements impeding American city planners are also present in Malaysia. That his final report demonstrated considerable insight into the American situation obtained within a month's time serves to indicate that this grant of $3,200 was particularly beneficial. It is only to be hoped that he will be allowed to apply the knowledge gained.

By one way of reckoning, however, Malaysia remains a predominantly rural country with as much as 70% of the population falling under that classification. In turn, the weaknesses inherent in viewing national development from the vantage point of GNP are well known and the search for suitable indicators of a sociolo-

gical kind goes on amongst Malaysia's developmental professions. This effort has been spearheaded by the Malaysian Center for Development Studies, and a grant of $3,000 enabled its Director to visit the United States in search of suitable facilities for exchange placements and researchers to assist in this initiative. One new consultant, also assisted by the Foundation, has already been brought to the Center and his efforts both to train local officers and to advise on the setting up of appropriate research designs are reportedly satisfactory and benefial to the advancement of the Center's program. It is anticipated that the new knowledge gained from these studies regarding rural attitudes will play a part in the formulation of the Third Malaysia Plan. Additional assistance to the Center of this kind is projected for the coming year.

Observation Tour of Inter-Disciplinary Research Facilities in the United States (4-099/M-4030. LA 12 December 1973). A grant of $2,760 was made to Dr. Mohd. Nor Abdullah, Director-General of the Malaysian Center for Development Studies (MCDS) of the Prime Minister's Department, to enable him to visit the United States and parts of Europe from 22 December 1973 to 15 January 1974 to acquaint himself with the inter-disciplinary research facilities available that would be of some value to his work at the MCDS. Dr. Mohd. Nor had consultations at institutions engaged in socio-economic research which offer courses in development administration, the social sciences and in the social science research methodology. The institutions visited are: Institute for Development Studies, National University, Nairobi; United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Social Science Council in Paris; International Development Research Center, Ottawa; Social Science Research Council, UN Institute for Training and Research; Asia Society; the Agricultural Development Council Incorporated in New York; Society for International Development, The Brookings Institute; World Bank Development Research Center, the Overseas Development Council in Washington, D.C; and the East-West Communication and Technology/Development Institutes in Honolulu. Dr. Mohd. Nor also visited the home office where he selected 48 books for the MCDS and had discussions with the Director of Special Programs on the possibility of a Malaysian meeting on the "barefoot" technology or simplified technologies concept with special reference to the needs of Malaysian agriculture, and which could ultimately consist of representatives of a variety of disciplines and interests. The MCDS is a multi-disciplinary research center within the Malaysian Government. It is committed to the study of the process of national development, but with emphasis on the often neglected social dimension. It has the responsibility for training seminars, publications, and research relating to the socio-economic development of Malaysia. Under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Nor, MCDS will experience considerable expansion and all indications are that Government will increasingly rely on the services of this center. The Asia Foundation's cooperation with MCDS is thus timely. The grant covered return economy travel, domestic travel and incidental expenses. The MCDS continued Dr. Nor's salary during the period of his trip.

Group Meeting on Urban Development and Planning. (4-099/M-4036. LA 16 February 1974) A travel and subsistence grant of $3,224 was made to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to enable Mr. Robert Gan Chin Huat, Director of Urban Planning, to participate in the group meeting on Urban Development and Planning at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, 11 March--10 April 1974. The meeting was sponsored by the Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research, and designed primarily for professionals in the field of urban development and the environment, with

special value for those participants from countries which are just beginning to face problems related to urbanization. Mr. Gan was an active and observant participant, as is shown by his excellent report. The 31-day program has given Mr. Gan (trained in the British system of planning) and thirteen other participants from Bangladesh, Hungary, Mexico, Nigeria, New Zealand, Philippines, Sweden, Tanzania, Taiwan, and Yugoslavia a broadening experience from which they have obtained helpful insights regarding the techniques and methodology of American urban planning in 15 major and small American cities and 1 Mexican town. Participants were requested to give mid-trip as well as final-session program evaluations. In the opinion of Mr. Gan, the latest advances in transportation technology in such places as Denver and in Disney Land, of interest to him professionally, could have been included. He also felt that the program did not quite achieve its objective of an interchange of ideas as participants were not given time to give an exposition of the work carried out in each country. Mr. Gan thought the American hospitality tremendous and was especially delighted to be one of the recipients of two honorary citizenships in New Orleans and Slidell. The Malaysia Urban Development Authority and Transportation Planners could well take heed of some of the problems encountered and mistakes made by American planners in building more and more freeways only to finally realize that such projects and schemes could not effectively solve the traffic problems. Evidently, though, too much was attempted in the program in too short a time, but apart from this the grant can be considered a success. Mr. Gan received full salary from his Ministry during the period of his participation.

Malaysian Economic Convention (4-099/M-4041. LA 26 February 1974). A grant of $2,042 was made to the Malaysian Economic Association in support of its first Economic Convention on "Malaysian Economic Development and Policies" in Kuala Lumpur, 25--27 March 1974. The MEA is an Association of professional economists, academicians and other members who are interested in economics and related disciplines. One of the objectives of the MEA is to stimulate public interest in economic issues through the organization of lectures and seminars. The Convention was planned as a broad-gauged forum to bring together 200 economists and other social scientists from the universities, government and the private sector to discuss substantive issues and questions related to Malaysian economic development which are of immediate concern to Malaysia. Four major topics were discussed: (1) The New Economic Policy and the Restructuring of Society; (2) Land Development; (3) Malaysian Regional Economic Development; and (4) Development in an Inflationary Environment. The sessions were quite substantive. The Prime Minister opened the conference with the statement that the MEA should serve as "watch dogs" and should make appropriate recommendations to Government. The highly professional participants cautiously highlighted and explained the dangers inherent in the Second Malaysian Plan. They are: (1) The discrimination against and injury being done to fixed income, and urban poor; (2) The marked tendency of the SMP to widen the gap between the "haves" and "have not" Malays. (3) The marked tendency of the SMP to create two distinct classes within even the rural sector of "haves" and "have nots". Two recently returned grantees: (1) Dr. Abdul Halim Ismail, Dean of the Economics and Business Administration Faculty, National University, chaired one of the sessions. He presented a paper titled: "The Smallholding Sector and the New Economic Policy" which generated much discussion;& (2) Dr. Kamal Salih of the School of Humanities, University of Science, Penang, also presented a paper titled: "Rationalised Growth Centre Strategies in Malaysian Regional Development". Fourteen other papers were presented by leading economists and social scientists. Much of the material discussed at the Convention was included in the Malaysian Prime Minister's address to Parliament on 23 April 1974. It was heartening to see such rapid and complete

follow-up to our partial support to the mechanism which made this worthy action possible. Registration fee at $8 per participant x 200 participants or $1,600 was provided by the MEA.

Sarawak Museum: Monographs on the Poems of the Indigenous People of Sarawak:(4099/M-4049. LA 15 May (23 May) 1974). A grant of $3,500 was made to the Sarawak Museum to publish two-volume monographs on the Poems of Indigenous People of Sarawak. The translation/research project was made possible initially through a grant from the Ford Foundation, with co-sponsorship by the Sarawak Museum. Under the direction of Ms. Carol Rubenstein and with the assistance of the Sarawak Museum staff, the collection and translation of Iban poems and chants began in August 1971 and was completed in late August 1973. Poems of the seven groups of indigenous people of Sarawak: the Bidayuh (Land Dayak), Iban, Melanau, Kenyah, Kayan, Penan, and Kelabit were translated. All the poems, both in English and in the original language, will be published by the Sarawak Museum in a monograph issue of their journal. The project will run to around 1,200 pages and will be published in two volumes. The result of this effort will be a completed project of exceptional value not only to the international community of scholars who are the main readers, but also to the people of Sarawak who could refer to this project and to the oral literatures of their rapidly disappearing cultures, thus aiding in Malaysian cultural values. Our support was undertaken in cooperation with the Ford Foundation. The Sarawak Museum provided administrative assistance. Ford Foundation provided additional funds for the publication.

Consultant in Social Psychology: Malaysian Center for Development Studies (MCDS). (4-099/M-4052. LA 21 June 1974). A grant of $3,378 was made to the Malaysian Centre for Development Studies (MCDS), Prime Minister's Department, to enable it to acquire the services of Dr. Gun Semin of the School of Social Sciences, University of Sussex, as a consultant in social psychology for its research projects. The MCDS has a significant role to play in national development and particularly in the Malaysian Government's efforts in the area of development. This also means that while some of MCDS's activities are geared towards helping to implement the Second Malaysia Plan, the rest of its activities are designed to provide an input for the Third Malaysia Plan. A major constraint in the MCDS' activities is the insufficiency of specialized skills, not only in the area of research but also in the area of publications. To this end, the appointment of Dr. Semin as consultant should to some extent solve the problem in both these areas, thus enabling the MCDS to fulfill its role in development and its commitment to national objectives. Dr. Semin's three-month consultancy, 1 July—30 September 1974 involved: (1) the training of research officers in the techniques of social science research; participation in a major and significant project on population entitled: "Socio-psychological Correlates of Family Planning Behavior among Selected Groups in Peninsular Malaysia"; and (3) presentation of papers for discussion at seminars. At the end of his consultancy, Dr. Semin will submit a general report which will discuss the status of research in the MCDS, including current and envisaged needs, problems, and constraints, and recommendations. The Foundation's grant covered Dr. Semin's return airtravel: Kuala Lumpur/London, his salary for three months and incidental expenses. The MCDS contributed travel, housing, and medical insurance. The report from Dr. Semin is not due until 30 October 1974.

Asian Regional Seminar on Education and Vocational Guidance: (4-099/M-4057. LA 5 July 1974). A grant of $1,074 was made to the Ministry of Education to enable Mr. K. Sivasamboo, Regional Guidance Officer, Pahang, to participate in the Asian Regional Seminar on Education and Vocational Guidance (ARAVEG) sponsored by the

Japanese Vocational Guidance Association, 30 September--5 October 1974, in Tokyo, Japan. The aims of the ARAVEG meeting are to enable an exchange of information and experiences on the subject of educational and vocational guidance in Asian countries and to reflect on the roles and cooperation of the secondary schools and the employment service offices in the field of educational and vocational guidance of secondary schools. Guidance services has been accepted by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia, as an essential component in the School System, both at secondary as well as at primary levels. The Ministry's Guidance Unit will be introducing a Guidance Teachers' Training Program for primary school teachers, which will be of value especially to the rural areas of the 72 districts of Peninsular Malaysia. Thus the exchange of ideas and the acquisition of expertise from the ARAVEG Seminar by Mr. Sivasamboo will be of value in enhancing the quality of guidance services in schools, not only at the secondary level but also at the primary level. The Asia Foundation's grant covered economy return airtravel, per diem allowance for the 6 days, and registration fee. The Ministry of Education continued Mr. Sivasamboo's salary during the period of the seminar. Report is not due from Mr. Sivasamboo until 4 November 1974. (Although obligated in FY 1974, all payments were made during FY 1975.)

Asian Regional Seminar on Education and Vocational Guidance: (4-099/M-4054. LA 5 July 1974). In response to a request from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, The Asia Foundation also made a grant of $1,074 to enable Mr. Wanteh Kamal bin Mohd. Yusoff, Counseling/Employment Officer in the Ministry, to participate in the Asian Regional Seminar on Educational and Vocational Guidance (ARAVEG) sponsored by the Japanese Vocational Guidance Association, 30 September--5 October 1974, in Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Wanteh Kamal has been selected to participate in the ARAVEG Seminar due to its relevance to his official duties which include liaising with employers for job placements, and vocational guidance and counseling for youth to enable them to select a trade, or venture into business. The Asia Foundation's grant covered expenses for return economy airtravel: Kuala Lumpur/Tokyo, per diem allowance for 6 days, and registration fee. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports continued Wanteh Kamal's salary for the duration of the seminar. Report is not due from Wanteh Kamal until 4 November 1974. Again, all payments fell during FY 1975.

Special Summer Program in Urban Economics (4-099/M-4056. LA 22 July 1974). A grant of $2,732* was made to the Urban Development Authority to enable its Deputy Director of Research and Development, Mr. Harchand Singh, to attend a Special Summer Program in Urban Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 12--23 August 1974. The Urban Development Authority (UDA) is engaged in activities of development, redevelopment, and urban renewal in Malaysia. Its Research and Development Division undertakes feasibility studies and coordinates the implementation of all land development projects for areas not exceeding 50 acres; undertakes the collection and evaluation of socio-economic data required for the implementation of UDA objectives. It also undertakes evaluation of programs already implemented to advise the management on modifications required, and coordinates the corporate planning activities of UDA as a whole in the formulation of long-term programs and financial planning. Mr. Harchand Singh is responsible for supervising the work of various sections within the Research and Development Division, and plans for the staff and financial requirements of the division. He also prepares recommendations based on feasibility studies done by the division for consideration by the Management and the Board. Since the problems being encountered by UDA in its work are in no way unique, it was felt that exposure of UDA staff to the experience of other countries would be useful and rewarding. The curriculum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology program provides such an opportunity to

* - of which $772 was paid during FY 1974.

analyze and assess both the problems and possible solution to the dynamics of urban growth. Harchand Singh would also visit agencies doing similar work of urban development and renewal and meet with faculty members of the planning departments at the Wisconsin and the Cornell University. The Asia Foundation's grant covered airfare: Kuala Lumpur/Boston/return, tuition for the summer program and an incidental allowance. The Urban Development Authority provided approximately $1,975 in the form of subsistence, and continued salary to Harchand Singh for the duration of the summer program. Report is not due from Harchand Singh until 22 September 1974.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In addition to several conference attendance grants to librarians, the books distribution program continued with about 50% of the volumes reaching rural areas remote from Kuala Lumpur. There were at least two recipients in each of the Peninsular states per month to assure good geographical distribution. About 70% of the books reached primary and secondary schools, while the remainder went to universities and professional organizations. One innovation for the year was the formalization of the requirement that recipients reimburse the Foundation for shipping charges, thus obtaining a counterpart input to this program for the first time and enabling a more considerable regional outreach. This innovation has worked well so far with a negligible delinquency rate.

A special collection of books on transportation were presented to SEATAC, a regional organization devoted to the improvement of communications in S.E. Asia, thus inaugurating their library. The FFPA received a limited number of titles in multiple copies to enrich their informational resources regarding family planning. Finally, a collection focused on the petroleum industry was presented to the Ministry of Primary Industries shortly after the discovery of major oil deposits in Malaysia, thus introducing this subject into their already established library.

The Books for Asia program continues to represent the Foundation's best opportunity to reach out into the rural areas, enriching the resources of some 600 primary and secondary schools per year. It continues also to be the program for which TAF is most well known and helps to maintain credibility in the eyes of Government. Though drawing on modest resources, the program continues effective in offering opportunities for knowledge and enrichment where such are few. With the rise in usage of the National Language in all schools, the importance of the continued availability of this opportunity is re-doubled.

Books and Library Development

Books for Asia (5-101/M-FAP-4010. M-SX-112 dated 19 March 1974). A total of $8,878. was spent to enable the Malaysia Office to maintain a book room and distribute books received under the Books for Asia Program to institutions in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah; and to support a book depot, in Sarawak.

. Due to the small, limited program budget, however, the books program has received a great deal of attention which has necessitated unanticipated expenses in terms of administrative time and manual labor for packing. Due to our office move of location, alterations in the Book Room also incurred additional expenses. With the Government's stress on assistance to the poorly equipped, rural areas, and the now established policy of placing library development among the leading priorities, it was necessary for us to learn exactly what was going on in the Books Program. A system was, therefore, developed

for capturing the rele[illegible]on and keeping records. Our records show that 70% of the books d[illegible] and secondary schools; 50% of the recipient schools are outside [illegible] of Selangor. Through a form letter signed by the recipient, we are able to ascertain that books have been actually received and whether they are relevant to the needs of the institutions. An assessment of what kinds and levels of books will be desirable in the future is also made through a form. It is felt that the books program has become a great deal more vital and useful as a result. An indication of this can be seen in the fact that our evaluation format was picked up by the Department of Education, altered slightly, and used as the basic document in a contest designed to stimulate book reading interest among secondary school pupils. Book recipients provide their own transportation for the books when they visit our Book Room, or collect them from transport companies who charge a small fee. This is an innovation as it is the first time the distribution program has engendered counterpart assistance. The objective of this program is to assist the development of multi-language facility, and provide materials useful in English to Malaysia's development. During the period: August 1973--July 1974, a total of 52,927 books were distributed.

Sarawak Teachers' Centre (5-101/M-FAP-0443(3)(4). LTs 11 October 1973 and 9 July 1974). Two grants totalling $865 enabled the Sarawak Teachers' Centre to operate a second book depot from Kuching under the Books for Asia Program. The funds provided were utilized for operating costs of this program which included freight and handling charges for the shipping of books to schools in the interior of Sarawak. Transportation of books is carried out by boats along rivers which provide the main network of communications within the state. During the period: August 1973--July 1974, 14,082 books were distributed to Sarawakian schools and other institutions. Mansor bin Ismail continues to be the teacher-in-charge of selection, packing, and distribution of TAF books in Sarawak. Mansor furnishes accounts and book distribution reports to the Malaysia Office and these documents are checked by the Program Officer. The Sarawak Teachers' Centre provides space and administrative services.

Subscription to Futurist: (5-101/M-0460). The Malaysia Office renewed its subscription to the Futurist for another year: August 1973--July 1974 to be sent direct to Tan Sri Mohd. Ghazali Shafie, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Information, Malaysia. Cost of this subscription is $10.

Participation in the 2nd Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians in Manila, 10-14 December 1973, jointly sponsored by The Asia Foundation in the Philippines and the Library Association of the Philippines:

1. (4-099/M-4025. LA 29 November 1973). Travel grant of $341 to enable Mr. D.E.K. Wijasuriya, President, Library Association of Malaysia, to attend the conference. He headed the Malaysian delegation, and presented a paper entitled: "Laws, Policies and Libraries: the Malaysian Experience".

2. (4-099/M-4026. LA 30 November 1973). Travel grant of $342 to enable Sharifah Naema Syed Mansor, Head, Serials Division, National University of Malaysia, to attend the same conference. She presented a paper entitled: "Bibliographic Activities in Malaysia and Singapore and Some Proposals for Regional Cooperation in Acquisition and Cataloging Practices".

3. (4-099/M-4027. LA 4 December 1973). Travel grant of $341 to enable Haji Abdul Aziz Sheikh Mydin, Chief Librarian, National University of Malaysia, to attend the same conference. He presented a paper entitled: "Professionalization and Career Development Opportunities of Librarians in Malaysia".

4. (1-101/M-4028. LA 4 December 1973). Travel grant of $341 to enable Oli Mohamed, Head, School of Library Science, MARA Institute of Technology, to attend the same conference. He presented a paper entitled: "MARA Institute of Technology, School of Library Science: A Case Study in Curriculum Design".

The conference was successful and a series of Regional Standing Committees were set up for: (1) Staff Exchanges; (2) Bibliographical Control; (3) Education and Training; (4) National Library Developments; (5) Microfilming Activity; and (6) Exchange of Publications. A tour of important libraries in the Philippines was organized for the participants. Indonesia has been selected to host CONSAL III in the latter part of 1975. Our support to the four participants was timely, in view of stepped up efforts by Malaysia to establish libraries in the rural areas. The CONSAL organizers provided the participants with perdiem.

Conference on National and Academic Libraries in Malaysia and Singapore (4-099/M-4039. LA 20 February 1974). A grant of $1,385 was made to the Library Association of Malaysia to hold a joint Conference on National and Academic Libraries in Malaysia and Singapore at the University of Science, Malaysia in Penang, 1--3 March 1974. The Conference was officially opened by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, and was attended by 110 participants. Library problems were frankly discussed and sound resolutions were passed for their solution; i.e. Malaysian Government to constitute the National Library as a separate entity; (2) National and Depository lioraries of Malaysia and Singapore to cooperate in: (a) the acquisition of locally published materials; (b) revision of their respective legal Deposits Acts; (c) publication of national bibliographies; (d) forming Standing Conference of National and Academic Libraries. The joint aspect of cooperation between Malaysia and Singapore is also to be appreciated. From the foregoing, we are satisfied that this conference was a worthwhile contribution to library development in the two countries and that, therefore, the purpose of the grant was realized. The Library Association of Malaysia provided refreshments and meals estimated at US$810.

Books for Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transportation & Communications Development (SF-6-111/M-FAP-4016. Letter 29 November 1973). A grant of $ 94 provided the Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications (SEATAC) with a kick-off collection of 11 books for its library and for use in its research work and planning. SEATAC is acting as a coordinating body serving experts working on transportation and communications throughout this region. It is now active in strengthening the airport systems of Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. SEATAC has a library which is manned by a bright, young and articulate Khmer. This library will house books relating to transportation policies, labor intensive transportation development of airports, highways, railways, ports, tourist industries, and also educational radio and TV, general development economics, transportation and communications. Our small grant to provide a collection of books in those relevant fields would not only have a desirable regional impact but would also be in accord with the Foundation's long-standing effort to assist the recent Malaysian government's initiatives in library development in Malaysia. The fifteenth meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Southeast Asian Senior Officials on Transport and Communications convened in Saigon in November 1973 noted with appreciate the contribution of books by the Foundation to the SEATAC technical library.

EVALUATION

The territories which are now Malaysia have always been wealthy. Since Merdeka (independence), Malaysia has become rich. It is not surprising, therefore, that personnel drawn from the upper quartile of the administrative cone are fairly sophisticated in a fairly real way. They want for very little [illegible] But Malaysia is a society on the move with its public servants leading the way. As a result, responsibilities shift rapidly about and the individuals involved often find themselves faced with circumstances with which they have had little prior experience. It is this realm of the unforeseen combined with the basic ingredients previously established in place to which the Foundation's supplementary assistance may be so successfully added. A professional, faced with a new task, may greatly increase his confidence and competence in meeting the challenge were he to have an aptly tailored exposure to similar projects abroad, or at a relevant workshop, conference, or seminar. It is to this form of professional enrichment and international exchange that the Kuala Lumpur office devoted itself over the last year, touching some 50 beneficiaries.

To be sure, this form of assistance is open to many abuses both bureaucratic and individual. Selectivity and knowledgeability can, however, to some extent, control this irresponsible element. Nevertheless, in a society that is affluent and yet handicapped by nationalistic and ethnocentric tendencies, this provision of discreet units of international exposure may be the only form of external assistance which matters, for most of the technical and capital resources are already present. What is needed to realize the high promise of the latter is something very hard to identify, but which has recently come to be called "organization development" in the "developed countries". Extreme nationalism and ethnocentricity are certainly barriers to the development of the associational qualities needed for this kind of social growth. Through education, training and exchange, the Foundation has certainly done its part. Its resources are scant, though, and the problem is large, making it difficult to describe "the Foundation's total contribution within the country during the year". It is known, for instance, that one grantee, a University Dean, lately returned from a study and observation tour of American colleges with objectives similar to his with a series of new ideas and concepts for incorporation into his plans, curriculum, and general policy concepts. Initially his American experience may be considered a very productive contribution, though a real evaluation will have to await the views of both him and his students in five or more years' time. Conversely, courage and confidence may be taken from listening to the stories of grantees of five, ten, and sometimes fifteen years ago. Many are well recognized leaders in the community today, yet they will talk lucidly of an Asia Foundation grant long ago and what it has meant to them over the years; it was a catalyst in the natural blend which they themselves provided. That is a great notion, not easily measured, but if people make institutions and institutions compose a civilization, it is one worth preserving.

THE REPRESENTATIVE : ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

During the year the Representative filled the position of Community Affairs Chairman for the American Association of Malaysia. In this capacity he attended the monthly board meetings of the Association, offering his comments when relevant, but more importantly organizing under the aegis of the AAM programs of benefit to the community at large. The highlights included a drive to recruit volunteer workers

for charitable organizations, an outing and a series of film shows for the old folks home, and the placement of two qualified, but handicapped youngsters with a large American invested firm.

The Representative has also been an active member of the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club, serving on the Youth Activities Committee as an adviser to a University Rotaract Club, a social organization devoted to stimulating leadership and community service among students.

Finally, the Representative has noticed that he has served as a sounding board for a number of Malaysian researchers and educators in laying their future plans.

The Kuala Lumpur office has always maintained a spirit of cooperation with members of the American mission, espetially in the exchange of views and ideas. Three specific cases stand out, however.

The Representative cooperated with the Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer at USIS and the First Secretary (also Labor Attaché) in both nominating and funding a relevant, senior Ministry of Labor Official for attendance at the AID/Washington Seminar on Maximizing Employment. The candidate, new to the Ministry from Education, stated that this was the "best seminar" which he had ever attended on the subject. He is a bright and promising young officer at the Ministry and thus, in conjunction with the U.S. Embassy Economic Attaché, the Foundation partially supported a candidate endorsed by both to the HEW organized course in Selection and Placement Techniques (including the GATB) in Washington.

A final instance of cooperation between the Foundation and the Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer at USIS occurred in locating and funding a candidate to the Group Meeting on Urban Development and Planning at Johns Hopkins University. As has been pointed out previously, this short-term study and observation tour proved one of the two most successful and effective grants of the year.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
PAKISTAN OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1973

With the promulgation in August/of the country's new constitution based on Islamic, federal, democratic and parlimentary values, the uncertainty and lethargy which characterised the last report period was replaced by deliberate action and confidence. The country started emerging from the agonising memory of a tragic period in its history and moved forward to build a new and better future. The main reason for the political discontent and parochialism being the denial of democracy and adequate economic opportunities in recent years to important segments of population, the new democratic era should usher in political stability and economic progress. The restoration of the long suspended fundamental rights announced by the Prime Minister while laying the foundation stone of the Parliament Building on Pakistan's Independence Day last month was a laudable gesture on the part of the Government. However, the subsequent extension of the state of emergency in the country for another six months has served to nullify much of the desired impact. Viewed against some recent events the extension of the state of emergency may not seem wholly unjustified. According to Mr. Bhutto's repeated pronouncements, there has been a synchronised movement of Indian and Afghan troops along Pakistan's borders; India is about to announce a new formula in regard to Indian-held Kashmir; a Kashmiri leader on the other side of the ceasefire line has called for an end to the artificial ceasefire line dividing the Kashmir territory between India and Pakistan; Afghanistan has stepped up its hostile activities and has been engaging in grave provocations ranging from malicious propaganda and espionage to acts of bomb explosion and infiltration. The Shah of Iran has once again referred to military intervention in the event of attempts to disintegrate Pakistan. His gesture of friendship in granting a loan of 530 million dollars does not detract from his realistic assessment that the disintegration of Pakistan is a serious enough possibility to warrant repeated public pronouncements from him. The seriousness of the situation is further aggravated by happenings within the country. The highly explosive movement calling for declaring Qadianis a non-Muslim minority and incidents of shooting and bomb explosions in Baluchistan and the North Western Frontier Province continue to cause grave concern.

Pakistan's positive foreign policy based on bilateralism and Prime Minister Bhutto's personal diplomacy has paid handsome dividends. The repatriation of all Pakistani prisoners of war from India and withdrawal by Bangladesh of the threat to try 195 of them for the so-called war crimes are only major examples. The meeting of the heads of Muslim States from Asia and Africa held in February at Lahore reflected the significance of these states as a new emerging force in the third world with capability to contribute effectively to world peace and happiness. However, the most significant achievement of the Summit meeting from Pakistan's point of view was the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan. Prime Minister Bhutto's subsequent visit to Bangladesh in June has served a useful purpose. The striking fact that emerged from it was that there is a keenness on both sides to establish friendly relations anew. The tumultous and spontaneous welcome accorded to Prime Minister Bhutto by the people of Dacca was clear evidence of this feeling. Therefore, it can reasonably be expected that other positive developments such as trade and diplomatic relations will follow in the relatively near future.

India's entry into the nuclear club by exploding an underground nuclear device close to Pakistan's borders last May was a significant event which is likely to have far reaching repercussions on sub-continental affairs. Pakistan's reaction was quite naturally strongly unfavourable but calm. In the wake of the explosion Indo-Pakistan talks on resumption of communications were postponed until such time as Bakistan was able to secure necessary guarantees against nuclear blackmail. The Chinese assurance to continue its full and resolute support to Pakistan in defence of her national independence and sovereignty against foreign aggression and interference including nuclear threat and blackmail has, therefore, served to further strengthen Pakistan's relations with China. Although Pakistan has had close association with the United States in the past, it was during Mr. Bhutto's visit to the U.S. in September last that a new high mark in Pakistan-U.S. relations was reached. With the other super power, the Soviet Union, relations strained during the last war with India have but slightly improved. The fact that the Prime Minister's proposed trip to Moscow was postponed at the behest of the Soviet Union does not augur well for a speedy improvement of relations between the two countries.

The country was still grappling with the crippling effects of last fall's unprecedented floods when another formidable challenge was posed by the sudden increase in the oil import bill from 60 million dollars to 350 million dollars. The doubling of the Gulf oil prices could be the undoing of the national economy in view of the fact that Pakistan is meeting its debt-servicing obligations and also heavily financing its wheat imports. There has been such an abnormal rise in prices due to devaluation of the currency and increased export and agricultural earnings that the Government had to set up a Price Commission. The fact that the Government had to introduce a bill in the National Assembly for a 10% mandatory increase in wages of all Government and private employees subject to a maximum of Rs.150 per month amounts to the Government's admission of helplessness to check the price spiral. The economic situation has brought in its stride a package of three radical economic measures involving the nationalization of banks, marketing of petroleum products and shipping companies. These measures together with some earlier reforms are expected to provide the necessary cushion for the country's inflation-hit economy and help salvage the Government's agrarian, educational, legal, industrial and administrative reforms now underway for the realization of its egalitarian social objectives. The financial outlay necessary for the implementation of the Government's ambitious developmental programs being simply beyond available means, its already liberal attitude towards foreign aid became highly solicitous. Under the circumstances it is significant that the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium meeting in May agreed that Pakistan was a country with difficult problems, but with significant growth potential and good prospects. The members expressed their satisfaction with Pakistan's recent economic performance and also their wish to continue support for her development efforts.

Education and human resources development continues to be an important area of programming for the Foundation in Pakistan. The Ministry of Education which had been preoccupied with the nationalization of private educational institutions, is now looking around for foreign assistance especially in the areas of curriculum reform, examination reform, training of teacher trainers, education planners and the development of centers of excellence and area study centers at various universities. It will, therefore, be the Foundation's endeavour to assist projects bearing on the development of human resources in priority fields of science and technology and social research which contribute to the improvement of the educational system and standards.

Although working in the field of law and public administration has continued to be a privilege of the Foundation, the ushering in of the new constitution and a new era of democratic rule after a long period of interruption has accentuated the need for a greatly increased input. Therefore, the Foundation's more concerted efforts would be directed to promote research for deeper understanding of Pakistan's ideological and legal heritage as a factor contributing to greater respect for law and towards training in modern administrative and legislative processes.

Since the devaluation of the Pakistani currency its disasterous effect on the availability and prices of both imported and locally published books are being increasingly felt by all concerned. Even major libraries find it impossible to keep their book and journal collections abreast of their minimal needs. Under the circumstances, the Government's plan to set up a network of libraries and extend the benefits of the mass-communications media down to the village level would seem to be too idealistic unless, of course, there is massive inflow of assistance from abroad. The Foundation's activities in this field will, therefore, seek to help alleviate the acute shortage and unparalleled cost of text and reference books and journals relating to higher education in the country, improvement of existing facilities at selected libraries, and grants for meeting the challenge of free and expanding communications media through current informational materials and training at home as well as abroad.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to reorient the education system to the requirements of the times, the present Government formulated a new education policy. The magnitude of the undertaking and the constraint of limited resources, forced a choice of priorities during its implementation. The first priority has gone to nationalization of privately managed colleges, and the second to making education upto class 8 free. The administrative and financial implications of these two measures continued to exercise the minds of the entire educational bureaucracy. As a result, some of the more imaginative and innovative measures announced in the policy document relating to non-formal education, educational technology etc. remained unimplemented until this year.

To fulfill the objectives of the new policy, primary and secondary school enrollment will have to be more than doubled by the year 1980. Physical facilities will have to be provided, curricula revised, new textbooks written and produced, teaching equipment provided and an estimated 235,000 additional elementary and secondary teachers trained. To meet the high cost of reforming the educational system, education's share in GNP will have to be increased from 1.8 per cent to 4 per cent by 1979-80.

Side by side the qualitative expansion of educational facilities, the Government is aware of the need for improving its quality. During the period under review, a new University called Gomal University was set up at Dera Ismail Khan in the North West Frontier Province. Revival of mosque schools is planned through legislation in the Panjab Province and a medical college at Larkana in Sind has already been started. The University Grants Commission set up three study groups to look into student's problems and suggest measures for maintaining standards of teaching and examinations at the university level. The findings of the three study groups when available should be interesting and productive of results.

The Government has been looking around for foreign assistance in the areas of curriculum reform, writing and production of textbooks, examination reform, training of teacher trainers, education planners and administrators, local production of teaching aids and equipment besides the development of 'Centers of Excellence' and 'Area Study Centers' at various universities. After its relative isolation in recent past, the Ministry of Education approached the Asia Foundation for exchange and training grants besides material assistance in the higher education field and the Foundation responded to these needs within its budgetary limitations. The liaison with the Ministry of Education further improved as a result of these grants.

List of Grants

University Development

Peoples Open University. (1-101/PKN-4012, L/A 23 Jul 74) A sum of $2000 was granted to the new Peoples Open University for the acquisition of selected specialized teaching materials and journals to enable the institution to launch its education programs as soon as possible. The University is especially designed to offer education to the masses through informal media such as television, radio, correspondence courses etc. The project has enlisted the active support of the communications media as well as attracted some capable young educators who have had their training abroad. The provision of basic teaching and reference materials in this relatively new field will be of critical value.

Vocational and Technical Education

Abdul Wahab Khan - Training at AIT. (1-099/PKN-4006, L/A 29 Sept 73) A grant of $2300 enabled Professor Abdul Wahab Khan, Associate Professor, West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore to participate in a short course on Academic Administration at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. About $500 were paid to the grantee by the Engineering University towards his salary for the period of training abroad. The training program was arranged at the request of the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University for a suitable training program in educational administration to be undertaken by a very capable member of the University staff who could help him tone up the University administration.

Student Counseling and Guidance

ETS International Program in Educational Testing. (1-099/PKN-4013, PKN-4014, L/A 26 Jul 74) A total of $5650 was expended enabling Dr. Rashid A. Shah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education and Dr. Mukhtar A. Bhatti, Director, National Institute of Education to participate in the Educational Testing Service International Program in Educational Testing held at Princeton, New Jersey July 22 to August 23. Salaries, housing and other allowances for the period amounting to over $3000 for both constituted the Government's contribution. The program designed for individuals with extensive responsibility for the development of testing programs was highly relevant to their present jobs concerned with curriculum development and test construction now engaging the Ministry of Education's serious attention. Their brief but intensive exposure to new developments in educational testing in the United States will indirectly stimulate institutional development and promote mutual understanding between the two countries.

Social Science Education

Mohammad Ajmal Malik - Doctoral Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. (1-099/PKN-4009, L/A 22 Jan 74) Round-trip travel grant of $1450 was given to Mohammad Ajmal Malik, Section Officer, Ministry of Defence, Government of Pakistan to enable him to undertake doctoral studies in International Relations at the University of Pennsylvania. The grantee will bear all his expenses in the United States. His request was strongly endorsed by the Education and Defence Ministries of the Government of Pakistan on grounds of his specialization in South Asia especially Bangladesh because interest in South Asian Studies which is a new development is likely to be quite well established by the time the grantee completes his studies and returns to Pakistan.

Science Education

Karachi University Rental Library. (5-102/PKN-0033, L/A 10 Jul 64) $3000 were allocated to Karachi University for purchase and shipment of multiple copies of prescribed science textbooks of U.S. origin under a continuing commitment to the extent of $100,000. The pilot rental library called Book Bank by the University continues to serve as the best model for others subsequently set up at many universities and colleges all over the country. Karachi University will be celebrating its Tenth Anniversary in September 1974 and arranging a seminar to project the necessity of proliferating rental libraries in the country.

Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology. (1-601/PKN-3014, L/A 31 Jul 74) A $2000 grant was made to PINSTECH to supplement last year's grant of $4000 in partial fulfilment of a major request endorsed by the Economic Affairs Division. The grant seeks to taper off Foundation assistance to the Institute by renewing half of previous year's subscriptions for one more year. PINSTECH will renew subscriptions to the other journals out of its own resources. The air freight expenses for the journals paid for by the Foundation will also be borne by PINSTECH.

Dr. M. Anwar Chaudhri. (1-099/PKN-4007, L/A 26 Oct 73) Dr. M. Anwar Chaudhri, Associate Professor, University of Islamabad was provided travel grant and per diem assistance of $2277 to enable him to undertake research in Applied Nuclear and Radiation Physics at the University of Melbourne, and prior to that, visit research centers in Europe. His salary etc. for the period of his absence from the country amounting to about $3500 will be paid by the University of Islamabad and his expenses at Melbourne will be funded by the University of Melbourne. Dr. Chaudhri, the recipient of an earlier Foundation grant # PKN-0088 (FY 1972), is a dynamic young scientist keenly interested in current research abroad and its application in the local environment. Being a potentially influential individual of exceptional talent, his visit to research centers in Europe and his work at the University of Melbourne should enable him to make full use of his experience at his home University upon return in December, 1974.

Public and Private Organizations

Pilot Project on Computer Compilation and Tabulation of Public School Examination Results. (1-801/PKN-4017, L/A 25 Jul 74) A sum of $7000 was granted to the Inter-Board Committee of Chairmen of the Ministry of Education to enable it to undertake a one-year pilot project involving the use of computers to compile and tabulate examination results as well as print the certificates by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education in Lahore. The grant will provide for the rental of three NCR Data Recorders and for purchase of necessary tapes. Full administrative support including salaries, space etc. estimated around $20000 will be contributed by the Lahore Board. One of the most serious problems facing educational administrators is the manual processing of student's examinations which results in delays, manipulations and other malpractices. On successful completion of the pilot project, it is expected that the Ministry will introduce the system among all the ten Boards of Education in Pakistan. The project is directed by the Committee's Secretary, Dr. Musarrat Ali Khan.

Development

Mohammad Afzal Firdausi - Travel Grant. (1-099/PKN-4004, L/A 3 Sept 73) $615 were provided to Mohammad Afzal Firdausi, Education Superintendent, Cantonment Board, Rawalpindi, to enable him to accept financial assistance from the University of Mississippi for studies towards a doctoral program in educational administration. The grant involving one-way travel funds only were meant to assist the grantee in his efforts to better equip himself for the administration of a large number of educational institutions under his charge. The grant funds though much less than 25% of the grantee's salary for the period of training being contributed by his employers and the financial assistance promised by the University of Mississippi was nonetheless essential for the materialization of the program.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

With the ushering in of the new Constitution the country entered a new era of democratic rule after a long interruption. The sessions of the National Assembly and the Senate were characterised by lively debates and a great deal of legislative work. As a result, the handful of Law Ministry officials trained under the Legal Drafting program of the Foundation were overburdened and their work all the more appreciated. During the year the Law Ministry has repeatedly expressed its keen interest in reviving the Legal Drafting Training program at Columbia University in addition to the Congressional Fellowship and other programs in the field of International law.

After some years of relative inactivity the Islamic Research Institute, a major recipient of Foundation assistance in the past seemed to be heading for a recovery. It is proposed that through appropriate legislation, the Institute will be shaped into a nerve-center of Islamic research through formation of a representative committee to coordinate the work of the Institute, its affiliated bodies and Islamic Studies departments of universities. It is probable that the Asia Foundation will be requested to render the kind of assistance it provided the Institute in past years.

Working in the field of law remains a privilege of the Foundation and one of its important objectives as the orderly development and stability of the country depends on the maintenance of law and order and the effective rule of law. Similarly the Foundation's interest in the field of public administration stems from the fact that improvement of governmental administration additionally contributes towards better and efficient utilization of foreign assistance as all of it is channeled through the official machinery.

List of Grants

Legal Education

Congressional Fellowship Program. (2-601/PKN-4003, L/A 25 Aug 73) $8,858 under this continuing program, were spent to enable Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, Assistant Professor, Law College, University of Peshawar to undergo training as a Congressional Fellow in Washington, D.C. The Foundation's grant consisting of round-trip international airfare, living allowance and other administrative expenses was matched by grantee's employer institution through payment of his salary and other allowances amounting to about 25% of the Foundation contribution. The grantee who has already completed his training in the United States should resume his teaching work at Peshawar University soon and serve as a useful resource person on U.S. system of Government and the democratic process. (See also Addendum, PKN-10.)

Education for Public Service

Mohammad Ahmad - Travel Grant. (2-099/PKN-4005, L/A 22 Sept 73) A round-trip travel grant of $1589 was made to Mr. Mohammad Ahmad, Deputy Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan to enable him to accept a USAID training grant in the field of 'Managing External Economic Relations' at the Institute of Development Administration, University of Pittsburgh. USAID support consisted of per diem, fees etc. estimated at $3500, while Government of Pakistan contributed his salary and other allowances amounting to $1000. The training was highly relevant to the important job he performs as coordinator of all USAID assistance to Pakistan. Equipped with a deeper understanding of cultural, social and economic realities in the United States, the grantee will play a pivotal role

in reducing technical impediments to the exchange of ideas and information.

Dr. M. Sulaiman Kakli. (3-099/PKN-4001, L/A 20 Aug 73) A grant of $2593 was made to enable Dr. Kakli to attend the XV International Congress of Agricultural Economists held at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Helped by his important position, Dr. Kakli is expected to stimulate the Central and Provincial Ministries of Agriculture by sharing his experience and interchange of ideas with agricultural economists from other countries especially from the Americas. He was one of four Pakistani participants in the Congress, the other three participants were supported by the Ford Foundation.

Judicial Administration

The Lahore High Court Library Development. (2-301/PKN-4015, L/A 24 Jul 74) A $5000 grant was made to the Lahore High Court, the country's oldest, largest and busiest court for the purchase of selective materials relevant to the needs of the Court in terms of Pakistan's U.S. patterned federal Constitution. Before the transfer of the Supreme Court from Lahore to Islamabad, the Lahore High Court was able to avail itself of the considerable library resources of the former. However, since the move, now actively underway, its access to research and reference materials has diminished substantially. The Foundation's grant will serve not only to minimise the effect of this adverse development but also update and enrich the High Court Library for the benefit of the Judiciary and Members of the Bar. The administrative support and expanded library space is to be provided by the Court.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

List of Grants

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

Disaster Flood Relief. (4-401/PKN-4011) In response to the Prime Minister's appeal received through the Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, a contribution of $3030 was made in token of The Asia Foundation's sympathy and interest in rehabilitation of the masses stricken by the September 1973 floods. the worst in Pakistan's 27-year history. Due to the timely assistance of The Asia Foundation and other international agencies, principally, USAID, CARE, The Ford Foundation etc., the rehabilitation of the affected population has since been admirably accomplished and administrative and organizational steps taken to prevent the incidence and minimise the impact of flood disasters in future.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Ever since the devaluation of the Pakistani currency in 1972, the cost of imported text and other essential books have been more than doubled. General rise in their original prices due to highly inflated cost of paper and printing inks has further aggravated the situation. The student community was the hardest hit. Their basic needs especially in the higher education field now cost a fortune in terms of the devalued rupee. Viewed against the phenominal rise in cost of living during last year, the situation looks grave indeed. The Government has been keenly aware of the potential dangers. Therefore, frantic efforts were made for importing essential text books through commodity assistance programs and out of the Government's own resources but without much success. A little headway has been

made, however, in reprinting a token number of essential textbooks. The reprints are sponsored by the National Book Foundation and are selling at prices one third of their normal cost in the market. Inspite of all these efforts, the gravity of the situation remains undiminished. Even institutional libraries of national importance are hard put to keep their collections modestly up-to-date.

Among the communications media, the press in Pakistan still enjoys relatively greater freedom. Despite arrests of newspapermen, banning of newspapers and attempts to manipulate them through Government advertisements, it is often-times harshly critical of Prime Minister Bhutto and his policies. It is anticipated that as the democratic process gets underway, emergency powers are relinquished and repressive laws repealed, complete press freedom will gradually be restored. The expanding network of radio and television should greatly facilitate and help the implementation of Government's plans for mass literacy and non-formal education. Viewed against the problems and difficulties faced by the students and the readership in the country, the Foundation's book distribution program in Pakistan has significantly contributed to efforts towards alleviating the critical shortage and high cost of text and other books. To supplement the regular flow of books under the program, a number of special purchases were made in response to pressing needs of specific materials.

Besides a greatly expanded books program in Pakistan, the Asia Foundation anticipates being able to assist with setting up of village libraries, expansion of library science teaching facilities, encouragement of scholarly publishing, improvement of bibliographical services and strengthening of the professional associations of librarians in the country. These activities not only support the Foundation's program in other fields but also those of the other foreign aid agencies. The Foundation also looks forward to provide the press and other media in Pakistan opportunities of training abroad with a view to promote professional exchange and mutual understanding.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Book Distribution Program. (5-101/PKN-FAP-4010) $10,591 were expended to meet normal operating costs including salaries of personnel, warehouse expenses, partial international postage and full local distribution costs and to defray the unusual cost of moving the book warehouse from Lahore to Islamabad. Because of the considerable dislocation caused by the move, the distribution figure declined to around 16000 volumes and the number of recipient institutions to 180 during the report period. Special purchase of books and journals worth $8730 were made for the following important institutions:

National Assembly Library
University of Baluchistan, Quetta
Pakistan Institute of Industrial Accountants, Karachi
Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, Islamabad
Military College of Engineering, Risalpur
Municipal College of Commerce, Lyallpur

The book distribution program in Pakistan continues to occupy a pivotal position not only because it is the best known and least inhibited among the Foundation's projects in Pakistan but also because it so often proves to be the

door-opener to other important projects. It is thus that the program engenders substantial multiplier and side effects by stimulating and reinforcing other programs and mechanisms, private and governmental -- that contribute to common objectives.

Media Education, Training and Research

Mr. Sajjad Ali. (5-099/PKN-4002, L/A 20 Aug 73) $8642 were funded through the University of Michigan to enable Mr. Sajjad Ali, a sub-editor of the country's premier news agency, the Associated Press of Pakistan to work for his graduate studies in journalism as a National Endowment for Humanities Fellow for two terms beginning September 1973. Upon his return, he is assured of an elevated position in the APP and is expected to play a much more effective role in the national communications media as a result of his experience and training in the United States.

Mohammad Afzal Khan - Graduate Studies at Syracuse University. (5-402/PKN-4008, L/A 9 Jan 74) A full scholarship support of $8384 was extended to the grantee toward his graduate studies in Journalism at Syracuse University. As Assistant Editor of the Peshawar weekly 'Frontier Guardian' until it was banned, he is highly thought of in knowledgeable circles including local USIS officials who were instrumental in encouraging him to undergo the training. His U.S. experience is expected to greatly enhance his journalistic capabilities and strengthen his capacity to cultivate understanding of cultural, social, economic and ideological differences and similarities between the United States and Pakistan when he returns to take up a position in the Ministry of Information.

Information Systems

Pakistan Science Foundation - Chairman's Study Tour. (1-099/PKN-4016, L/A 31 Jul 74) Pakistan Science Foundation was the recipient of $1000 to enable its Chairman, Dr. Z. A. Hashmi to visit selected documentation centers in England, United States, Canada and France. The study tour is to follow his USAID sponsored visit to Washington as a member of the Pakistan - U.S. Joint Science Review Team during August 1974. The Foundation's grant will supplement the USAID grant estimated around $2500 and Government of Pakistan's contribution of about $600 towards salary and allowances. As the Chairman of the newly-formed Pakistan Science Foundation, Dr. Hashmi needed to study similar bodies in more advanced countries. The TAF grant is aimed at affording him an opportunity to study information systems and documentation centers so that his experience can benefit the PSF's planned information dissemination center called 'Pakistan Scientific and Technical Information Center'. The Center is expected to relieve the critical shortage and inaccessibility of scientific and technical books and journals at present impeding the work of universities and research institutions seriously.

ADDENDUM

Legal Education

Islamic Research Institute: Staff Training (2-099/SF-PKN-0111, L/As 29 Dec 64, 27 Jul 68 & 18 Nov 73) The payment of $100 towards the costs of typing a dissertation on Nationalism and Islamic Consciousness in Pakistan was made on behalf of Nasim Ahmad Jawed at U.C.L.A. A one-time staff member of the Institute, he went in 1965 to the United States for a Ph.D. and is expected finally to achieve that goal by the end of 1974.

EVALUATION

In keeping with the favourable change in the attitude of the Government towards foreign aid discussed in earlier sections of the report, the Economic Affairs Division of the Government of Pakistan felt the need for more active explorations and closer coordination with The Asia Foundation with a view to enlarging the scope of its assistance program. It was, by and large, in this context that the Economic Affairs Division asked The Asia Foundation in July/1973 to move its Pakistan office from Lahore to Islamabad and also expedited the processing of the Foundation's application for a status agreement. The subsequent signing of the agreement by the President of The Asia Foundation during his visit to Pakistan in September proved to be the door opener to a new and more cooperative relationship between The Asia Foundation and the Government of Pakistan. President Williams' subsequent discussions with Education/Law Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, the Economic Affairs Division Secretary and several of the Directors-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs clearly reflected the new pattern of relationship. These discussions were continued during Minister Pirzada's visit to the Foundation's San Francisco office in September and followed up further in November and December by the Foundation's Representative partly assigned for that purpose and the Officer-in-Charge. As a result of extensive explorations with various ministries and institutions a package of prospective projects was developed with which to replace the ad hoc method of grants resorted to by the Government in recent years.

In deference to the wishes of the Government of Pakistan, the physical moving of the office from Lahore to Islamabad was accomplished by the middle of December. The operation which involved both major and a lot of minor details dominated the activities of this office for the best part of the period. However, it has proved to be quite rewarding in that liaison with various Governmental agencies has become much more frequent and informal and coordination of effort with other international agencies inevitable. The only sufferer from the move, at least for some time to come, has been the Book Distribution Program, as the overwhelming majority of beneficiaries of the Program are concentrated in and around Lahore. Special efforts such as increased distribution by mail, will need to be undertaken to rectify the situation.

The visits of the Foundation Trustees, Mrs. John Sherman Cooper and Dr. Charles J. Hitch in December and January respectively and that of Messrs. Brayton Wilbur and Barry Bingham in May also had some diversionary effect on regular program activity but they eminently served to enhance the Foundation's prestige and helped renew or make new contacts at high levels of Government.

Despite the administrative and other preoccupations discussed in the foregoing and limitation of funds, some new and highly promising areas of programming were opened up during the period. The pilot project for tabulation of examination results by computers, U.S. training for Education Ministry officials responsible

for launching a test construction program, provision of basic reference and specialized books to the Peoples Open University to help it start on the right foot and Pakistan Science Foundation Chairman's study tour of information systems and documentation centers abroad are examples. As a matter of fact, the Foundation had to turn down many more opportunities of programming due principally to unavailability of funds.

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE: ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

The move to Islamabad proved very rewarding in that coordination and consultation with other aid giving agencies principally, the USAID, USIS became as simple a fact of life as never before. The assistance and advice so willingly given by officials of both the agencies to cope with administrative problems arising from the move to Islamabad and their excellent hospitality to a string of Foundation Trustees and officials was really invaluable. Close coordination has also existed between them and the Foundation in programming. Several of past year's grants were made either on their recommendation or in cooperation with them. Grants to Pakistan Science Foundation Chairman, Mohammad Afzal Khan at Syracuse, Fazal Ilahi Malik, Edward Mason Fellow are only some examples. Detailed consultations held with USAID sponsored short-term advisers Dr. John S. Helmick from ETS, Berkeley and Mr. David G. Donovan in the information transfer systems field were mutually highly beneficial. The Foundation also had an opportunity of cooperating with the USIS in Karachi in arranging the very successful Seminar on Transfer of Technology at Karachi. The most frequent opportunities of cooperation that arose concerned the Books for Asia Program. Sizeable specialized collections presented to the National Assembly Library, the Institutes of American and Pakistan Studies, University of Islamabad, the American Literature Course initiated at the Panjab University are major instances. Cooperation and support of the kind also characterized the Foundation's relationship with the Ford Foundation, CARE, UNDP, UNESCO and casual scholars from the United States. Dr. Montagno, a former contract employee of the Foundation came in for advice on programming a team of U.S. educators in Pakistan. Miss Schuler, a research student from Harvard working on Baltistan traced out the office in Islamabad for guidance and help in visiting the far flung northern area, for introductions to people and books specialising in the region.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
PHILIPPINE OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Perhaps the most significant aspect of Philippine national life during the past full year under martial law has been its relative "normalcy." Economic progress has continued as evidenced by a 9.8% increase in GNP and, in the political sector, the reasonably high level of acceptance of the Marcos Administration has not markedly diminished. Although not everything has proceeded smoothly (which would be abnormal), a number of potentially serious situations have been handled with equanimity.

The first occasion for possible disturbance was the December 31 deadline which political opponents claimed marked the end of President Marcos' legitimate presidential term under the old Constitution. Although some precautions were reported taken, the date passed virtually unnoticed.

The second potential cause of considerable difficulty, the energy crisis, was likewise handled uneventfully. Gasoline rationing was introduced for a few months and petroleum prices have risen substantially but the Philippines' prompt statement of support for the Arab position vis-a-vis the UN Resolution of 1947, and the subsequent reduction of tension in the Middle East appear to have solved the problem for the time being.

The expiration of the Laurel-Langley Agreement on July 3, 1974 was a third event about which many were apprehensive in the absence of progress toward a replacement agreement. American businessmen were seriously concerned over the effect on property holdings as well as the loss of other "parity" rights, and Filipinos remain worried over the establishment of a new sugar quota and certain tariff rates on other Philippine exports. President Marcos, however, extended by one year the period for resolution of problems arising from past American purchases of private lands, and the Philippines realizes that trade negotiations cannot be finalized until the issues concerning the Trade Reform Bill now pending in the U.S. Congress are resolved. In the meantime, no serious dislocations in trade or industrial activity appear to be taking place despite the requirement that most business enterprises be 60% Philippine-owned.

The Philippine fiscal position continued to be increasingly favorable ($1.1 billion in foreign resources reported as of May 1, 1974). The government continues to capitalize on it by planning numerous and widespread "social progress" programs designed to improve the quality of rural life and the infrastructure basic to commercial growth in the provinces. The government has recently emphasized the importance

of both agriculture and natural resource utilization by creating a cabinet-level Department for each from the former Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The agricultural areas are also expected to get additional benefit from the Administration's already fast moving rural electrification program as a result of the impetus supplied by a new commitment of $18 million from U.S.AID to expand its scope. Although such programs are announced frequently and apparently undertaken with the great zeal, there is, however, frequently a considerable time lag in implementation. This could lead to some loss of government credibility if the always favorable press and radio create expectations which are not fulfilled.

Serious unrest in Muslim areas has continued despite government "carrot and stick" efforts aimed at winning the allegiance of older Muslim leaders while using force to respond to terrorism and armed attacks. More Muslims have been brought into the government, former Muslim rebels have been pardoned, and large programs of rural reconstruction projected for the troubled Mindanao provinces but some of the younger Muslim rebel leaders appear irreconcilable and there has been substantive evidence of outside support for this element. No early end of violence is in sight.

The principal influences on Foundation programming during the year were the government's continuing effort to remould the educational system and to improve the welfare of the rural segment of the population. Both have led to numerous requests for Foundation assistance by government and private agencies and institutions operating in these areas. On the other hand, the inability of the government to suppress Muslim dissidence has circumscribed the efforts that could be undertaken in these regions by either the government or the Foundation.

The 44% rise in the consumer price index between May 1973 and May 1974 has been one of the stimuli behind the government's determination to mount social and economic development programs which will give promise of better times to come. Since the country's fundamental need to achieve greater equalization of income and improvement of living standards is most sharply evident in rural areas, a large share of the Foundation's projects outlined in the following pages have been focused on the need for secondary education, vocational training, and community development in the primarily agricultural provinces.

In response to the needs alluded to above, the Foundation carried out programming under the following objectives during FY/1974:

1) To assist government agencies, educational institutions and educators' associations in their efforts to reorient instruction and administrative services through staff support and training, library development and research to better meet the socio-economic needs of the regions they serve and the nation.

2) To assist those initiatives within the legal profession and the judiciary designed to improve formal and continuing education and promote greater participation of the profession in development work.

3) To strengthen capacities in public administration to perform key roles in national development and to support basic research and training related to the development process.

4) To encourage the participation of voluntary and official bodies in addressing rural problems fundamental to national development through assisting staff development and training, and research; and to help in preserving and strengthening cultural traditions in the Philippines while encouraging the integration of cultural minorities into the mainstream of national life.

5) To assist studies, research, materials development and publication undertaken by appropriate government agencies and institutions of higher learning interested in developing and improving upon instruction of the national languages; to assist in library development and in meeting the demand for textbooks and reference materials and to support private and governmental efforts to upgrade the quality of mass media.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The ten-year educational program prescribed by Presidential Decree No. 6-A in 1972 to reinforce the country's overall development effort called for more emphasis on vocational and technical education training because traditional humanities graduates were no longer in demand in the job market. This year the National College Entrance Examination was promulgated ostensibly to improve the quality of entering college students but it was widely viewed as a device to channel high school graduates towards vocational and technical education. This view appeared to be confirmed when 32% of the examinees were given scores which precluded their enrolling in college "degree courses." In a striking example of poor public relations, students not making scores high enough to qualify for degree courses were designated in the media as "flunkers," thereby putting the final nail in the coffin containing government hopes that vocational and technical education would attain a new dignity.

The Department of Education and Culture has also prescribed a new secondary school curriculum requiring increased vocational or technical training at that level. Adequate funds, however, have not been made available for the equipment and instructor training essential to making these reforms effective either at the secondary level or in terms of providing vocational/technical alternatives for the College-bound students not qualifying for degree courses. The government had planned to expand the skill training centers run by the National Youth and Manpower Council but has now reallocated nearly one-half of the Council's budget to help the Department of Education and Culture establish more vocational schools -- a clear case of robbing Peter to help Paul.

Unfortunately, the deficiencies in the system are felt most acutely in the areas already in the weakest position -- the rural provinces, particularly those having large cultural minorities.

Foundation assistance in the educational field therefore emphasized assistance to provincial colleges (12 grants) and rural school systems or associations (10 grants), with special attention given to minority areas and the expansion of vocational/technical training. Nine additional grants in the educational field served both urban and rural schools.

Three general types of grants provided varied approaches at different levels toward alleviating the problems mentioned above:

(1) Those to provincial colleges having the capabilities and locations to promise effective implementation of vocational programs and reasonable chances of employment for their students. In this category were the grants for establishment of apprentice training programs at Notre Dame de Jolo (listed as a Manpower project) and Notre Dame of Marbel, for secretarial courses at Dansalan, and for

expansion of technical and trade arts training at Columban College of Olongapo and Wesleyan College. The first three are all in Muslim areas of Mindanao; the other two are located in favorable areas with respect to employment.

(2) Those to strengthen provincial secondary schools by low-cost courses specially tailored to enable poorly paid principals to attain the M.A. degree required by 1977. These include the four-summer course established by the Notre Dame Educational Association in Mindanao, the radio/extension-site course offered by the University of Mindanao, the special plan administered by the Association of Christian Schools and Colleges to help selected principals complete their specific credit needs, the St. Louis University six-summer program, and the Master of Arts in Teaching summer-term program sponsored by the Bureau of Public Schools.

(3) Those to the Bureau of Public Schools and educational associations for activities or projects strengthening or benefiting their respective systems. In this category were grants to the Bureau of Public Schools for Social Science workshops and for participation by supervisors in National Science Foundation Institutes in the United States, to the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines to retrain science teachers to teach vocational subjects through participation in special courses held at the Don Bosco Institute on Saturdays, to the Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities for the production of accreditation guides and tests, to the Association of Christian Schools and Colleges to enable its Secretary General to study at the Stanford University SIDEC program, and to the Mindanao Educational Conference to enable it to undertake a program of surveying and strengthening the libraries of its 271 member-schools.

The only difficulty in programming in the educational field is that of allocating modest sums in ways which will have an impact on needs of great variety and depth. Although the educational system is technically centralized through the wide authority of the Department of Education and Culture, it is actually an amalgam of government, community (barrio), church-related, and private (for profit) sub-systems at all three levels -- higher, secondary and elementary. As indicated above, the Foundation has chosen to make selective inputs to each sub-system in an effort to find key points where the project will either have multiplier effect or strengthen activities which may both produce early results and serve as an example. Programming with individual institutions, with educational associations or consortia, and with the Department of Education and Culture provides the flexibility to select projects which require limited investment but offer a chance of a high return in terms of educational influence. As the government pursues its program of making the educational system more relevant to developmental needs, the Foundation will pursue opportunities to help influence educators to accept vocational/technical education as academically respectable, and to contribute to efforts to strengthen one of the weakest links in the educational chain -- college and secondary education outside the metropolitan areas.

List of Grants

University Development

Ateneo de Naga Extension Program (1-101/P-4031, L/A 15 Nov 73). A grant of $3,888 enabled the Ateneo de Naga in Camarines Sur Province to initiate a new program leading to a Masters in Applied Sociology and Anthropology (MASA). Jointly sponsored by the Ateneo de Manila, the course was designed primarily to train potential social scientists currently working in the Social Survey Research Unit, a monitoring and evaluation group for the Government's six-year Bicol River Basin Development Program. The course is being successfully carried on and is one of the few programs in the country enabling college graduates in the provinces to pursue on-site graduate work of a quality commensurate with that in Manila. The Foundation grant covered partial tuition and book allowances for 20 scholars, faculty travel, and acquisition of books for the period October, 1973 to October, 1974. As counterpart assistance, the Ateneo de Manila provided $3,350; the Social Survey Research Unit/Bicol River Basin Development Program, $3,705 and students, $2,031.

University of San Carlos: Academic Administration (1-101/P-4018, L/A 20 & 28 Sep 1973). A grant of $1,451 was made to USC to enable Fr. Amante Castillo, its President, to participate in the Short Course on Academic Administration at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, October 1-November 30, 1973. The USC provided half of his living expenses. The AIT course was chosen because it was less expensive and more Asian-oriented than university administration courses in the U.S., and because an evaluation of the course by a Philippine educator was considered desirable. Fr. Castillo found the course useful but not of sufficiently high caliber to recommend it for other university presidents.

Dansalan College (1-104/P-3077, L/A 4 Jun & 10 Aug 1973, 7 Apr & 30 Jun 1974). The amount of $12,492 was disbursed in FY 74 from an FY 1973 grant of $14,102 to Dansalan College in Mindanao for faculty development, library and extension program improvement, and for the purchase of special materials for its remedial training program which helps students from the more backward provincial schools meet Dansalan's standards. Dansalan College is a Protestant-sponsored school primarily serving the Maranaos and the Marawi community. It is doing an outstanding job of providing quality secondary education and in meeting community needs through its various extension courses. Dansalan College counterpart included capital equipment, salaries, administrative services and supplies with an estimated value of $6,000.00. Previous grants for faculty and library development have totalled approximately $38,500 over five years.

Notre Dame of Jolo College Reconstruction Program (1-105/P-4096, L/A 31 July 74). A grant of $5,974 (with a payment of $2,989 made in July to be followed by payment of the remainder in October) was made to NDJC toward the repair of buildings and replacement of classroom equipment damaged during the fighting which devastated Jolo City

in February during a battle between Muslim insurgents and Army forces. Early restoration of classes was considered important because Muslim students comprise 73% of the enrollment and the College has long played a key educational role in that region of Mindanao. Catholic Church organizations provided the funds to permit the College to operate on a tuition-free basis for the time being because many of the students' families had lost their possessions in the struggle. The Ford Foundation provided $7,500 toward the replacement of laboratory and library equipment.

St. Louis University (1-099). Two grants were made to SLU in Mountain Province:

1. SLU Master's Program for Administrators (P-4064, L/A 18 Mar 74). A grant of $782 was made toward the costs of its 1974 summer-term Master's program for lay principals and administrators, held April-May, 1974 in Baguio City. The grant covered tuition, library and registration fees of participants. The other half of the expenses for the term ($780) was met by SLU. The successful summer-term program is part of SLU's effort to enable public and private secondary school principals in Northern and Central Luzon to meet the Department of Education requirement that they possess Master's degrees by 1977. Previous grants in support of the Program have amounted to $3,352.

2. SLU Medical School Feasibility Study (P-4068, L/A 26 Mar 74). Another grant in the amount of $1,497 was made at the request of the Education Implementing Task Force, to cover the honoraria of a Committee appointed to determine the feasibility of establishing a full-fledged Medical School at SLU. SLU provided the salaries, transportation, board and lodging of personnel, use of office equipment, and secretarial services, having an estimated value of $3,735. Approval has now been given by national authorities for establishment of a Medical School, and land has been set aside by President Marcos.

Silliman University (6-701). In FY 1973 and FY 1974, the Foundation made grants to Silliman totalling $6,624. FY 1974 payments, totalling $2,648, included $1,525 against the FY 1973 grant and $1,123 against FY 1974 grants. The grants were for the purpose of strengthening the University's Southeast Asian Studies and its Social Science programs.

1. The amount of $2,424 was funded in FY 1974 (P-3058, L/A 2 Apr & 8 Jun 73, 15 & 25 Mar 74) toward expenses of workshops and lectures on Southeast Asian Studies and the teaching of Social Studies, improvement of library services, faculty development and the salary of a Visiting Professor of Chinese Language and Culture from April 1 to September 30, 1974. Silliman's counterpart assistance was in the form of capital equipment, housing, administrative services and supplies, and salaries of faculty members. Previous grants totalling approximately $4,500 have been made in support of the Chinese language and culture program since 1970.

2. The sum of $224 (P-3092, L/A 31 Jul 73) was funded in FY 1974 to provide a summer-term living allowance for Mr. Hermelindo Banico who

will return to Silliman to teach after completing a Master's program at the Asian Center of the University of the Philippines. The UP provided a tuition waiver and free lodging. Past Foundation support of Mr. Banico's program has amounted to $1,450 since 1970.

After a slow-down during the early martial law months, Silliman, one of the two leading universities in the Visayas, is again moving forward under the leadership of a new and dynamic President.

Xavier University Staff Development Program (1-504).

1. Moreno Requiza Doctoral Program (P-0249, L/A 15 Jul 71, 9 Jul 73, 11 Jan & 5 Mar 74). Payments of $2,848 against FY 1974 grants and $1,607 from an FY 1973 grant were made in FY 1974 toward the expenses of Mr. Moreno Requiza's Ph.D. in Anthropology program at Syracuse University which started in 1971. This terminal funding will cover his expenses up to January 1975, at which time he is expected to complete his studies and return to Xavier University to reinforce its faculty. Syracuse granted Mr. Requiza a teaching assistantship.

2. Department of Folklore Studies (P-3088, L/A 18 Jun & 29 Jul 73), 6 Dec 73 & 27 Mar 74). The Foundation funded Xavier the amount of $1,973 in FY 1974 out of an FY 1973 grant of $2,142 to cover the book allowance and monthly stipends of four scholars pursuing graduate studies (MA) at Xavier, and for research and museum work conducted by the Department of Folklore Studies. Xavier waived tuition and fees of the scholars. The program is progressing satisfactorily.

Assistance to this now solidly established Department and Museum is being phased out after a seven-year investment of approximately $47,000.

Ateneo de Manila University Staff Development (1-099/P-4030, L/A 6 Nov 73). A grant of $704 was made to the Ateneo to enable Fr. Bienvenido Nebres, Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences and President of the Mathematical Society of the Philippines, to attend a training seminar sponsored by the Australian Mathematical Society at Monash University in Melbourne, January 7-25, 1974. The grant covered one-half of his total expenses for airfare, registration fee and living allowance. The Ateneo covered the other half ($704). The grant was made in consideration of Fr. Nebres' key role in the establishment of a National Mathematics Society and the establishment of the Graduate Program in Mathematics at the Ateneo de Manila University which resulted in the University's designation as a Center in Mathematics with a financial subsidy.

University of Mindanao Graduate Radio Program (1-099/P-4032, L/A 15 Nov 73). A grant of $3,856 made it possible for the University of Mindanao to undertake an innovative program enabling school teachers in rural Mindanao to pursue an MA degree in Education through a new course utilizing the University's several radio stations and its local extension centers. The program is a low-cost solution to the need for continuing education for teachers, especially would-be principals, and is progressing satisfactorily. Enrollees pay only

about $30 per semester. The grant, which covers the period October 1973-October 1974 is being used to pay the expenses of non-UM lecturers and for the procurement of tapes. The UM provides the radio air time, administrative expenses, and honoraria for faculty lecturers, valued approximately $7,500.

Philippine Normal College (PNC) Faculty Development (1-099/P-4084, L/A 3 Jul 74). A one-way travel grant of $773 was made to PNC to enable Mrs. Josefina Vicente, Head of its Mathematics and Science Department, to accept a U.S. Government scholarship award for teacher development valued at approximately $4,000. Her program will run from August 26, 1974 through February, 1975. PNC provided the other half of her airfare. The grant was made in recognition of her potential to contribute further to the teaching of Science and Mathematics at PNC. Mrs. Vicente has also been active in training resource persons in connection with the use of Oddo Carini Science Kits distributed by the Foundation.

Mindanao State University Faculty Development (6-099/P-4077, L/A 1 Jul 74). A travel grant of $440 was made to Mr. Marcelo Alquiza, Chairman of the Mathematics Department of Mindanao State University, to facilitate his participation in the conference on Mathematics Education and New Areas in Mathematics held in Penang, Malaysia, July 8-13, 1974. The grant was made in light of his responsibilities for the implementation of MSU's new accelerated course leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics, and in the establishment of a Science Training Center designed to upgrade secondary and elementary mathematics teaching in Mindanao rural and municipal schools. Mr. Alquiza paid his own living expenses and MSU paid his salary while on leave.

Vocational and Technical Education

Columban College Development Program (1-202/P-4090, L/A 26 Jul 74). A grant of $6,267 was made to Columban College in continued support of its faculty development program and the strengthening of its Vocational and Technical Department for the period August 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975. In 1973, the Foundation extended a grant of $4,084 to help create a Research and Development Office that reviewed the College's performance and capabilities, and identified a need to strengthen the College's vocational and technical offerings in order to take advantage of employment possibilities arising from the nearby presence of two U.S. bases and the Bataan Trade Zone. The new grant will allow the College to move in the recommended direction. As counterpart assistance, the Columban Order has provided several faculty scholarships in Sociology and Social Work, Guidance & Counselling, and Economics. The U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay and Clark Air Force Base also have provided technical and advisory assistance to the vocational program. The College has also had the encouragement of the Bataan Trade Zone, the Bureau of Vocational Education and the Board of Investments of the Philippine Government.

Philippine Wesleyan College Vocational/Technical Program (1-203/P-4095, L/A 29 Jul 74). A grant of $5,024 will assist in the

expansion of the vocational-technical education program of PWC's high school component through local procurement of machinery and equipment to be used in teaching dressmaking/tailoring and woodcraft courses, and in producing for the local market. PWC is providing instructors, physical facilities, and related administrative expenses estimated at $2,500. A survey of the Bataan Free Trade Zone and regional marketing representatives indicates that both graduates, and the products the courses will produce, can be absorbed.

Foundation University/Philippine Atomic Energy Commission Science Seminars (-6017/P-4063, L/A 22 Mar 74). A grant of $1,195 supported two science seminars conducted by the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) at Foundation University in Dumaguete City in Negros Oriental Province from April 15 through May 20, 1974. Twenty-one high school science teachers participated in the Nuclear Science Seminar and 19 university faculty members attended the Radioisotope Training and Nuclear Technology Courses. The participants came from various parts of the Visayas and Mindanao. The grant was used for transportation, living allowance and purchase of instruction materials. The PAEC provided the services of its scientists and engineers, and Foundation University made available equipment, facilities, required materials, and board and lodging of PAEC staff.

De La Salle College: Cooperative Vocational Testing Project (COVOTEP) (3-099). De La Salle College, at Foundation instigation, has initiated a Cooperative Vocational Testing Project designed to produce locally developed vocational tests reflecting Philippine norms. In support of COVOTEP, the Foundation made the following grants:

1. A grant of $400 (P-4035, L/A 29 Nov 73 & 31 Jan 74) for a Sectoral Conference (Industry, Government and Academe) in November, 1973 to determine the status of and need for related academic and industrial vocational tests in the Philippines.

2. A grant of $2,158 (P-4035 (2), L/A 2 Jul 74) to start the construction of a battery of vocational aptitude and motivation tests for the Industry Sector from April 15 through October 15, 1974. The Foundation for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) has since become interested in the overall need for Philippine norm vocational tests for academic purposes and has started a ₱1 million ($150,000) project to meet that part of the original COVOTEP goals.

Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines (CEAP) (1-099). To help secondary schools meet new curricula requirements set by the Department of Education and Culture, the Foundation made the following grants:

1. Practical Electronics Course (P-4069, L/A 27 Mar 74). A grant of $1,005 was made to the CEAP to initiate the first phase of a three-phased program to train secondary school science teachers to become vocational instructors in Practical Electronics. First phase plans call for training 40 teachers from Catholic and non-Catholic schools in Luzon from July to October, 1974 at the Don Bosco Institute in Mandaluyong. Additional Foundation support is anticipated for the

second phase involving 40 teachers from the Visayas in November-December, 1974, and the third phase for 40 teachers from Mindanao during April and May, 1975. Participating schools will provide the salaries of the teachers during the training period.

2. Science Instrumentation Seminar/Workshop (P-4067, L/A 23 Mar 74). A grant of $2,996 was made to enable the CEAP to hold Science Instrumentation Seminar/Workshops during 1974 for 100 science teachers of public and private secondary schools to train them to design and construct science devises for classroom use. The grant was applied to matriculation and tuition fees; participating schools will continue the teachers' salaries.

Social Science Education

Bureau of Public Schools (BPS). In support of BPS Social Science Education programs, the following grants were made to the BPS.

1. BPS MAT Program in Social Studies (1-501/P-4056, L/A 14 Mar, 8 May & 10 Jul 74). A grant of $2,505 was made toward the costs of the summer term of the Bureau's Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) Program in Social Studies, designed to meet the needs of teachers willing to utilize their summers to maximize their educational advancement. Fifty teachers and administrators attended this successful program in Baguio from April 8 to May 18, 1974. The grant was used for the expenses of consultants, partial living allowance of participants, and for reproduction and distribution of the MAT brochure to teachers who could not participate. The Department of Education and Culture provided funds for travel and allowances of the coordinator and instructors, and transportation of participants, amounting to an estimated $4,800.

2. BPS/National Science Foundation Institutes (1-502/P-4075, L/A 20 May 74). A grant of $4,875 covering roundtrip airfare, living expenses and post-institute observation tours, was made to the BPS to enable two public school teachers to participate in the 1974 NSF summer institutes. The beneficiaries were Mrs. Celina Clerente, Assistant Principal of Jose P. Laurel High School, who participated in the "Man-Made World" course at the University of California in Berkeley, June 17-July 26, 1974; and Mrs. Soledad Abuel, a teacher of Ramon Magsaysay High School, who participated in the "Colorado Schools Computing Science" course at the University of California in Santa Barbara, June 19-August 14. Both are expected to become Science Supervisors.

3. BPS Social Studies Institute (1-099/P-4057, L/A 14 Mar & 5 Aug 74). A grant of $1,497 enabled the BPS to hold a Social Studies Institute for Private and Public School Teachers in Manila, April 15-May 15, 1974. The funds were used for the payment of lecturers' honoraria, partial living costs of participants, office supplies and mimeographing of materials produced during the Institute. The Department of Education provided $2,250 toward other costs. The objectives of the Institute, which involved 31 public and private school teachers,

were to improve the capabilities of social studies teachers to develop instructional materials based on current social conditions and problems in their respective regions. Previous grants toward the improvement of Social Science Studies in the public schools have totalled approximately $9,200 since 1969.

4. BPS: Production of English Language Training Materials (5-303/P-4089, L/A 29 Jul 74). A grant of $676 (with a payment of $280 in July and the remainder in April, 1975) will help in the procurement of supplies and equipment needed to reproduce special reading materials prepared by BPS specialists, and in holding a summer workshop to finalize the materials in 1975. Foundation assistance to this experimental three-year project started with a grant of $446 in FY 1973. This year the special materials will be tried out in 12 selected regions. Data on effectiveness will be collated and the 1975 Summer Reading Workshop will make any necessary revisions before the final printing is undertaken. The grant supports the government's effort to increase locally produced instructional materials.

Public and Private Organizations

Association of Christian Schools & Colleges (ACSC) (1-099).

1. ACSC Staff Development (P-4005, L/A 9 Aug 73). A travel grant of $1,055 was made to the ACSC to enable Atty. Modesto Rico, its Secretary General, to participate in the Stanford International Development Center (SIDLC) program, September 1, 1973-July 31, 1974. Tuition and fees were provided by a Stanford fellowship; living allowance and salary while on leave were provided by the ACSC. The ACSC has a membership of 56 Protestant schools and Atty. Rico's experience in the SIDLC program will enable him to assist in the solution of the many problems facing the Association.

2. ACSC Secondary School Administrators Program (P-4054, L/A 9 Mar 74). Another grant of $1,435 enabled the ACSC to initiate a graduate training program from April, 1974 through June, 1975 to qualify 18 selected secondary school principals of ACSC schools for a Master's degree in Education as required by the Department of Education and Culture as of 1977. Study programs have been tailored to the specific needs of each scholar and all are progressing well. The grant provides partial administrative expenses and permitted for the establishment of a Special Scholarship Fund for the program. The ACSC and participating schools provide salaries or living allowances, travel expenses and book costs for the scholars with an estimated value of $2,243.

Notre Dame Educational Association (NDEA). Two grants were made to NDEA to assist in its efforts to improve the quality of education offered by its member schools in Mindanao.

1. NDEA Master's Program (1-506/P-4070, L/A 5 Apr 74). This year the Foundation provided a grant of $4,492 representing one-half of the cost of the second year of the program (titled MIDSA for Mindanao Institute for the Development of School Administrators). Pursuant to

a recommendation by The Asia Foundation, the Filipinas Foundation is providing the other half of the cost. The course was designed to help principals and prospective appointees in NDEA and MEC (Mindanao Educational Conference) high schools attain a Master's degree by the beginning of academic year 1977. The program, which was started in FY 1973 with a Foundation grant of $7,123 is being conducted by two NDEA colleges for four consecutive summers. Although there have been some dropouts, the program is progressing very satisfactorily.

2. NDEA Seminar for High School Principals (1-099/P-4038, L/A 5 Dec 73). A grant of $449 enabled the NDEA to conduct a three-day seminar in December 1973 for high school principals designed to discuss and reach common solutions to problems resulting from the Department of Education's promulgation of a new secondary school curriculum NDEA's counterpart support amounted to $463.

Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities (PAASCU) (1-101/P-4056, L/A 18 Mar 74). In order to complete the project started in 1972 with Foundation assistance of $1,916, a final grant of $666 was made to PAASCU for the printing of revised high school accreditation criteria and forms. The purpose of the original grant was to improve PAASCU's accreditation process as a means of raising the standards of secondary institutions. The grants have enabled PAASCU to provide its member schools with much needed guides concerning accreditation requirements and the self-identification of areas most in need of improvement. Other costs of the accreditation project have been met by PAASCU with the assistance of the Ford Foundation.

Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL)/Department of Education Literacy Program (1-003A/P-3085, L/A 17 Jul & 12 Sep 73, 20 Feb 74). The amount of $1,689 was paid in FY 1974 against an FY 1973 grant of $3,000 toward the expenses of joint literacy projects for the benefit of cultural minorities during the period May 1, 1973 to June 1, 1974. Funds covered the printing of literacy materials in various dialects, and support of Botolan Sambal literacy classes for adults and dropouts. SIL provided salaries for the coordinator and technicians, clerical assistance, equipment and supplies. SIL received a Magsaysay Award in 1973 as a testimony to its outstanding contributions in fostering literacy among the cultural minorities. Foundation support of SIL literacy programs has totalled $20,600 since 1967.

Regional & International Interchange

ASAIHL (6-099/P-4027, L/A 29 Oct 73). A travel grant of $376 enabled Fr. Leonardo Legaspi, Rector of the University of Santo Tomas, to attend the meeting of the Administrative Board of ASAIHL, held in Kuala Lumpur, November 8-10, 1973. ASAIHL covered Fr. Legaspi's board, lodging and living allowance. Fr. Legaspi was voted as the Philippine Representative to the ASAIHL Administrative Board by the 20 Philippine universities which are members of ASAIHL, and the Foundation believes his participation in the meeting is beneficial to both ASAIHL and the Philippine universities.

World Assembly of the International Council on Education for Teaching (6-099/P-4078, L/A 5 Jul 74). A travel grant of $200 enabled Dr. Norma Laconico to attend the XXIst World Assembly of the International Council on Education for Teaching held July 28-August 2, 1974 in Singapore. Dr. Laconico is President of the Philippine Association for Teacher Education (PAFTE) and Dean of the Institute of Education of Far Eastern University (FEU). The Foundation was requested by ICET to assist Dr. Laconico because it wished to have her as a presentor of a paper entitled "Self-Assessment and Evaluation Activities in the Philippines" during the conference. FEU met the other half of the transportation cost.

Asian Association for Biology Education (AABE) (6-099). Foundation grants amounting to $1,274 (for per diem and travel) enabled two Filipino educators to participate in the 5th AABE conference held in Singapore, June 10-15, 1974. The participants were:

Mr. Pascual Kapili	P-4066	L/A 21 Mar 74	$674.
Mr. Gregorio Rimas	P-4055	L/A 13 Mar 74	600.

Mr. Kapili is the Director of the Regional Science Teaching Center based at Silliman University and as such he has the responsibility of conducting summer institutes, seminar/workshops and conferences on biology and science teaching in the Visayan region. Mr. Rimas is the Director of the Regional Science Teaching Center based at St. Louis University which services 21 provinces and 11 cities in Northern Luzon. The salaries of the grantees were continued by their respective institutions.

Seminar on Ancient Indo-Philippine Cultural Relations (6-099/P-4019, L/A 14 Sep 73). A living allowance grant of $200 enabled Dr. Juan Francisco to attend the Seminar on Ancient Indo-Philippine Cultural Relations, held in New Delhi, October 1-15, 1973 under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. His travel was provided by the Council and the UP provided his salary. The grant was made in light of Prof. Francisco's anticipated participation in the new Islamic Studies Program of the University of the Philippines and his position as Consultant to the Muslim Educators Conference of the Department of Education & Culture.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the most interesting developments in the area of judicial reform was the creation by the Supreme Court of a Judiciary Code Committee composed of three Supreme Court Justices (headed by Justice Fred Castro, architect of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines whom the Foundation sent to the U.S. in 1971 to study bar integration) and key officers of the Philippine Bar Association. Among the measures which the Committee recommended for inclusion in the Code are: (1) Decentralization of the Court of Appeals by stationing one Division of the Court in the Visayas and one in Mindanao to hasten adjudication of appealed cases and save appellants and counsel travel expenses to Manila. (There are presently 7 Divisions of the Court composed of 4 members each.) (2) Integration of the Courts of First Instance by

assembling all judges into one or more central pools from which they can be dispatched to try groups of cases in accordance with local needs. The aim is to minimize fraternization with local elements while at the same time equalizing the load of judges, who, under the current system of District Courts are assigned to one specific district, some of which have a far heavier load than others. (3) Establishment by the Supreme Court of a Judicial Academy for judges, prosecuting attorneys, and prospective appointees to such posts. The recent seminar held by Douglas Lanford for the Supreme Court under Foundation auspices is believed to have influenced this latter decision considerably.

A preliminary one-week seminar was recently held at the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) for 60 senior judges and was used, in part, to determine reactions, and outline possible problems and guidelines which would help shape the curriculum when the Supreme Court's own Judicial Academy is established. Funds in the current new fiscal year budget have already been allocated by the Supreme Court for this purpose.

A pending proposal by the Department of Justice to establish a probation system (in addition to the present Pardons and Parole measures) is reportedly being favorably considered by the Supreme Court. It is expected that the Foundation may be approached by the government to assist in the training abroad of key officials involved in the supervision of such a system.

In the field of Public Administration, President Marcos took a step toward gradually decentralizing government authority from the Office of the President. In a special meeting of his cabinet, Department Heads were instructed to act on all matters falling with their jurisdiction without seeking clearance from his office.

To insure that the quality of government service does not deteriorate despite its expanded activities, particularly in areas requiring sophisticated management, the government has been quietly recruiting top-level managers from the private sector by offering them annual contracts at rates consonant with business salaries, thus by-passing civil service requirements. Two of the recent acquisition to the government's team of technocrats are the Distribution Manager of United Drug Company (Jesus Tanchangco), now National Grains Administrator, and the President-General Manager of DOLE-Philippines. (Geronimo Velasco), now President and General Manager of Philippine Oil Corporation.

To try to de-fuse the Muslim problem in Mindanao, the President took steps to increase the number of Muslims in senior government positions. He recently appointed a Muslim Justice of the Court of Appeals, another Muslim to be Associate Commissioner on Elections, and recalled to active duty the only Muslim ever to attain General rank in the Armed Forces (Brig. General Mamarinta Lao). Also by Presidential Decree, the President established the first bank exclusively for Muslims, the Philippine Amanah Bank, with substantial capitalization from the government.

As pointed out in our last annual report, because of an ample supply of competent legal practitioners, and the centralized nature of the government, the Foundation has limited its programming in legal and administrative systems. Nevertheless, the grants made for the training of officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Department of Local Government and Community Development, and the National Science Development Board, as well as the San Francisco grant which brought Douglas Lanford to the Philippines to conduct the Judicial Training Seminar, are considered to be of significant value to government efforts to promote efficiency in these areas. The Foundation looks forward to continuing modest programming in these fields with carefully selected projects directed toward the same purpose.

List of Grants

Legal Education

Observation/Study Tour of Assistant Solicitor General (2-099/P-4049, L/A 28 Feb 74). Assistant Solicitor General Hugo Gutierrez was enabled to undertake a study and observation program arranged by the U.S. State Department from March 25 to April 25, 1974 through a Foundation grant of $1,432. The grant was made at the request of the Secretary of Justice in view of the extensive study in which Mr. Gutierrez has been engaged with respect to the Supreme Court and its delicate function as arbiter in the balancing of powers between the state and its citizens. Mr. Gutierrez had a successful tour and was able to study and observe the work of the U.S. Supreme Court and the Office of the Solicitor General, to visit public offices and legal institutions in various parts of the U.S. and to exchange ideas with authorities on constitutional law and legal scholars and jurists. The Department of Justice continued his salary while on leave.

UP Law Center Staff Development (2-601/P-4062, L/A 27 Mar & 20 May 74). The Foundation made a grant to strengthen the University of the Philippines' Law Center by providing Atty. Casiano Flores, Assistant Chief of the Continuing Legal Education Division, travel funds of $1,424 to attend the 1974 Academy of International Law in Dallas, Texas, May 20-August 20, 1974. A partial fellowship was granted by the Southwestern Legal Foundation which conducts the program, and tuition of $1,450 was provided by the University of the Philippines.

Education for Public Service

Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) Training Program (2-099/P-4056, L/A 2 Apr 74). Because of the Foundation's interest in the upgrading of BIR personnel, a grant of $1,100 was made to permit Atty. Balbino Gatdula, Jr., Chief of the BIR Law Division, to take part in the Institute of Tax Administration program of the University of Southern California, July 29-September 6, 1974. The grant covered tuition, instructional materials and related expenses. International travel and living expenses amounting to approximately $2,000 and his salary were provided by the BIR. Previous grants totalling $7,000 have been made to provide special training for BIR personnel since 1972.

Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) (2-401/P-FAP-3061, L/A 4 Jun 73). Out of a $15,000 grant in FY 73, $ 6,549 was expended in FY 74 for the purchase of up-to-date basic library holdings in the field of economic development for the Development Academy of the Philippines which was inaugurated in June 15, 1973. The Academy, under the leadership of Dr. O.D. Corpuz, has since been carrying out a heavy program of research projects and management training courses for various government agencies.

UP Local Government Center (6-099/P-4025, L/A 24 Oct 73). A grant of $600 covering living allowance, reference books and materials and honoraria for research assistant and translators was made to Mr. Gaudioso Sosmeña, Jr. of the University of the Philippines' Local Government Center to enable him to undertake a research on "The Role of Governments in Social Stabilization and Development in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines," from November 15, 1973 to February 25, 1974. SEATO provided international travel and maintenance allowance approximately $900. Mr. Sosmeña was scheduled to take a new position with the Department of Local Government upon his return and his research is expected to help provide guidelines for dealing with and through provincial and municipal governments, particularly in areas where there is continuing or potential unrest.

National Science Development Board Manpower Development. Upon the recommendation of NSDB Chairman Florencio Medina, the Foundation made the following grants to assist NSDB in its specialist training program:

1. A travel grant of $1,406 (2-601/P-4092, L/A 30 Jul 74) to enable Miss Delia Torrijos to participate in the Science Information program of Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) for one academic year commencing in September, 1974. Miss Torrijos is Acting Chief of the Documentation Center of the NSDB's Philippine Textile Research Institute and concurrently serving as Information Specialist for the NSDB. The grant will help Chairman Medina achieve his aim of establishing a national scientific and technological information network. IIT contributed a partial scholarship amounting to $2,500 and the NSDB provided $1,500 for clothing allowance and salary while on leave.

2. A travel grant of $1,588 (3-099/P-4007, L/A 10 Aug 73 & 28 Jun 74) enabled Mrs. Lilia Opeña, Research Assistant and Statistician of NSDB, to accept a fellowship at the University of Bucharest's Post-graduate Course in Informatics and Mathematics under a joint program of the Rumanian government and the UNESCO for the period October, 1973 to October, 1974. The NSDB provided her salary for one year. The grant was made because one of NSDB's major problems is its dearth of technically trained statisticians to analyze scientific and technological data involving problems of national development. Mrs. Opeña will head a new section at the NSDB upon her return.

3. A travel and per diem grant of $1,325 (2-601/P-4048, L/A 6 Feb 74) (San Francisco funded) facilitated the participation of Dr. Quintin Kintanar in a series of meetings organized by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, February 24-

March 1, 1974 in San Francisco. Dr. Kintanar is Acting Chief of the Medical Research Center of the National Institute of Science and Technology, an agency of the NSDB, and the experience has been valuable in affording him the opportunity to meet with fellow scientists and exchange views on common problems and interests. The NSDB continued Dr. Kintanar's salary during his absence.

San Francisco Public Service Internship Program. Two grants were made to permit participation in an on-the-job training in relevant organizations in the Bay Area:

1. A total grant of $4,799 ($2,770 from San Francisco budget and $2,029 from the Philippine budget) (2-601/P-4016, L/A 11 Sep 73) enabled Mr. Jesus Lee to participate in the internship program from September, 1973 to July, 1974. Mr. Lee is Technical Assistant to the Mayor of San Juan, Rizal, and is also the Acting Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Mayors' Coordinating Council. It is believed the program proved of value to him in the exercise of his responsibilities for supervision of the San Juan Government's manpower skills training program. His salary was continued by his agency during his absence.

2. A grant of $2,200 (another $2,200 was provided by San Francisco) (2-601/P-4082, L/A 8 Jul 74) was made to the Department of Justice to cover the costs of Mr. Francisco Ruivivar's participation in the program commencing August 1, 1974 for a period of six months. Mr. Ruivivar is Project Director of the Skills Development Program of the Bureau of Prisons, which aims to prepare prisoners for job opportunities when released. Mr. Ruivivar is getting first-hand experience in the manner in which other agencies plan and administer a broad vocational education and training program, and is becoming acquainted with new trends and techniques in vocational training. The Department of Justice provided his roundtrip airfare and his salary during his leave.

Research, Planning, and Publications

Research Project on Muslim Filipinos (2-099/P-4044, L/A 21 Jan & 12 Jul 74). A grant of $3,767 was made to Miss Virginia Maglangit in partial support of her research project entitled "The Muslim Filipinos in the Government Service: Their Problems and Participation." The grant was used for research assistants, local guides, supplies and materials for the period January 1-September 30, 1974. The Ford Foundation provided $4,038 for the researcher's maintenance allowance, secretarial assistance and consulting fees. The grant was made because the Foundation believed that, as a Muslim and an experienced research worker and writer, Miss Maglangit can contribute materially to the government's efforts toward more active Muslim integration into the national life. The Commissioner of National Integration favorably endorsed the project and hopes to utilize findings of the study in the Commission's activities.

Research Project on Land Reform (2-099/P-4033, L/A 19 Nov 73 & 31 Jul 74). A grant of $4,399 was made to Dr. Richard Burcroff for living expenses, per diem and transportation of survey personnel, and administrative expenses in connection with his survey on problems encountered in the implementation of the Land Reform delivery system in the Philippines which was undertaken with partial support from Yale University ($2,200) and Rockefeller Foundation ($5,000). Dr. Burcroff's project has the endorsement of both the Department of Agrarian Reform and the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The project's objectives are to analyze methods of improving and accelerating leasehold conversion pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 27, to contribute to the development of guidelines and training goals for Land Reform field personnel, and to provide a data base for correction of any deficiencies which may be revealed.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The attractive incentives which the Philippine government has established, and the relatively low labor costs and living expenses prevailing in the Philippines are among the major influences leading many international concerns to move their East Asian headquarters to Manila. Perhaps another persuading factor is the availability of well-trained Filipino personnel in the business and management field.

Building upon a fairly large base of U.S.-trained Filipinos who received graduate degrees from leading American universities, Filipino institutions such as the Asian Institute of Management, the Center for Research and Communication, and the strong Business and Economic Schools of the University of the Philippines, the Ateneo de Manila and De La Salle College, have steadily contributed to the pool of comparatively highly skilled managers and economists. These sources have been further reinforced by the establishment of the Development Academy of the Philippines, which emphasizes training in management skills for government administrators. It also, however, has an active Executive Development Program for personnel from development banks, financing institutions, industrial promotion agencies and national productivity organizations.

As business and foreign trade continue to expand at a rapid rate, there is no lack of emphasis on economics or management training and no lack of students at the undergraduate, graduate or continuing education levels. (An extensive campaign to raise funds for full scholarships for Masters in Business Administration at the Ateneo de Manila has recently been stimulated by Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, the First Lady.) Provincial universities offer reasonably adequate business courses and there are a number of institutes which provide special courses for small entrepreneurs. The Small Business Foundation, the Small-Scale Industries Institute, and the Department of Local Government and Community Development are also taking an active part in encouraging and assisting the development of small-scale industries in the provinces.

As a result of the intensive interest and activity in this sphere by government and private institutions, the Foundation has limited its programming in the field but has maintained close contact with both governmental and private agencies involved in management and economics training with a view to remaining alert to new needs which may arise.

One of these is foreseen by Director General Sicat of the National Economic Development Authority who continues to urge that the University of the Philippines' School of Economics, already highly rated, be substantially enlarged and strengthened over the next five to ten years to train the top-level managers and economists that will be needed by the government and the industrial sector. He would also like to see its capability enhanced to serve as a regional resource. Based on a survey financed by the Ford Foundation, a plan has been outlined which appears to offer a sound basis for such a development and which may well provide opportunities for appropriate inputs by The Asia Foundation.

List of Grants

Business and Management Training

Center for Research & Communication (CRC) Research, Publication and Training Programs (5-501/P-3068, L/A 14 May 73). The amount of $4,008 was funded in FY 74 out of an FY 1973 grant of $7,977 to the CRC to assist the Center's publications program and to underwrite the cost of three fellowships in the first year of a new two-year graduate level training program for Development Communicators for the period June 1, 1973 to May 31, 1974. CRC, a graduate school which engages in economic research and specialized training related to development economics, continues to carry out a variety of activities designed to promote a wider understanding of Philippine economic problems. The Southeast Asian Science Foundation provided a grant of $10,298 toward the publications program and the CRC provided living and book allowances and research expenses for five scholars amounting to $4,477. Grants totalling approximately $16,000 were made to support CRC research and publications in FY's 1971 and 1972.

Asian Institute of Management (AIM) (3-099/P-4050, L/A 27 Feb 74). Participants from other Asian countries in AIM's management programs have often been handicapped by deficiencies in English and AIM Directors wished to determine whether other Asian English-teaching institutions could meet the need or whether AIM should undertake remedial training. A travel and per diem grant of $1,715 enabled Mrs. Theresa Boucher, teacher-in-charge of language at AIM, to undertake a survey of English Language Centers in key cities in Korea and Southeast Asia from March 6 to April 1, 1974. AIM continued Mrs. Boucher's salary and procured language materials, estimated at $400. Mrs. Boucher's report indicates that she was successful in developing information and gathering materials that will be helpful to AIM in deciding what steps are to be taken.

Doctoral Training of Federico Macaranas (3-099/SF-P-0310(1), L/A 23 Jul 74). At the request of Director General Sicat of NEDA, the Foundation made a grant of $123 to cover the increased cost of an air ticket provided to Mr. F. Macaranas in 1972 in connection with his doctoral program in economics at Purdue University. Mr. Macaranas will complete his work this Fall but had been prevented from doing so until now because he was needed on the NEDA staff. Ford Foundation is providing for his living allowance and dissertation expenses, and the NEDA is continuing his salary.

Economic Research and Conferences

Special Issue of Philippine Economic Journal (3-099/P-4061, L/A 21 Mar 74). A grant of $2,001 was made to the Philippine Economic Society for the publication of 1,000 copies of a special issue of the Philippine Economic Journal which contained selected papers on Philippine economic and manpower problems prepared for a conference held in 1972 under the joint auspices of the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). Copies of the special issue were distributed to private and government economists as well as to professors and students of economics. NEDA, which recommended the grant, and the Philippine Economic Society contributed $2,480 for the publication.

Symposium on Aquaculture (4-099/P-4073, L/A 2 May 74). A travel and per diem grant of $905 enabled Dr. Edgardo Gomez to attend the First International Symposium on Aquaculture of Grey Mullets held June 2-8, 1974. The grey mullet is common in Philippine waters and its commercial production would be a significant step forward. Dr. Gomez is Director of the newly established Marine Science Center of the University of the Philippines which the Foundation hopes will stimulate the development of aquaculture and other aspects of Marine Science in the country. The NSDB provided half of his transportation and subsistence costs amounting to $875.

Symposium on Private Investments in Asian and Pacific Countries (3-099). Four Filipinos participated in the Symposium held August 19-23, 1974 in Sydney. The full expenses of Senator Pelaez, Ambassador Mutuc and Solicitor-General Mendoza were funded from the regional budget, and the Philippine budget provided a grant of $952 (P-4079, L/A 1 Jul 74) for Atty. Raul Goco, Governor of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, who served as panelist for the seminar on Labor Law and Industrial Relations. Mr. Goco paid the other half of his airfare. A grant was also made to permit the attendance of Mr. Rolando Gapud, Vice President of BANCOM Corporation, but it was cancelled when Mr. Gapud was unable to attend at the last minute.

Public and Private Organizations

Holy Rosary Foundation Productivity Project (3-099/P-4052, L/A 11 Mar 74). A grant of $329 was made to the Holy Rosary Foundation for the purchase of 20 sewing machine motors in connection with its sewing productivity project for the benefit of lepers and the Tala community. This small grant made possible a substantial increase in the production

of the workers, thus augmenting their income. The Holy Rosary Foundation bought the sewing machines.

AIESEC (The International Association of Students in Economics and Management) (3-099/P-4047, L/A 7 Feb 74). A grant of $374 to AIESEC helped cover the expenses of its top management seminar and its VIIth Asian Pre-Congress meeting, held in Manila, February 21-24, 1974. The meetings gave the AIESEC leaders an opportunity to assess their accomplishments and problems and to discuss new methods of bringing about closer cooperation among economics and management students and business firms. The granted funds were used for the honoraria of advisers, supplies, and communication expenses. AIESEC provided $250; delegates' fees amounted to $400, and contributions in kind were made by business establishments.

First Asian Conference on Training and Development (6-099/P-4093, L/A 31 Jul 74). A grant of $2,749 was made to the Philippine Society for Training and Development (PSTD) to underwrite pre-conference expenses of the First Asian Conference on Training and Development to be held in Manila on November 6-9, 1974 hosted by the PSTD, an affiliate of the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations (IFTDO). PSTD hopes to use the conference to initiate the establishment of a permanent Asian Regional Training and Development organization to serve as the center and central clearinghouse for human resource development activities in Asia.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The government's development programs are primarily aimed towards the rural areas where 70% of the Philippine population lives. During the past year, the government has continued to make large-scale plans for, and allocate substantial funds to, rural electrification, road-building, irrigation, food production, and establishment of additional rural health units. A number of measures have been taken to improve land distribution procedures and to provide rural credit facilities through the establishment of rural banks. To supplement rural bank facilities, the government has also encouraged the formation of co-operatives and credit unions, and has centralized government supervision of these agencies in the Department of Local Government and Community Development. Plans and incentives have also been prepared to encourage the diversion of some industrial plants to provincial areas.

Despite the favorable rate of economic growth and the heavy investments in rural infrastructure (from foreign sources as well as government funds), there is concern over whether efforts to improve the income of the rural populace are effective. There are indications that sales of consumer goods have increased in provincial towns and municipalities but a reshaping of income distribution is a slow process and, as elsewhere, the "trickle down" benefits are slow in making their appearance.

Foundation programming has been congruent to that of the government with respect to giving priority to rural rather than urban development. Attention has been given primarily to (1) helping specific community development projects chosen to test various techniques and/or because of their potential impact on the surrounding region as an example, and (2) assisting in the training of community development leaders and specialists. Many of the Foundation's educational projects in provincial areas have specific community development aspects and, conversely, the community development projects often contain educational components.

Four of the community development projects are in Mindanao but each has a different basic purpose. Assistance to the Tiruray Cooperative Association (TICOA) is primarily to provide basic high school and college level training for future leaders of the Tiruray minority who have suffered not only from governmental neglect but as a peaceful group caught between the Muslim and anti-Muslim elements. Under the able and dedicated leadership of Mr. Hamilton Edwards, the TICOA was making good progress but has lost both crops and equipment to the contending factions.

In a more peaceful area, the Foundation grant to the Social Action Council in Ozamiz will fund a frankly experimental multi-cropping project among rural tenant farmers around the city based on transfer of "barefoot technology" in crop growing and on initial funding for seeds and fertilizer. Landlords have agreed to forego their usual share of any income the farmers realize from the new crops.

In Dimataling, another contested area, the purpose of Foundation assistance is to help sustain a volunteer Muslim-Christian team, under the leadership of an Australian priest, which is trying to restore viability to a shattered community and to induce Muslim and Christian refugees to resettle together as mutual protection against extremist factions on both sides. Dimataling is a high risk but key area and if a mixed group can be peaceably resettled there, it could have a significant influence on the region.

In another more peaceful area of Mindanao, a grant to the Agusan Federation of Cooperatives, which includes ten Credit Unions and three Consumer Cooperatives, enabled the Federation to run a series of six training seminars for officers and prospective officers of affiliate organizations as a preliminary to an expansion program. The Federation had shown continual orderly growth since its founding in 1970 and the Foundation evaluated it as capable of providing the effective training which is a prerequisite to successful operation of new or expanded cooperatives, a genuine need in this agricultural area.

As the government intensifies its efforts in the countryside, a proliferation of government extension agents from the Departments of Local Government, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and government sponsored organizations such as the Samahang Nayon appear to be taking much of the initiative toward local improvements out of the hands of local organizations. Although encouragement and funding support

are often necessary or desirable in rural areas, the Foundation continues to believe that it is important to help independent organizations which set their own goals and try techniques they believe appropriate to their respective communities. The Foundation intends to continue to coordinate and cooperate with the Departments mentioned above in research and training projects but also to maintain its interest in locally directed community projects which offer the possibility of multiplier effects.

List of Grants

Community Development Programs

Barrio Education Movement (1-001/P-4023, L/A 8 Oct & 20 Nov 73). A grant of $5,052 was instrumental in helping the Barrio Educational Development & Extension Service to supervise the quality of its schools and in expanding preschool, high school and community college activities. The grant was used to pay for honoraria and travel for coordinators, office supplies, and for the printing of the program's quarterly bulletin, for the period August 1, 1973 to July 31, 1974. Counterpart contributions included salaries of division heads of the Bureau of Public Schools - approximately $12,500; interest from Dr. Orata's Ramon Magsaysay award - $1,300; salaries of teachers; use of public school and privately owned buildings; and contributions from friends. The program continues to be successful in bringing education to the thousands who would otherwise not be reached, and in initiating new and pragmatic teaching techniques. Previous Foundation grants in support of this program since 1966 total approximately $42,400.

Tiruray Cooperative Association (TICOA) (4-204). In order to assist TICOA's scholarship program for its future staff, the following grants were made:

1. A grant of $2,243 (P-4083, L/A 5 Jul 74) will cover the expenses of 8 high school and 6 college students in Cotabato City for the 1974/75 academic year. The progress of the students has been generally satisfactory although some have had difficulties, as anticipated, because of the low quality of their previous schooling.

2. The amount of $231 (P-3017, L/A 27 Jun & 9 May 73) was expended in FY 74 to cover Mr. Amado Tiruray's living allowance and tuition fees for the second semester of 1973. Another grant of $541 (P-4071, L/A 22 Apr & 5 Jul 74) has enabled Mr. Tiruray to enroll during the 1974 summer term and to continue his studies for the 1974/75 school year at Xavier University. He expects to complete his studies by March, 1975.

The TICOA has had a very difficult year since it is in the midst of one of the most troubled areas of Mindanao and has frequently had its crops and equipment "requisitioned" by rebel groups. (The living quarters of Mr. Hamilton Edwards, Director, were also ransacked during a recent attack.) TICOA has nevertheless been informed that the Foundation must plan a gradual phase-out of the support it

has received, previous grants totalling $57,100 since 1963.

Bacolod Youth Residences Program (BYRP) (4-205). In continuation of assistance to the Bacolod Youth Residences Program in Negros Occidental, the Foundation made the following grants:

1. A terminal grant of $1,000 (SF-P-4012, 23 Aug 74) was made to Mr. Dylan Dizon to provide terminal support toward the cost of his Ph.D. program in Sociology at Western Michigan University. When his study is completed Mr. Dizon will return to the Program to assist its effort to expand its rehabilitation work to juvenile delinquents throughout the community. Interest in the BYRP has spread to other provinces and communities which hope to undertake similar programs in their respective localities.

2. A grant of $3,875 (P-4012/L/A 14 Aug 73) supported the Program's operational expenses and consultative services for the period August 1, 1973-July 31, 1974. For the same period, the Bacolod City Government provided $15,962 and other external agencies such as the Church World Services, Catholic Women's League, Community Chest of Negros Occidental contributed $25,202. To further enrich its program, the BYRP has set up a probation program for both adult and youth offenders with the assistance of a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer who has extensive experience in this area.

3. A grant of $37 (P-4026, L/A 30 Oct 73) enabled Mrs. Nela Ybañez, Coordinator and Supervising Social Worker of the BYRP, to attend the 9th Biennial Conference for Social Workers, held in Manila November 28-30, 1973. The experience enhanced her capabilities in meeting her responsibilities in the Program.

4. A per diem grant of $139 (4-099/P-4001, L/A 1 Aug 73) was provided Major Guillermo Enriquez in connection with his observation of the Social Defense Program in Taiwan, September 24-29, 1973. Col. Arcadio Lozada, Director of the BYRP, recommended that Major Enriquez visit Taiwan after completion of his training program at the Chesshire Constabulary Academy at Crewe, England under the Colombo Plan. The program in Taiwan proved to be a useful supplement to his experience in England in connection with his responsibilities as a member of the Police Advisory Council and the Bacolod Youth Residences Program.

Previous grants in support of various facets of this Program have totalled approximately $28,500 since 1968.

Afro-Asian Institute for Cooperative and Labour Studies (3-099). Travel grants totalling $2,217 were made to enable two Filipinos to attend the Afro-Asian Institute for Cooperative and Labour Studies in Tel Aviv, August 15-November 30, 1974. The participants are:

Mr. Marlin Della	P-4080	L/A 1 Jul 74	$1,471
Mr. Severino Medina	P-4076	L/A 1 Jul 74	746

Mr. Della is agricultural cooperative development officer of the Department of Local Government & Community Development (DLGCD). Mr. Medina is a training associate of the Agricultural Credit & Cooperatives Institute (ACCI), a government agency involved in the development of the cooperative movement in the Philippines. The Afro-Asian Institute will cover the other half of Mr. Della's airfare and all other costs of Mr. Medina's and Mr. Della's stay in Israel. Their respective agencies will continue their salaries while at the Institute.

Dimataling Productivity Project (4-099/P-4045, L/A 30 Jan & 1 Mar 74). A grant of $3,977 was made to the Social Action Center of the Diocese of Pagadian to assist its productivity project of the Town of Dimataling in Zamboanga del Sur where efforts are being made to induce both Christian and Muslim settlers to resettle and work together after destruction of their former community. The grant which covers the period February 1, 1973 to January 31, 1975 is being used for the living expenses and transportation of the team of volunteers, training materials, supplies, and rehabilitation of a transport boat. Contributions to the project were made by the Columban Society - $1,870, Philippine Business for Social Progress - $1,120, and the Catholic Relief Services - food and supplies. Killings have continued in the area and success of the project remains in doubt but gallant and dedicated efforts are being made by the volunteers in a key area upon which peace in its surrounding region may depend.

Agusan Federation of Cooperatives' Training Seminars (4-099/P-4011, L/A 7 Aug 73 & 28 Jun 74). A grant of $2,510 enabled the Agusan Federation of Cooperatives to hold a series of six training seminars for the period August, 1973 to July, 1974 for key officers and staff of the Federation's affiliated organizations as a means of improving their management and strengthening the cooperative movement. Reports indicate successful and responsible completion of the training. The Federation's counterpart contribution for the seminar series totalled $821.

Ozamiz Agricultural Productivity Program (4-099/P-4098, L/A 31 Jul 74). A grant of $3,996 was made to the Ozamiz City Social Action Council Foundation for operational expenses and purchase or rental of materials and equipment in connection with its agricultural productivity project. The project is experimental in nature and is a type of "barefoot technology" program whereby the Council will use local expertise to show nearby rural tenant farmers how to augment their incomes by multi-cropping. The leaders in the project, including a Peace Corps Volunteer, have had success in a similar project sponsored by a local church organization. The Council is providing facilities for nursery, office space and general supervision with an estimated value of $2,850.

Strengthening National Identity and National Unity

National Museum (4-304/P-3071, L/A 4 May 73). An FY 1973 grant of $8,284 was made to the Division of Anthropology of the National Museum to conduct archeological surveys and explorations of sites

believed to hold significant keys to Philippine pre-history. Payments of $4,196 were funded from that grant in FY 1974. The grant enabled the Museum personnel to continue its pioneering archeological diggings in the Cagayan Valley but progress has been slower than anticipated and a terminal extension of the time period has been authorized. The National Museum provided counterpart assistance amounting to approximately $5,155. Previous grants for excavation work have totalled approximately $5,500 since 1970.

Davao Association of Colleges and Schools (DACS): Islamic Conference (4-099/P-4006, L/A 22 Aug & 21 Nov 73). A grant of $694 was made to DACS to cover partial expenses of holding the 6th National Islamic Conference in Davao City, September 20-22, 1973. The Ateneo de Davao as host institution contributed $300 and registration fees of 80 delegates amounted to $300. The purpose of the conference was to bring together local knowledgeable scholars to discuss the topic "Muslims in the Philippines: The People, Their History and Customary Laws." The conference was helpful in providing background and advice to those charged by President Marcos with immediate codification of Muslim customary laws to ascertain the practicability of integrating appropriate portions into national and/or provincial legal codes.

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

Institute of Social Order: Workshop on Rural Credit (4-099/P-4085, L/A 10 Jul 74). A grant of $748 was made to the ISO to cover one-half of the costs of conducting an August 1974 workshop on rural credit for representatives of community development and social action organizations from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao which may become intermediaries between rural cooperative groups and the Center for Social Credit of the Philippine Commercial & Industrial Bank. The purpose of the workshop was to explore a new and innovative scheme for making relatively low-cost credit available to rural groups with a minimum of red tape. In the proposed scheme, the Social Action groups will serve as both screening agents and loan guarantors. The ISO was selected to conduct this workshop in view of its long experience in dealing with social action organizations and rural problems. The PCIB provided $748 toward the other half of the workshop expenses.

Sariling Sikap: Training Program for Municipal Rural Reconstruction Workers (4-099/P4081, L/A 9 Jul 74). A grant of $2,991 was made to Sariling Sikap Inc. toward expenses of conducting a three-month training program for community development workers who will become leaders in rural reconstruction and community development activities. Sariling Sikap is a private, civic and non-profit organization which aims to help in the development of self-reliant communities in rural Philippines. The grant provides for the training of 13 college graduates who agree to become community development workers for two years. The costs of the community development workers and their activities in selected municipalities will be borne by the municipalities which have indicated a willingness to undertake a development program. Original funding fo Sariling Sikap, which was organized in December 1973, came from the Catholic Relief Services, Australian

Catholic Relief Services and 18 other sponsors. The latter donated $896 each.

National Social Action Council (NASAC) (4-099/P-4009, L/A 15 Aug 73). A grant of $694 enabled the NASAC to print 500 copies of the Summary Report of the First National Tri-Sectoral Congress held in Baguio City on March 19, 1973 for the purpose of studying tri-sectoral (government/private sector/church) approaches to the solution of national problems. NASAC covered the cost of printing an additional 500 copies to widen the distribution to additional agencies involved in tri-sectoral programs. NASAC was created by President Marcos to promote a tri-sectoral approach to national development efforts.

Philippine Institute of Environmental Planners (PIEP): EAROPH Conference (4-101/P-4034, L/A 20 Nov 73). A travel grant of $480 enabled Mr. Cesar Concio, Preisdent of PIEP, to participate in the joint meeting of the UN Center for Regional Development and the EAROPH Commission (Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing) held in Nagoya, Japan, December 2-7, 1973 and discussed the topic "Problems and Prospects of Integrated Regional Planning and Implementation in Asia and Oceania." The grant was made because Mr. Concio's participation at the Nagoya conference would be helpful to him in preparing for EAROPH V's conference in Manila in November, 1974 on the theme "Human Environment and National Development" in his capacity as Chairman of the Organizational Committee.

Research and Publications

Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) Staff Development (4-103/P-3081, L/A 18 Jun & 23 Jun 73, 8 Mar 74). From an FY 1973 grant of $3,500 towards supplementary expenses of IPC staff members abroad, $2,500 was expended in FY 74 to meet the costs of research and living expenses of four scholars undertaking research work in the United States: Father John Schumacher, Misses Perla Makil, Virginia Miralao, and Romana de los Reyes. Approximately $1,000 remains to be funded from the same grant. The IPC is generally recognized as the leading academic research organization providing research in-depth on current social development problems in the Philippines, and the original grant was made to help it meet the growing demand for its services from both the government and private sector. Previous grants to the IPC have totalled approximately $15,000 since 1970 for a variety of studies and staff development projects.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A substantial number of programs were undertaken in this field during the reporting period despite the limitations on media operations currently in effect. A gradual liberalization of government attitudes is noticeable although restrictions remain evident in certain areas.

Among the developments seeming to reflect a less rigid outlook was the deactivation of the Mass Media Advisory Council (originally subject only to Presidential veto in its supervision of the media) as a result of mounting complaints over its relations with media owners

and advertisers. In its place, the two national associations of newspapermen and radio and TV broadcasters have been given the responsibility of regulating themselves, including the screening of applications to operate new media instruments although this responsibility is still exercised under the supervision of the Bureau of Standards for Mass Media of the Department of Public Information. The arrangement allows a broader and more democratic participation in discussions of media problems than was possible under the five-member Council. Travel restrictions have been lifted on some journalists known for their critical views, and news not covered in local newspapers is allowed to reach the public somewhat more freely in American magazines and newspapers.

The recent successful televising of the colorful Miss Universe contest on a 59-nation satellite TV-radio hookup has perhaps encouraged the government to proceed with more confidence in presenting its image to the world. Within the country, a new approach has been taken by opening of a new government-owned television channel to part-time commercial sponsorship. Some media personnel see this as an encouraging sign in the belief that having placed itself in partial competition with four private commercial stations, the new channel will have to be governed by the same set of rules, whether constrictive or permissive, as the other TV channels to avoid the suspicion of a double standard.

The government has continued to emphasize Development Journalism both in the news media and through public information sections of government offices. The Foundation has been able to make grants designed to improve the level of professionalism in this area by providing assistance (1) to a faculty member of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños for a graduate program in Media Communication and Social Change at Stanford University; (2) to the Editor of the DEPTHnews, a public service news agency of the Press Foundation of Asia, to enable him to accept a fellowship for professional training in London; and (3) to a Writer-Producer of Public Service Shows on Channel 4 to participate in a Department of State-sponsored multi-regional television training program in the United States. Foundation assistance was also given to the Press Foundation of Asia to enable 10 provincial journalists and six university journalism instructors to attend an Asian Regional Seminar on Science Reporting held in Manila las June under the auspices of the International Development Research Center of Canada and the Press Foundation. Although listed in another category, continuing assistance was also extended to the Center for Research & Communication's graduate program for Development Communicators.

In the area of Books and Library Development, the Foundation reorganized its warehousing and accounting procedures, and made a field survey to determine the usage of previously distributed books. These measures were designed to strengthen the effectiveness of the Book Distribution Program both as a reinforcement tool for other projects and as a significant program in its own right. A new feature recently introduced in this program is a system of re-cycling

previously distributed books found to be of only occasional value to the universities and colleges receiving them over a period of years. By redistributing such books to reading centers or other schools with less resources, the original recipients become eligible for additional books more relevant to their current needs.

An additional method of improving college and university library holdings has been encouraged by Foundation assistance to the Academic Libraries Book Acquisition Services Association (ALBASA), composed of 21 member colleges and universities which serves as a centralized service enabling it to purchase at substantial discounts. Other universities are now seeking to join the organization.

Grants to encourage local publishing were made to the Biology Teachers Association and the Central Subscription Service of the Philippine Social Science Council. The Service is increasing the administrative efficiency of several scholarly journals and may prove to be the difference between financial failure and success. The publication of locally produced materials for improved English language instruction was furthered by grants to the Beda Research Foundation and to the Bureau of Public Schools.

In the area of librarianship, two grants were made to the Philippine Library Association -- one for a Southeast Asian Library Conference, CONSAL II, held in Manila last December, to discuss the role of librarians in national development efforts, and one to enable the Association to hold a national conference for senior librarians from the 11 Regional Development Districts of the country on the "Role of Librarians in Infra-Structure Development."

Although opportunities for programming in the media field may continue to be somewhat limited, the increased number of projects this year in the entire Communications area is an encouraging trend, and additional grants for training in mass communications and for local publishing of instructional materials are anticipated in the coming year.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Philippine Book Program (5-101/P-FAP-4010). Funds amounting to $11,402 were allocated to meet local administrative costs of the book distribution program including staff salaries and operating costs of the two book warehouses handling primary, secondary and collegiate book distribution. The Belgian Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary provided free warehousing, administrative assistance and security estimated at $2,500. The Department of National Defense provided additional warehousing and free use of military vehicles for hauling of books from piers to warehouses estimated at $4,500. During the period August 1, 1973 to July 31, 1974 286,000 pieces of educational material (books, journals, study guides, and science kits) were distributed to 1,568 different Philippine universities, colleges, secondary and elementary schools, community reading centers in the rural areas, and government libraries.

Book Program Special Assistant (5-101/SF-P-FAP-4048). The amount of $3,976 was expended to cover the expenses of a Special Assistant for the Book Program starting in November, 1973. His functions were to survey book distribution and usage, to reorganize warehouse and accounting procedures, and to supervise book allocation activities. All of these duties were efficiently carried out and the Program is now considered to be more effective and responsive to the needs of the recipients.

Miscellaneous Book Purchases and Subscriptions (5-099/P-FAP-4015). An expenditure of $236 was made for the procurement of books and gift subscriptions for Philippineinstitutions, organizations and individuals as a means of reinforcing Foundation programs in all fields.

Mindanao Educational Conference (MEC) Library Development Program (1-099/P-4014, 7 Aug 73 & 26 Mar 74). A grant of $956 was made to help improve school libraries within the seven associations comprising the Mindanao Educational Conference through the services of Sister Therese Nagle, a Library Services Specialist. Sister Therese assisted local libraries to identify common problems, work out cooperative arrangements to solve them, and plan a seminar to encourage continued cooperation. The grant was used for Sister Therese's honoraria, travel allowance and materials. The MEC provided $665 toward Sister Therese's expenses and the cost of rotating a Demonstration Mobil Book Collection among member associations.

Academic Libraries Book Acquisition Services Association (ALBASA) (5-099/P-4039, L/A 3 Dec 73). ALBASA was organized by schools and universities to engage in a joint and coordinated program of library book purchases in order to obtain volume discounts for member schools, present a united front for soliciting book donations, and engage in joint book selection and processing to minimize expenses and maximize efficiency. A grant of $1,296 was made to partially defray first year (December 1, 1973 to December 1, 1974) administrative costs. ALBASA's counterpart in the form of rent for office space, equipment and supplies amounts to approximately $3,000. It now has 23 member institutions throughout the country and is in the process of broadening its arrangements with foreign and local publishers for the acquisition of books at bulk prices.

Philippine Library Association's National Conference (5-099/P-4024, L/A 19 Oct 73). A grant of $747 enabled 33 librarians from the 11 Regional Development Districts of the Philippines to attend the Philippine Library Association's National Conference/Workshop on "The Role of Librarians in Infra-Structure Development" held October 25-27, 1973 in Manila. The grant represented the Foundation's interest in continuing training for Philippine librarians who are being encouraged to play an active role in the implementation of the goals of the new society. The PLA covered the rent of conference site, secretariat expenses, and living expenses of provincial librarians, valued at approximately $500.

Translation and Local Publishing

Philippine Social Science Council (1-505/P-4041, L/A 8 Jan 74). The Council's Central Subscription Service was founded to provide an economical and efficient method of promoting and administering the circulation of high quality academic journals. Grants to sustain its initial operations were made in FY's 1973 and 1974. During this reporting period, $1,556 was funded from the FY 1973 grant of $3,112 (1-505/P-3041, L/A 12 Feb 73) and the letter of agreement cited above provided an FY 1974 grant of $2,692. The PSSC is providing office space and capital equipment with an estimated value of $950. The Central Subscription Service has made excellent progress in expanding sales and service to other publications.

Biology Teachers Association of the Philippines'Journal (BIOTA) (5-099). A payment of $149 was made against an FY 1973 grant of $594 (P-3002, L/A 7 Aug 72) to cover the cost of publishing four issues of BIOTA. In FY 1974, a terminal grant of $149 (P-4008, L/A 16 Aug 73) was made to help support one more issue of BIOTA. Foundation assistance of approximately $1600 has been given since 1966 in the belief that the Association is helping maintain a high standard in its field and that the magazine can become self-supporting.

Language Research and Training

Beda Research Foundation Linguistic Research (5-301).

1. (P-3089, L/A 31 Jul 73). During FY 1974 the Foundation funded $1,958 out of an FY 1973 grant of $3,894 to the Beda Research Foundation in support of Phase III of the Beda English Language Research Project for the period August 1, 1973 to July 31, 1974. San Beda College provided staff equipment and facilities.

2. (P-4094, L/A 31 Jul 74). In order to complete the Foundation's commitment to support this project, a grant of $2,461 ($1,231 funded in July and the balance in February, 1975) will support Phase IV of the project covering the period August 1, 1974-July 31, 1975. Beda Research Foundation will provide the cost of printing the teaching materials when completed at an approximate value of $750. Materials produced thus far appear to be excellent and will provide a new approach for Filipino educators concerned with English language instruction. The project is also consonant with the government's effort to improve the teaching of English and to increase the production of locally authored instructional materials. Previous grants for this project have totalled $7,300 since 1971.

Ateneo de Manila University: Seminar on Bilingual Education (5-099/P-4060, L/A 21 Mar 74). A grant of $502 enabled the Ateneo to hold the First National Seminar/Workshop on Bilingual Education from March 27 to April 6, 1974. The purpose of the workshop, attended by educators from both public and private schools, was to formulate guidelines for the implementation of the national policy requiring the use of two languages as media of instruction. The Ateneo provided facilities and staff, and the Fund for Assistance to Private Education met the costs of printing the proceedings and honoraria for paper writers.

Ateneo de Manila/Philippine Normal College Consortium for Graduate Linguistics (5-302/P-4022, L/A 10 Oct 73). As part of a five-year program undertaken in FY 1971, a grant of $9,366 was made toward tuition, stipend and book expenses of 12 full time and 1 part-time Consortium scholars for the period August 1, 1973 to May 31, 1974. The Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) contributed $1,500 to the program and the Ateneo/PNC waived tuition fees worth $2,600. Previous grants to the Consortium in FY's 1971 and 1972 totalled approximately $13,200.

West Visayas State College: ESOL Program Participation (5-099/4002, L/A 1 Aug 74). A travel grant of $866 enabled Dean Lilia Juele of West Visayas State College in Iloilo City to participate in the English Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) teacher training program at the East-West Center, September 1, 1973-March 31, 1974. Dean Juele supervises English teaching on this key provincial institution. The East-West Center provided living allowance and other costs related to the program, and the College contributed $350 for the post-program observation tour.

Media Education, Training, and Research

Stanford Program in Communication Media and Social Change (5-099/P-4091, L/A 5 & 24 Jul 74). A grant of $2,215 covering books, room and board will enable Miss Rosita Valencia to take advantage of a scholarship offered by Stanford University for a Master's Program in Communication Media and Social Change, which starts in September, 1974. Miss Valencia is a faculty member of the Department of Communication of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, which will be strengthened by her participation in this special program in Development Communications which is particularly relevant to UPLB's development mission. The scholarship provided by Stanford is valued at $3,375 and the University of the Philippines is covering her airfare costing $1,200.

Multi-Regional Television Training Program in the U.S. (5-099/P-4097, L/A 29 Jul 74). A grant of $2,410 made to the National Media Production Center (NMPC) will enable Mr. Jesus Matubis to participate in the Multi-Regional Television Training Program in the United States from September 8 to November 13, 1974. Mr. Matubis is a TV and Radio Producer at the NMPC, which is one of the entities helping in the operation of Channel 4, the government's television station. NMPC is presently in the process of expanding its program and needs increased expertise, hence the timeliness of this training program. The grant will cover per diem, tuition fee and book allowance. The NMPC is paying for his international airfare amounting to $2,210.

Training Program on Development Reporting (5-099/P-4046, L/A 5 Feb 74). A travel grant of $1,770 enabled Mr. Sosimo Pablico to take advantage of a media training fellowship provided by the Thomson Foundation in England, April 24-July 19, 1974. The Thomson Foundation provided his training fee of £450 and his living expenses. The grant was made in cognizance of Mr. Sosimo Pablico's active role as a contributing editor of DEPTHnews, a public service news agency of the Press

Foundation of Asia, and his other professional activities as instructor in Agricultural Communications and Information Editor for the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture in Los Baños.

Asian Regional Seminar on Science Reporting (5-099/P-4074, L/A 15 May 74). A grant of $1,101 covered domestic transportation and living expenses of ten provincial journalists and per diem of six university journalism instructors in connection with their attendance at the Asian Regional Seminar on Science Reporting sponsored by the Press Foundation of Asia (PFA) and the International Development Research Center (IDRC) of Canada, held in Manila, June 24-28, 1974. The PFA and the IDRC covered all other expenses of the Conference persons. The Foundation made the grant at the request of Mr. Juan Mercado, Joint Chief Executive of PFA, who believes that the seminar was an upgrading experience in a specialized field for local provincial journalists and journalism instructors.

Silliman University Journalism Workshop (6-701/P-4072, L/A 18 Apr 74). A grant of $1,497 enabled Silliman to hold a seminar/workshop for community journalists in the Visayas and Mindanao at Silliman University, May 27-30, 1974. Facilities and administrative expenses with an estimated value of $800 were provided by Silliman. The workshop provided an unusual opportunity for editors of leading newspapers in the Visayas and Mindanao to discuss the role of the mass media under the new society. Previous grants to the Silliman Department of Journalism have totalled approximately $4,900 over eight years.

Regional and International Interchange

Second Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL II) (5-701/P-4029, L/A 31 Oct 73). A grant of $2,560 (supplemented by $1,163 from the Regional Budget) helped facilitate the successful 2nd Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians on December 9-14, 1973 in Manila. The grant covered per diem of 32 official foreign participants and the cost of publishing the proceedings. CONSAL provided the local transportation of foreign delegates and miscellaneous expenses amounting to $2,373; the University provided the use of the auditorium and secretariat services; the Philippine Library Associat ion contributed $750 for luncheons, invitations and brochures; and the international travel costs of foreign participants were secured from other sources. The theme of the conference was "Education and Training for Librarianship in Southeast Asia -- Appraisal of its Relevance to National Development."

CURRENT STATUS OF A FEW PAST INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL GRANTEES

Individuals

Roman Cruz, Jr. - While an instructor at Ateneo de Manila University in 1961, the Foundation gave him a grant for his M.A. in Public Administration at Harvard University. He is now General Manager of the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), one of the largest government corporations.

Bernardo Villegas - While a Professor of the Graduate School of Business Administration of De La Salle College, the Foundation gave him a full grant for doctoral studies in Economics at Harvard (1960-61). He founded the Center for Research and Communication, became its first Executive Director, and is now Academic Director as well as Consultant of large corporations.

Aprodicio Laquian - While an Assistant Professor at the University of the Philippines, the Foundation gave him a tuition grant to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for his Ph.D. in Public Administration. He is now a UN Consultant on Urban Planning assigned in Canada.

Waldo Perfecto - While Academic Vice President of De La Salle College, he received Foundation grants for observation and conference participation in 1962 and 1968. He is now Executive Director of the National Implementing Task Force for Education.

Mona Valisno - As Assistant Chief of Division of Tests, Bureau of Private Schools, a Foundation grant enabled her to attend the 1971 American Educational Research Association Conference and to undertake an observation tour. She is now Senior Consultant of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) and was voted one of the Ten Outstanding Women of the Philippines for 1974.

Gerry Gil - While a Program Assistant, he was sent as a grantee to Stanford University where he obtained his M.A. in Communications and finished resident requirements for a Ph.D. He was appointed this year as Program Director of the new Population Center Foundation.

Eduardo Lachica - Formerly a Philippine Herald Reporter-Columnist, he was a 1967 Nieman fellow assisted by the Foundation. He is now a correspondent with Depth News located in Japan.

Organizations

Boy Scouts of the Philippines and Girl Scouts of the Philippines - The Foundation gave substantial assistance to the five-year training program of both organizations from 1955 to 1961. At the beginning, membership in the Boy Scouts was only 200,000. As of this year, over a million scouts are on the membership roll. Funds totalling

over $94,000 were used to send Filipino scout officers and leaders abroad and bring in foreign trainors.

Asian Center (University of the Philippines) - Foundation assistance over seven years enabled this Center to grow to an extent that it was selected in 1970 as the Center for SEA Centers at a Bangkok Conference. When TAF began assistance, the Center had only a part-time Head and two part-time assistants. Our help, totalling $61,000 from 1963 through 1969, provided for a library procurement fund, staff training abroad for area specialists, and a microfilm collection.

Foundation for Private Education of the Philippines (FPEP) - This organization was the precursor of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE). A condition for release of unused U.S. War Damage money for educational purposes was a preparatory body to gather data on Philippine private higher education. FPEP, the coordinating group, reviewed the work and problems of three national educational associations (CEAP, PACU, and ACSC), was chairmanned by Economist Sixto Roxas (now President of the Asian Institute of Management). With a Foundation grant of $8,000 the FPEP worked for two years to produce the framework which evolved into FAPE and became the agency charged with the administration of the $26 million War Damage funds.

Philippine Cooperative Credit Union League (PHILCUL) - Starting with an organizational grant in 1961, Foundation assistance totalling $32,000 over nine years for partial secretariat expenses and the training of credit union officers enabled PHILCUL to become the largest private national organization for credit unions in the country. It now has a membership of 724 credit unions divided into 13 League districts. It is a member of CUNA International, the World Council of Credit Unions and the Asian Federation of Credit Unions, and is now being looked to by the government for assistance in cooperative and credit union expansion.

EVALUATION

Pertinent considerations in evaluating Foundation programs during the past year include recent trends in the philosophy of development assistance, and the progress of Philippine government efforts toward economic and social development.

Development Trends: Two somewhat disparate critics of past development assistance have recently advocated a new emphasis in development strategy. The United States Congress, in language uncommonly blunt in legislative documents, last spring made clear its disillusionment with the results of large portions of previous foreign aid expenditures. In the 1974 Foreign Aid bill, attention was unequivocally directed toward the needs of the lowest income groups and effort was demanded toward improvement of their living conditions.

A somewhat similar criticism of past assistance policies was made by Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson) in a study recently published by the Overseas Development Council. Calling for A "People" Strategy of Development (the title of her study), Miss Ward alleges that the aid strategy of the 1950's over-emphasized the mobilization of capital for the rapid expansion of industry. She does not denigrate the need for the industrial growth and admits that the policies of the 1950's and 1960's produced GNP increases in a number of developing countries. Miss Ward notes, however, that the gap between rich and poor nations is widening and she concludes that the traditional strategy has failed to meet the challenges of rapid population growth and inequitable income distribution. Insistent upon a people-centered rather than sectoral philosophy, Miss Ward calls for a six-element strategy focussing on direct assistance to farmers and a high priority on the provision of schools, cooperatives, credit facilities and other services in agricultural areas.

Philippine Development Efforts: The essential portions of both "old" and "new" strategies are being actively pursued by the Philippine government. Unhampered by parliamentary considerations, the Marcos Administration has been favored by large inputs of foreign aid and investments, high prices for its major exports, and an able (if small) group of technocrats in key positions. Despite formidable problems, solid economic progress has been made in terms of gross national product, government income, and export trade. Whether or not equal progress is being made in its efforts to improve the quality of life and achieve a more equitable income distribution is still an open question, and one of political as well as social and economic importance. Current large scale programs for the improvement of irrigation, roads, electrification systems, credit service, and health facilities in rural areas have a long lead time and the impact on rural inhabitants may not be fully apparent for several years.

Foundation Responses: In terms of Foundation practice, little is truly "new" in the philosophy now receiving attention. The Foundation's emphasis on developing the capabilities of individuals, as well as the institutions which train them, and the administrative systems within which they operate remains fundamental to both social and economic progress.

Although government commitment of substantial funds to a large variety of development programs would appear in one sense to diminish the need for Foundation help, it also creates or emphasizes needs which the Foundation is particularly suited to address. For example, programs to expand rural credit, technical education, agricultural cooperatives, and family planning clinics require additional numbers of specially trained personnel who cannot be produced at the wave of a government wand. Planning, cooperation, and the initiation of new activities by many private institutions and organizations are crucial to success of the programs. The Foundation is playing both catalytic and facilitative roles in these areas. Similarly, government efforts to disseminate factual information about economic and development problems such as the oil crisis, the rice shortage, and the population problem require specially skilled communicators which the Foundation is helping produce. Official exhortations for all citizens to join in community development efforts cannot be responded to without local organizations; the Foundation is helping such groups organize and train their leadership. Government programs to bring industrial employment to minority areas are encouraging but are a distant accomplishment; in the meantime the Foundation is helping provide vocational training for out-of-school youths in these regions. Government programs to improve public schools will take many years to implement; the Foundation is already providing over 300,000 books a year to school libraries, helping fund the preparation of locally produced instructional materials, and training specialized supervisory personnel in the United States. Government plans to reduce illiteracy in poor, rural and minority areas are hampered by lack of funds but the Foundation is supporting active projects using methods new in this field.

Foundation techniques as well as Foundation philosophy are particularly advantageous since rural development requires educational upgrading, better administrative systems, skilled management training, special communication skills and expanded family planning education. The Foundation's basic fields of interest encompass all these categories and permit focussing a variety of projects toward a few goals.

Accepting the Philippines' most basic need as the improvement of living conditions and family income in rural areas, the Foundation has invested the largest share of its budget in community development and educational projects in the predominantly rural provinces.* The table below recategorizes Foundation projects according to basic purpose and indicates that 52.6% of the approximately $272,000 granted and disbursed from previous grants in FY 1974 was directed toward improvements in low-income agricultural areas:

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*A recent report of the Agricultural Development Council states: "Productivity differences in agriculture are increasingly a function of investments in the education of rural people...the one inescapable implication of our cross-country analysis is the importance of literacy and schooling among agricultural producers and technical and scientific education in agricultural sciences."

Area of Interest	Percent of Total Expenditure Directed Toward	
	Provincial Areas	Other Areas
Education	27.9	10.6
Rural and Urban Development (Community Development)	11.2	-
Family Planning IE&C	9.7	9.7
Communications including book distribution	3.8	14.4
Legal & Administrative Systems	-	9.0
Business, Economics, and Management	-	3.7
	52.6%	47.4%

Since the influence of individual projects cannot be fully determined for some time, the best predictors of anticipated impact are focus and programming criteria. This office believes the program has adhered to Foundation standards in both respects, and has, at the same time been responsive to the current Philippine socio-economic situation and contemporary developmental philosophies.

THE REPRESENTATIVE: ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

Close cooperation was maintained with the U.S. Embassy and U.S. AID Philippines. Frequent consultations were held with the Cultural Affairs Officer regarding travel grants for courses offered under Department of State auspices and approval of the Foundation candidate for the Department-sponsored multi-regional television training program was recommended by the Embassy. A number of coordinating conferences were held with AID representatives from the Office of Humanitarian and Private Assistance regarding low-cost housing possibilities, and from the Office of Health and Public Services concerning population education programs. The Representative also continued his service on the Board of the Philippine American Educational Foundation and helped draw plans for its projected American Studies Seminar.

Regular consultations were also a standard feature of the cooperation among donor agencies in the field of population information and education in the Philippines. The objectives of these meetings are avoidance of duplication and exchange of information concerning the results of the varied projects currently being funded.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
SINGAPORE OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

In basic terms, Singapore is doing well. Spurred by the trim, hard-working and organised populace, the country pulled through four major difficulties during the recent period of uncertainty and disruption in the world economy. Singapore performed reasonably well in the face of higher costs of imports, as a result of the energy crisis and shortages of grains and meats; difficulties in export markets; a slow-down in the inflow of long-term investment and disruptions in money and capital markets by achieving a net growth rate of 12% in 1973 and 6¾% for the first six months of this year. These figures compare favorably with the balance sheet for 7 major industrial countries in Canada, the United States, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, and Britain during the corresponding six months period of 1973 with Canada plus six per cent; the United States minus 2¾ per cent; Japan minus 6½ per cent; France plus 4¾ per cent; Germany plus 2 per cent with a sum total for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries of minus 1½ per cent.

Manufacturing has emerged as a leading sector of the economy and is expected to account for approximately half of the growth in Gross National Product between 1973 and 1977. Output increased by 5% in real terms for the first quarter 1974 compared to the 7% increase for the previous quarter. The slowing of industrial growth reflects moderation caused by the restraining factors of general deceleration in world economic activities, high prices of raw materials and industrial imports which were directly or indirectly due to the energy crisis. Relative to the performance in the manufacturing sector, total external trade expanded at a faster rate. Value of total exports grew at an unprecedented rate of 84% to $3,481 million during the first quarter of 1974 although a large element of the acceleration in both domestic and re-exports is due to continued price escalation -- indications of value based on tonnages of total cargo loaded showed a rise of 18% or more than three times the rate of increase for the same quarter in 1973. The improvement in export performance was due primarily to the expansion in exports of petroleum products, bunkers and rubber. Imports in value terms also grew at a record rate of 69% but was lower than the 84% advancement in exports. As it was in exports, the upswing in imports was also due to prices of crude oil and rubber as well as oil-based industrial products.

Inflation, however, has surfaced at a time when Singaporeans were set to enjoy the material benefits of several years of social and labor discipline. Despite impressive increase in per capita income, the increase has not been completely translated into real terms. The relative price stability of the 1960's has been swiftly displaced by rapidly ascending prices which were reflected in the steep rise in the Consumer Price Index, which reflects the cost of living. The Index soared by 22.9% in 1973 compared to only 2.1% in 1972 and 1.9% in 1971. It is obvious that the most urgent task of the government in the forthcoming years would be to help its people cope with the pressures of inflation. While the government implemented a 9% wage increase in 1973 and in February 1974 allowed a US$10 raise in the monthly wage of workers who earned less than US$400 a month, and in July, a further wage adjustment for all of US$16 + 6% for those receiving

less than US$400 per month and flat 10% increase for those earning more than US$400 and above per month; the increase in wages were unable to compensate fully for the rise in the cost of living. Apart from rising prices eroding the real benefits of an increase in monetary incomes, of greater concern is the effect of inflation on income distribution which has a particularly incisive impact on those with fixed incomes and tends to distort income distribution between wage earners and profit receivers thus accentuating the gap between the rich and the poor. The government is confronted with a formidable dilemma. A substantial increase in wages to offset inflation would reduce the international competitiveness of Singapore products and cause some loss of export market. But an absence of it could threaten political stability. As a means of alleviating the multiple effects of inflation, the Singapore Government has spearheaded offensive measures ranging from fiscal, monetary, manpower and income policies to government procurement of essential commodities, establishment of cooperatives and regular dissemination of retail prices to curb the galloping inflation. The Singapore economy may once again prove its resilience and attain a respectable growth rate in the second half of 1974.

The political situation in Singapore remains stable and secure under the one-party government of the People's Action Party (P.A.P.) and continues to function in an environment of a dull and ineffective opposition. No imminent dangers threaten the government apart from the adverse economic circumstances arising from the effects of the world economic downturn. The main indicators, however, show that the Republic's economy is far from becalmed although Singapore's political stability must be qualified by the fact that she is situated in the midst of a politically turbulent South-East Asia. The old problems of communist subversion and communalism, although having been contained, remain as potential threats. The Communist open-front organisations remained relatively inactive, while in April and June 1974 its counterpart, the Communist underground , Malayan National Liberation Front, intensified its activities by planting Communist flags, banners, and booby traps on various parts of the island.

Related to the sensitive issue of communalism, the Ministry of Education is currently conducting a bold experiment to accelerate its efforts to promote bilingualism among Singapore students as a step towards the development of a more integrated society. Greater emphasis is placed on the teaching of Chinese and Malay in English schools to assure the Chinese and Malay-educated that the government is not neglecting their interests. At the same time, there is an increase in the teaching of English in Chinese and Malay schools to reduce the disadvantage that Chinese and Malay stream students currently face in competition for jobs with the English educated.

On a separate political front, there were indications of an attempt by the P.A.P. Government to soften its firm authoritarian image both at home and abroad by the release of sixteen political detainees in 1973. In January 1974, seven more were released. Most of these detainees were from Barisan Socialis, the Communist open-front organisation members or communist activists.

The small republic having a land area of about 226 square miles and already crowded with about 2.2 million people can ill-afford a rapid growth in population. Stern measures were adopted to improve the quality and health of the population. In 1973 accouchement charges in government hospitals were increased and paid maternity leave was reduced from three to two confinements. From July 1974 no deduction in income tax would be granted to parents for the fourth or subsequent child in the family if they were born on or after August 1, 1973. Furthermore, families with two or less children were to be given higher priority in government housing. Similarly, the fourth or subsequent child in a family would have no priority when applying for admission into the first grade in elementary schools.

Singapore's international relations reflects her adjustment to seven major events which have changed the pattern of international relations in South-east Asia:

First, the radical change in the United States policy of containment of China and the likelihood that in the next few years, the People's Republic of China will be represented in all countries of South-east Asia.
Second, the reshaping of the United States policy in the region along the Nixon Doctrine guidelines of self-help, leading to phased withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam and South-east Asia.
Third, the British withdrawal of her military bases from Malaysia and Singapore leading to an ambiguous Five Power Defence Arrangement between Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Malaysia and Singapore.
Fourth, the increasing Sino-Soviet rivalry and the growing Soviet involvement in Singapore and South-east Asia marked by the Soviet-Indian Treaty of 1971 and the expanding Russian naval presence in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.
Fifth, the growing Japanese domination of the economies and markets of South-east Asia, and the shaping of a new political role for Japan in Asian Affairs commensurate with her economic power.
Sixth, the shifting of the foreign policies of Australia and New Zealand to a more Asian orientation and to a greater involvement in Asian Affairs.
Finally, the energy crisis and the growing importance of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The Government is painfully aware of the city-state's physical constraints and economic dependence on trade. It is not surprising therefore that the theme dominating her foreign policy has been 'survival' framed in the concept of a 'global policy' endeavoring to set up friendly alliances and giving as many countries as possible a tangible stake in the security, prosperity and integrity of Singapore. The Republic is a participant of the Afro-Asian movement but realizes that the relationship offers no more than the occasional giving of views and support for similar ideological concerns. More concerned with issues of economic development than political rhetoric, the Foreign Minister Rajaratnam expressed disenchantment at the latest non-aligned nations summit conference in Algiers in September 1973 where he stressed "if members talked less politics and more economics....the concept of non-alignment is still valid, but to give it substance

demands great exertion and discipline which, I think the Third World countries are not ready to undertake." Underlying the economic aspect of Singapore's foreign policy is the objective of turning Singapore, in addition to being a regional center, into a 'global city' whose 'world hinterland' would make up for the lack of natural resources, raw materials, and a large domestic market. It will be a city based on modern technology -- electronic communications, supersonic planes, great tankers, with sophisticated economic and industrial organisation. Evidence of the success of Singapore's global policy are the inflows of American investment which increased by 25% to reach US$0.55 billion at the end of 1973 with more than 450 American companies operating in the country representing an increase of 15% over the previous year. American exports to the Republic totalled US$750 million with the United States becoming Singapore's second largest trading partner after Malaysia. In contrast to the success of her global policy, Singapore's regional policy has not been as well received in part due to her own belief that regional cooperation is a long-range ideal goal. Nonetheless, Singapore participates fully in ASEAN and other regional activities making significant contributions in the areas of science, technology and education. Singapore has, however, become more attentive to regional matters in the year under review. In addition to the growing awareness of her unsatisfactory regional image, three major factors contributed to the shift towards regional cooperation. First is a recognition of the difficulty of insulating the Republic from the repercussions of neighbouring countries' foreign policies and internal politics due to her dependence on them for her water supply and raw materials. Second has been the changing big power alignments in the region and finally, is the felt need for a unified stand of ASEAN on economic matters such as the energy crisis and trade negotiations with European Economic Community (EEC).

The rapid pace of development and modernization has been sustained over the decade and Singapore has become more than a fast and vibrant metropolitan city. It is a garden city with tall glistening new buildings emerging from a sea of green. In the glow of evening, beacons are alight beckoning from the rooftops of the many international hotels. Yet amidst the pleasant atmosphere, the impact of modernization has brought in its wake situations such as the need for relocation of the individual in an island of changing values and moral bases in human behaviours, of curbing environmental pollution, solving traffic congestion and a host of other problems. The accelerated rate of social change in Singapore has accentuated these needs for more ready adjustments and solutions.

The Foundation's program is a concrete expression of support towards national development particularly in the areas of institutional building and development of human resources. In addition, the Foundation plays a significant role in encouraging regional cooperation and responding to the tasks of private and public organisations to cushion the impact of modernization and urbanization in a rapidly changing Singapore. Overall, Foundation programs focus on three basic objectives :

1. <u>Institutional and Leadership Development</u>

   To help strengthen basic institutions, primarily of an educational or voluntary community services character, which are devoted to training

intellectual and administrative leadership to deal with problems of national development.

2. Regional Cooperation

To support programs that enable Singapore to share its expertise with other nations in South-east Asia, promote a deeper understanding of its neighbors and its role in the area, and encourage regional and international cooperation in solving problems of mutual interest.

3. Humanistic Aspects of National Development

To help ameliorate the conditions related to personal maladjustment and social disorganization resulting from rapid urbanization, technological development, and racial or cultural disparities.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A small city state without a natural hinterland, without a large domestic market and no raw materials, the Island Republic focuses its attention on the vital qualities of human talents and ingenuity as the main thrust of progress in Singapore. Based on the premise of high recognition of human resources, considerable investment is concentrated on education. In the year under review, Singapore has moved on to another phase of educational development.

The Ministry of Education restructured its organisational framework to cope with various changes in the educational system. As part of the reshuffle, Dr. Lau Wai Har, Mr. John Yip Soon Kwang and Mr. Lim Jit Poh .. the country's leading educational innovators who at different times in the year headed Foundation-. . supported projects at the Institute of Education and Science Teachers Association of Singapore, were promoted to Deputy Director (Development); Assistant Director (Curriculum), Assistant Director (Planning) respectively. The Foundation continues to work with them in the field of curriculum development.

In order to bring about effective bilingualism as a means towards integration in a multi-racial society, the Ministry stepped up its efforts and suggested increasing the exposure time for second language learning by 1975 to 40% or more. Schools were further encouraged to increase their exposure time for second language to 43% for the first two grades in 1974. In another move, the Ministry stressed a new educational policy aimed at students which called for human values and the building complete man with sufficient interests in sports, the arts, music and culture. For social development reasons this will soften the materialistic emphasis in a country bent on modernization and industrialization.

At the tertiary level, Nanyang University is facing an identity crisis. The root of the problem as expressed by the Education Minister Lee Chiaw Meng is whether Nantah is a national institution of higher learning or is it merely serving a sectorial interest. The rationale for the founding of Nantah eighteen years ago, merely to provide opportunity for higher education to graduates of Chinese stream high schools, is no longer valid as there is a significant swing in the last decade of school enrolments from Chinese stream to the English stream; also bilingual educational policy will eventually blur the distinction between students from different streams. Further with the introduction of bilingualism in curriculum, students have greater flexibility in their choice of the two local universities, of which the intake of Chinese stream students into the University of Singapore in 1974 was 25%. Nantah is thus in a crucial stage of developing into a national institution.

For a great number of youngsters and working adults in Singapore, the Adult Education Board has come to be an 'alternative institution' providing not only formal instruction in academic and technical subjects to meet the manpower needs of the commercial and industrial sector in the country but in association with various organisations, the Board also offers a host of extra-mural and recreational courses ranging from language instruction, interior decoration, flower arrangement,

photography, driving, cooking and dress-making. In addition, the Board in conjunction with Educational Television Services, Radio and Television Singapore run courses covering topics of contemporary interest such as urban development, unemployment, inflation, science and technology. These non-formal educational programs help to meet the rising needs of a more sophisticated population.

With the present emphasis to develop high technology industries in Singapore, the newly established Industrial Training Board is faced with the complementary task of training and producing adequate skill-intensive technicians and to match the establishment and growth of such industries. In order to realise this objective, the Board is making various efforts to enhance the training capability of its staff and improve upon its institutional training facilities.

The Institute of Education is yet another institution which has pressed on through the year with the firm resolve to continue towards quality attainment since its establishment in April 1973. Two major tasks of the institution are to upgrade the professional skills of teacher-trainer, and to set up relevant departments to tackle immediate problems facing the national educational system, an example of which is the introduction of a Remedial Reading Unit to cope with the general decline in English Language fluency amongst student-teachers and school population.

To a certain extent, the Foundation was moving into a new area of Education in that it concentrated its efforts, for the most part towards Vocational, Technical, and Science Education while phasing out from Universitty Development.

The new focus is based on the country's urgent need to develop a high technological base for its ambitious industrialization program and to evolve into a brain center servicing the region. The Foundation provided grants to Ngee Ann Technical College, Singapore Polytechnic, Industrial Training Board, Science Teachers Association of Singapore, and Science Council of Singapore. The Grants represented the culmination of Foundation efforts through the year to promote science and technology in the Republic.

In a unique way, the Foundation, with the assistance of the Liaison Representative of Japan Field Office, arranged with the Japan Foundation and jointly-funded grant to enable the Director and Assistant Director of the Singapore Science Center, including a member of the Science Center Board to visit Japan with the primary objective of raising funds for the development of the center from Expo 70 Funds Committee and other Japanese Organisations. The team met with favorable response to its call for cooperation and assistance. The magnitude of the emerging Science Center expected to be completed in 1975 will have no comparision outside the United States.

The Foundation emphasis on Technology and Science Education has been substantive apart from human resource development and assistance towards develop-

ing the Singapore Science Center. The Foundation contributed towards the modernising of the educational system by supporting the development and designing of pedagogical equipment adapted to the teaching of physics, electronics, and electrical disciplines by bringing together the combined efforts of the Science Council and the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research and Staff. The equipment has since been completed and donated to the Institute of Education.

The Foundation cooperated with the Public Service Commission in its senior government official staff development program. During the course of the year, Mr. Koh Cher Siang of the Ministry of Finance supported by the Foundation grant, graduated near the top of his class and was awarded the Masters in Public Administration at Harvard University. Since then he has returned and is serving the Ministry of National Development. Although not recorded in this category, in the course of the year, the Foundation supported another senior government official, Senior Assistant Director of Trade, Mr. Leong Chee Whye for training in the United States.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

List of Grants

University Development

Nanyang University Faculty/Staff Development (1-101/S-0222(2), L/A 7 Sept. 73). A supplemental grant amounting to US$ 1,390 was provided Mr. Tan Kin Hiong to meet 70% of the cost of dissertation credit fees for his Ph.D. in English at Indiana University. The Foundation provided Mr. Tan with a two-year scholarship award in FY 1972 to undertake studies leading to a Master's in English at Indiana University, and extended this grant with additional support to allow him to complete his coursework for a doctorate in English in recognition of his good work and at the strong recommendation of both his supervisor and Chairman of the Department of Teaching English as a Second Language at Indiana. The Foundation, in addition, agreed to support 70% of Mr. Tan's dissertation credit fees on the understanding that Indiana University would meet the remaining 30% of the total costs. Mr. Tan successfully completed his studies at Indiana and returned to Singapore on October 24, 1973 and since then has been assigned as Lecturer at the Language Center, Nanyang University. Originally, he planned to return to the United States sometime in 1974 to defend his dissertation. However, he has not able to obtain paid study leave from Nanyang and now intends to return to Indiana in 1975.

Nanyang University Mathematics Seminar (1-101/S-4029, L/A 2 May 74). The Foundation provided a travel grant amounting to US$1,579 to Nanyang University to support the participation of Professor Frank Harary of the Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, at the University's Mathematics Seminar on Combinatories and Optimization - Recent Development and Applications. This topic is of central interest and great relevancy to industries in Singapore and Professor Harary was the key-note speaker at the meeting. A local Foundation (Lee Foundation) contributed the organizational costs of the entire Seminar.

University of Singapore Student Services (1-104/S-4030, L/A 10 May 74).A grant of US$1,500 was provided the University of Singapore as continued assistance for student activities at the University for the academic session 1974/75. This fund will support a wide range of activities from special interest seminars and field studies to athletic events and drama productions and will help to stimulate healthy and worthwhile student innovations and support their initiatives. This is a very effective grant inasmuch as it is University administered and stimulated. A variety of student programs which would have been impossible without outside assistance. Counterpart funds are raised on each project from domestic and foreign firms located in Singapore, including from local philanthropic organisations.

Vocational and Technical Education

Ngee Ann Technical College (1-201/S-3019(1), L/A 5 Feb 74). In FY 1974 the Foundation provided an increase of US$384 to adjust the rate of the living allowance at Michigan for Mr. Goh Eng Kee for the period January 1 through August 31, 1974. Mr. Goh was pursuing studies leading to a Master's Degree in Engineering at the University of Michigan under a Foundation scholarship awarded in FY 1973 and was to graduate in January 1975. Mr. Goh, completed his program earlier than expected and returned to Singapore mid-July 1974 and will be assigned to teach at the Electrical Engineering Department of Ngee Ann Technical College beginning in the new term October 1974.

Singapore Polytechnic (1-203/S-4015, L/A 3 Jan 74). The Singapore Polytechnic, as the premier technological institution in the Republic, has to keep tab with the sophisticated technological know-how introduced by industries. In view of this, the Polytechnic needs to build up a core of capable staff who are able to provide the infrastructure, trained in the necessary advanced technological skills and produce the skilled manpower to meet with the increasing need by the industries. In line with the Foundation's long-range objective of institutional development, a scholarship award was provided to the Singapore Polytechnic enabling Lecturer of the Chemical Process Technology Division, Mr. Poh Hee Seng, to pursue a specially-tailored course of study for one year leading to a M.Sc. Degree in Polymer Processing and Fabrication Techniques at Case Western Reserve University, commencing January 28, 1974 to be followed by a year of industrial attachment in the United States to round up his experience. Mr. Poh has gone through almost seven months of his one-year study at Case Western and from reports received from his Professor, he is doing very satisfactorily. Up to the end of July 1974 US$ has been spent (out of a total obligated amount of US$11,910 covering the period FY 1974 to FY 1976) on his living/incidental/clothing/book allowances, one-way airpassage and tuition fees. The Singapore Polytechnic will provide Mr. Poh's full monthly salary and Central Provident Fund contributions for the duration of his two-year fellowship estimated at US$10,000.

Institute of Education (1-204/S-4053, L/A 15 July 74). The transition of the Teachers' Training College to the Institute of Education represents a new era in the educational development of Singapore. There is an urgent need to upgrade the professional skills of teachers and teacher-trainees of the Institute, and the Foundation recognizes this need. With this view in mind, a one-year scholarship was awarded to the Head of the Art Department, Mr. Chia Wai Hon, to enable him to pursue a Master's Degree program in Art Education at the School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan, beginning August 27, 1974. Mr. Chia's graduate studies will place him in a good position to impart to his trainee teachers a finer insight of the humanistic aspects of society and they, in turn, could help the students identify their own cultural traditions, and values to offset the forces of social disintegration emerging from the rapid transformation of Singapore into an urbanized and industrialized society. For the duration of his study in the United States the Institute of Education will provide Mr. Chia with his monthly salary and other benefits. Out of a total obligation of US$8,515 (obligated entirely against the FY 1974 budget) only US$1.5 was spent up to the end of July 1974.

Science Education

Science Teachers Association of Singapore (STAS) (1-601/S-4026, L/A 5 Apr. 74). A grant amounting to US$2,875 was made to assist the Science Teachers Association of Singapore to host the 5th Biennial Biology Conference on "Biology Education for Rural and Urban Areas", June 10-15, 1974 in collaboration with the Asian Association for Biology Education (AABE). The Conference, on the whole, was considered a success and experience and ideas were shared freely between the foreign and local delegates with a number of recommendations to improve the teaching of biology in schools and how the AABE could function more effectively. Remaining costs involved (estimated at US$1,500) were obtained from local private firms.

Science Teachers Association of Singapore (STAS) (1-601/S-4033, L/A 24 May 74). A travel grant was provided to the Science Teachers Association of Singapore enabling Mr. John Yip, Assistant Director (Curriculum), Ministry of Education and Immediate Past-Chairman of the Association, to participate in the Executive Committee Meeting of the International Council of the Association of Science Education from May 26-30, 1974, Paris, France. Mr. Yip, as the Past-Chairman and active member of the Association and the sole representative of the Asia-Australasia region within the Executive Committee of International Council of Associations For Science Education, provided an opportunity for the Science Teachers Association of Singapore and science education groups in the region to express their views through their sole representative. During his attendance at the Executive Committee Meeting, Mr. Yip received full salary from the Ministry of Education, Singapore. The total obligated amount was US$1,609. However, including cable to San Francisco the final total came to US$1,618.

Science Teachers Association of Singapore (STAS) (1-601/S-4035, L/A 31 May 1974). The Foundation made a grant to the Science Teachers Association of Singapore in support of the participation of its member, Mr. Soh Eng Seng, to the 1974 National Science Foundation Teacher-Centered Project at Loyola University, New Orleans, beginning June 18, 1974 and terminating on July 27, 1974. Mr. Soh was also provided with three days' per diem for post-NSF Institute professional tour in Washington. At the time of reporting, Mr. Soh is still not back in Singapore from his United States program and we are not able to ascertain as to whether he had a worthwhile program. However, from reports received from past TAF grantees to the NSF programs, they have been able to adapt what they have learnt to the local science curriculum in Singapore. Mr. Soh participated in the Introductory Physical Sciences (IPS) and Physical Science II (PS II) courses at Loyola. Both these courses are directly relevant to the local science education program which is in a transitional stage of introducing the learning of Physical Science as a single subject in the school curriculum in Singapore. We are confident Mr. Soh will be able to contribute significantly towards the Science Teachers Association of Singapore's science education projects. The Ministry of Education provided half of his salary during the period of his participation. The total expenditures were US $2,630.

Singapore Science Center (1-602/S-4023, L/A 22 Feb 74). In February 1974 a delegation from the Singapore Science Center, comprising the Director, Mr. Kenneth Jackman; Assistant Director, Dr. R.S. Bhathal; and Mr. Ng Chon Choo, Member of the Science Center Board cum Principal Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology, paid a visit to Japan with the primary aims of seeking funds for the development of the Singapore Science Center from both Japanese private and public sources, and also to explore the possibility of developing mutual programs between the Science Center and its counterparts in Japan. This program was made possible by the assistance obtained from the Foundation's Liaison Representative in Japan, Mr. James Stewart, who negotiated with the Japan Foundation for the grant. The Japan Foundation's assistance, however, extended only to the Director and Assistant Director of the Science Center and the Foundation in Singapore was called upon to support the participation of Mr. Ng Chon Choo. The visit was looked upon as an important one by the Singapore Government and the general feeling was that a government official (Mr. Ng Chon Choo, as Principal Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology) should form part of the delegation. The Singapore office of the Foundation then agreed to support Mr. Ng's participation with a travel, per diem and incidental travel grant. The Ministry of Science and Technology provided full salary during the duration of Mr. Ng's trip to Japan estimated at US$1,000. Mr. Ng and other members of the delegation visited science museums in Japan and had discussions with officials from the Osaka Expo Committee, the Japan Foundation and the Ministry of Education in Japan, regarding possible cooperative and assistance programs with the Singapore Science Center and the Center will be corresponding with them at a later stage. The obligated amount for this grant was US$1,278 but including expenses for two calls made to Japan regarding Mr. Ng, the total expenditure amounted to US$1,350.

Science Council of Singapore (1-603/S-4017, L/A 14 Feb 74). In February 1974 the Foundation provided a total sum of US$4,053 to the Science Council of Singapore for the purpose of developing a Pedagogical Demonstration Aid for the Teaching of Electricity and Electronics for schools in Singapore, and a Student Intelligence Responder set for objective question and answer teaching. This equipment was finally developed and fabricated, and donated to the Institute of Education to enable teachers to be trained in the use of this equipment and, therefore, be exposed to the new approaches. The grantee's report to the Foundation on this grant is as follows: "The satisfactory conclusion of the project supported by The Asia Foundation has resulted in providing further experience and training to the staff of Singapore Institute of Standards & Industrial Research's Instrumentation Center as well as to the Science Teachers Association, and in enabling the Institute of Education and schools in Singapore a ready access to modern educational and pedagogical aids." A special Presentation Ceremony was held at the Institute on August 15, 1974 where the Officer-in-Charge, Mr. Loke Kum Cheng, formally presented the equipment to the Director of the Institute of Education. A special plaque bearing the following inscription "To The Asia Foundation In Appreciation Of The Foundation's Contribution Towards Science Education In Singapore - Science Council of Singapore, 15th August, 1974" was received by the Officer-in-Charge, on behalf of the Foundation during the Ceremony. The project was also supported by members of the Science Teachers Association of Singapore who participated in providing assistance in the writing up of the manual, under applied research fellowship grants provided by the Science Council.

Science Council of Singapore (1-604/S-4046, L/A 1 July 74). A grant of US$5,000 was made to support the Science Council of Singapore in its publication of the Science and Industry Quizbook. The idea of such a publication was first initiated during the 3rd National Science & Industry Quiz which was held recently and telecast throughout the Republic of Singapore. The Quiz generated much interest in science and technology not only amongst the school-going population but parents too were equally enthusiastic and shared similar stimulating experience of becoming aware of the important role that science & technology play in the development of the country and its significance to Singapore's industrialization program. Based on the overwhelming response from the public, the Science Council decided to compile this 100-page booklet for distribution to the entire high-school going population at no profit. This publication will provide a strong impact on science education and an impetus for further advancement in the field. In line with the Foundation's objective to increase the relevance of education in Singapore and the Asian region, this grant was then made to the Science Council of Singapore. Copies of the publication will also be made available to other South-east Asian countries. This would, thus, contribute to general public education in the region with regard to the importance of science. The Science Council will provide the research staff and the financing of distribution expenses. Apart from research staff from the Science Council, the University of Singapore, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Science and Technology would also be involved in the compiling of the quizbook.

Regional and International Interchange

Second International Congress of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota (1-901/S-4001, L/A 27 August 27,73). A Travel and per diem grant amounting to US$1,933 was provided the Acting Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of Singapore, Dr. Gloria Lim, to enable her participation at the Second International Congress of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota, September 4-12, 1973. This assistance was made in an effort to help the University of Singapore to upgrade her senior academic staff and was timely in that Dr. Lim was just appointed Acting Dean of the Science Faculty. Dr. Lim was specially invited to participate as a Discussant in one of the Symposia on Microbial Antagonism as a Mechanism of Defence of the Host Against Seed and Soilborne Pathogens and took the speaker's stand at the session and talked about her work of Soil Fusaria in the Tropics with particular reference to West Malaysia and Singapore. She benifitted both personally and professionally by this attendance and was able to meet with other eminent plant pathologists from the various countries represented at the Congress. She reported "this experience in participating at an international congress has been most helpful to me in both my research work and my teaching of plant pathology to my students".

Development

San Francisco Public Service Internship (1-099). Officials from two statutory organizations in Singapore participated in the San Francisco Public Service Internship in varied fields:

Mr. Joseph Narayanan, Assistant Secretary/Personnel Administration, Industrial Training Board, Ministry of Education

Grant No: S-SF-4013, L/A 26 Dec 73 US$ 1,967

Mr. Narayanan participated in a three-month internship at the Educational Planning Laboratory, University of San Francisco, beginning January 7, 1974 including ten days post-internship program in the United States. Mr. Narayanan reported verbally that he had a useful program although his official written report has not been submitted to the Foundation todate, due to pressure of work. For the entire program, the Foundation's grant amounted to US$3,568 (of which $1,601 was charged to the IRPS budget in San Francisco).
The Industrial Training Board provided full salary support during Mr. Narayanan's three-month internship program in the United States, clothing allowance, and living expenses for programs outside the United States estimated at US$2,000.

Mr. Tan Yu Wah, Program Organizer, Adult Education Board

Grant No: S-4014, L/A 28 Dec. 73 US$ 1,431.

Mr. Tan participated in a three-month internship at the San Francisco Community College District, in Community Development, commencing January 7, 1974. Mr. Tan was able to observe the organization and administration of nine programs (English for Foreign-born students, teaching of foreign languages, business education, high school programs, parent education, driving education and driving training, trade & industry education, volunteer services, and counselling services) and nine separate centers. It was not possible for Mr. Tan to make a detailed study of each program but he was able to benefit from them. A week's study was given to those programs already functioning in Singapore and for those not existing in Singapore as yet (Counselling Services, Parent Education and Volunteer Services) more study time was provided. Mr. Tan was very interested in the Counselling Services program and he made every effort to meet with the counsellors, seeking their views and discussing the problems encountered by them. Noticing his extreme interest, the counsellors arranged for him to sit through some of the counselling sessions. According to Mr. Tan, the most successful programs out of the nine, were Teaching English as a Second Language, Counselling Services and those run by the Skill Center (Trade & Industry Education) and he reported these programs would be very successful for adult education organizations and the Singapore Adult Education Board if they be adopted. He noticed that free adult education is the greatest feature of the San Francisco Community College District and appreciated the "unusual special attention

paid to adult education in the United States". Mr. Tan concluded "I further hope that The Asia Foundation and the Adult Education Board will in future send more people for study and training in other parts of the United States, so that they can gain more experience and learn new methods in order to foster the development of adult education in Singapore and work for the same cause together with other progressive countries on adult education in the world." Counterpart assistance was received in the form of full salary support for Mr. Tan during the three-month internship program by the Adult Education Board estimated at US$1,000.

University of Singapore Department of Sociology (1-099/S-4040, L/A 14 June 74). A grant of US$923 was provided to the Department of Sociology, University of Singapore, in support of the research project on "Business Ideology of Chinese Managers in Singapore", by Miss Wan Pek Yuet of the Department. This research project will entail more than an examination of the pattern of business ideology of the Chinese business managers, but will provide an insight into their existing management practice. The results of the research will also establish some rationale for the relative success of Chinese business managers and their domination in the economic sector in Singapore. From the foreign investors' point of view, it provides them with a working knowledge of the attitudes and management practices of the business managers and possibly will encourage the upgrading of more locals to senior/top-level positions. It also affords a further opportunity to make a comparative analysis between Chinese business managers' way of management with the modern theory of management. The present policy of the Singapore Government is to encourage the growth of small firms in the Republic. This research, therefore, will be a valuable asset to the said policy-makers. Counterpart assistance would be in the form of monthly salary provided by the University of Singapore to the principal researcher. This research project extends for two years and the results will not be available until mid-1976.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Professor Tommy Koh Thong Bee was once again reappointed Singapore's representative to the United Nations and High Commissioner to Canada after completing a third term as Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Singapore. It was a mutual switch in portfolio as Professor Jayakumar returned from his United Nations post to assume the Deanship at the Faculty. The latter continues to monitor the research projects supported by the Foundation. Some of these research studies are expected to be completed by end of 1974.

As reported last year, it was a timely move for the law faculty to introduce the new course on Securities Regulations lectured by Dr. Tan Pheng Theng. The experience gained by Dr. Tan under a Foundation sponsored trip to the United States, visiting the American Securities Exchange Census and New York and American Stock Exchange, saw his appointment as Secretary of the newly established Securities Industry Council (SIC). The Securities Industry Council will provide the Government and the Stock Exchange of Singapore (SES) with advisory machinery. Other than advising the Ministry of Finance on all issues concerning the Securities Industry, the Council will also guide the Committee of the Stock Exchange of Singapore on matters such as listing requirements and the suspension or delisting of companies. The Securities Industry Act listed recently accords the Government wide powers to investigate abuses on the Stock Exchange. Penalties were also instituted for offices such as false trading, market rigging, inducing the sale or purchase of securities by dissemination of false information, and insider trading. The Committee of the Stock Exchange of Singapore has published its policy with respect to corporate disclosure. It is anticipated that the Foundation will further help develop the viability of the Securities Industry Council through the acquisition of resource materials and staff training programs in the United States.

The Foundation supported for the second time a Colloquium on Indonesian law. Apart from the intensive value of regional cooperation, participants from Singapore and Indonesia contributed valuable insight into various aspects of Indonesian law.

Programs with the Faculty of Law will continue with an emphasis on two legal areas of International Business Transactions and Securities Regulation. Both of these legal fields are consistent with the country's priority needs in her economic development program.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

List of Grants

Education for Public Service

Edward S. Mason Program in Economic Development (1-099/S-3047 (1), L/A 28 June 74). In FY 1973 a grant totalling US$3,000 was made in partial support of the participation to the Edward S. Mason Program in Economic Development at Harvard University of Mr. Koh Cher Siang, Acting Principal Assistant Director of the Economic Development Division, Ministry of Finance, commencing September 1973. Mr. Koh was also to attend a four-week Intensive Seminar on "Quantative Analysis for Public Administrators" at the J.F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, August 6-31, 1973. For this program, the United States Department of State provided a counterpart assistance of US$5,562 and the balance of US $3,288 (for transportation) to be provided by alternative funding sources decided by the Public Service Commission. The Singapore Government's support was in the form of clothing allowance and Mr. Koh's full salary during the participation of his program in the United States. In May 1974 the Public Service Commission again approached the Foundation for additional assistance to offset the deficit encountered for Mr. Koh's program due to additional tuition fees involved for the "Quantative Analysis Course" at Harvard and additional maintenance allowance, reduction of the United States State Department's contribution from US$5,562 to US$5,000 and fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate between United States and Singapore currencies. This additional request was for funds to meet the additional tuition fees for Mr. Koh's attendance at the "Quantative Analysis Course" prior to his participation at the Edward S. Mason Program. Mr. Koh returned to Singapore on July 24, 1974 after successful completion near to the top of his class in the program. His report will be submitted to the Foundation around mid-September 1974. The Foundation's additional support for FY 1974 amounted to US$1,000.

Edward S. Mason Program (3-101/S-4054, L/A 26 July 74). A partial one-year Master's Degree program in Economic Development under the Edward S. Mason Program was provided to the Acting Senior Assistant Director of the Trade Department, Ministry of Finance, Mr. Leong Chee Waye, through the Public Service Commission, amounting to US$7,000. In addition to the Edward S. Mason Program Mr. Leong also attended a four-week intensive Seminar on "Quantitative Analysis for Public Administrators" at the J.F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, August 1-30, 1974. As a senior government official, Mr. Leong is expected to contribute significantly to government trade policies and apply effectively what he learns from this program. The United States Department of State provided airpassage. All other costs involved, including the continued payment of Mr. Leong's salary will be met by the Singapore Government.

Public Service Commission (2-202/S-4024, L/A 1 Mar. 74). A grant was made to Mr. Tan Keng Seng, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue (Business) to attend the Tax Fraud Investigation Program at the Special Agents Basic School in Arlington, Virginia, commencing April 15, 1974 for three months. Singapore was the only country outside the United States to be granted a place in this course, and in view of Singapore's success in attracting private foreign investments and the presence of many multi-national corporations, tax officers need to be upgraded in their skills of investigation. Mr. Tan is a very senior staff member of the Inland Revenue Department and was awarded the Public Administration Medal in the 1966 National Day Honors. After completion of the training course at Arlington, for his

post observation tour he will be attached to an internal revenue office in the United States where a statistical and computerized system is being used. The Income Tax Department in Singapore is contemplating computerizing their records and stressed the need for Mr. Tan to observe the methodology so as to provide him with the necessary background to assist the Department upon his return. An amended L/A was drawn up (S-4024(1), L/A 25 Mar. 74) providing Mr. Tan with additional five-day per diem in San Francisco to have discussions regarding his post-training observation tour. Of a US$4,222 obligation for FY 1974, US$4,227 was spent (including cables). Counterpart assistance is in the form of full salary paid to Mr. Tan during the duration of his United States trip by the Ministry of Finance, Singapore, estimated at US$10,000.

Regional and International Interchange

Second Colloquium on Indonesian Law (2-601/S-INDO-4009, L/A 16 Nov 73). Encouraged by the success of the First Colloquium on Indonesian Law held at the University of Singapore in November 1972, the Faculty of Law decided to organize the Second Colloquium and the Foundation was again approached for assistance to finance this meeting. Since this meeting would involve Indonesian law educators as well as Singaporeans, the Foundation Singapore office and TAF Indonesia jointly funded a grant for the Second Colloquium on Indonesian Law. Some distinguished legal scholars such as the Chief of the Civil Law Directorate, Ministry of Justice; the Director General of Taxes from Indonesia participated at the Colloquium and the consensus was that the second colloquium was even more successful than the first one. Both the Faculties of Law of the Universities of Singapore and Indonesia were keen that this series of meetings should continue and it was decided to explore the possibility of holding a third colloquium in Djakarta in 1974, which would focus on the Singapore legal system, its judicial process and one area of Singaporean substantive law. Out of a total obligated amount of US$2,914, the Singapore office's contribution towards this grant came to US$1,275. US$203 was refunded to the Foundation by the Faculty of Law. (TAF Indonesia's share of the grant amounted to US$1,275).

Development

7th Residential Seminar on the Administrative of Justice (2-099/S-4041, L/A 19 June 74). A travel and per diem grant was provided to the Public Service Commission to enable the participation of Mr. Francis Remedios, State Counsel, to the Seventh Residential Seminar on the Administrative of Justice at the Institute of Administration, University of New South Wales, Australia, July 15-26, 1974. The award was made in line with the Foundation's objective of encouraging legal education and research that will lead to better administration teaching and understanding of the law, and this grant presents an opportunity to cooperate with the Singapore legal service and the judiciary. In the opinion of the Chief Justice of Singapore, the Seminar would be of significant value in increasing the competence of the legal officer. US$1,808 was spent out of a total obligated amount of US$1,853 (due to anticipated increase in airfare effective July 1, 1974 which did not occur). The Singapore Government provided grantee's salary during participation at the Seminar. At the time of this report, the grantee has not returned to Singapore.

University of Singapore Faculty of Law (2-099/S-4055, L/A 29 July 74). A nominal grant of US$204 was provided to the Faculty of Law to initiate a research on "The Impact of Urbanization on Litigation Consciousness in Singapore" during the period 1958-1973, to be conducted by Mr. Philip Pillai, Lecturer. In the light of Singapore's rapid development and urbanization, this research is a timely one and, therefore, worthy of support. The Foundation is confident that the results will be of great interest to the academic community and all who are concerned with the legal process in Singapore. Counterpart assistance is in the form of salary support by the University of Singapore for the researcher.

University of Singapore Faculty of Law (2-099/S-0250(2), L/A 20 Feb. 74). In FY 1972 the Foundation provided a grant to the Faculty of Law for the support of various research projects under the title "Planning Law Courses & Others". One of the projects under this grant is "Malaysian Land Law" by Dr. David Wong Siong Yong. In February 1974 the Dean of the Law approached the Foundation for an additional grant to assist Dr. Wong to meet expenses involved in typing the manuscript and compiling the tables and index on the Malaysian Land Law project. The Foundation agreed to this and a supplementary grant of US$202 was provided. At the time of the reporting, Dr. Wong reported that the revision of his thesis and the preparation of the manuscript for publication has now been completed and is now with the University of Singapore Press which is undertaking publication of the document. It is expected that the book to be entitled "Tenure and Land Dealings in the Malay States" will be published before the end of 1974. All that remains to be done is the compilation of (a) table of cases; (b) table of statutes; and (c) index. Counterpart assistance is in the form of salary support by the University of Singapore for the researcher.

University of Singapore Faculty of Law (2-099/S-0250 (3), L/A 29 July 74). Another of a series of research projects which came under the umbrella of the "Planning Law Courses and Others" grant to the Faculty of Law in FY 1972 was "The Company Law of Singapore", by Mr. Philip Pillai. The Foundation was approached in May 1974 by the Faculty of Law for an additional grant to enable completion of Mr. Pillai's project. A supplementary grant of US$489 was then provided. This casebook will be the first of its kind in the region and will be of great value and use to the legal profession and the resident foreign and local companies in Singapore. The salary of the researcher is supported by the University of Singapore.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Chances are good that Singapore can hold its own place in world markets and remain competitive against rival economies in this region and elsewhere. A favorable environment exists in the Republic to promote Singapore's competitive strength and maintain the rapid pace in economic development due to the political and social stability, a strong economy, a well-planned infra-structure for economic expansion and a tradition for enterprise and efficient entrepreneurship.

It is generally accepted that in order to enhance the prospects of continuing the island's economic growth. business and management training are absolutely essential. In this respect, the Foundation provided training fellowships to two major institutions -- Singapore. Institute of Standards and Industrial Research which greatly influences Singapore's manufacturing and industrialisation program; the second institution has been the Public Service Commission which is the centralised agency for manpower development for the public service. In both these institutions, the Foundation supports the training of senior personnel to equip them for heavier managerial responsibilities. In each case, the selected candidate is marked for swift promotion in the organisation.

The Foundation will further expand its programming in this category through the University of Singapore School of Business Administration and Accountancy and the Public Sector. Plans have been laid to establish programs which will provide the foundations for university lecturers at the Business School and senior officials in the Government and Staff Training Institute a broadened view of the corporate world and equip them to grapple with business and public management dilemmas that have not arisen yet.

Since Singapore's historical development had been directed towards the narrow field of shop-keeping and bureaucratic colonial public service, the new generation of managers need to acquire a broad comprehension of management concepts if they are to perform adequately in jobs at the top management level.

The focus towards the areas of business management and public administration becomes evermore necessary as Singapore divest itself from being an entrepot center to include a rapidly expanding industrial and financial base.

List of Grants

Business & Management Training

Singapore Institute of Standards & Industrial Research (SISIR) (2-201/S-4031). L/A 10 May 74). A fellowship award in Circuit Design, Instrument Fabrication, PCB making and instrument repair at the Instrumentation Systems Center at the University of Wisoonsin was made to Mr. Chia Che Lock, Technical Officer of SISIR, commencing July 1974. Upon his return, Mr. Chia will be actively participating in these areas of work in the Instrumentation center of SISIR. SISIR plays a significant role in the rapid economic expansion and industrialization of Singapore, and presently places a priority in eatablishing an Instrumentation Center which will serve the needs of the small and medium-sized industries. The Foundation recognizes the significance of setting up such a center and provides support to SISIR's technology staff development program through a fellowship award to Mr. Chia. Mr. Chia's program will extend for five months, terminating around November 1974. In July 1974 an amended L/A (S-4031 (1) 22 July 74) was drawn up by the San Francisco office providing Mr. Chia with an additional US$100 to cover book allowance, making the total obligated amount for this grant US$5,442.

Singapore Institute of Standards & Industrial Research (SISIR) (2-201/S-4048, L/A 10 July 74). The Foundation awarded a scholarship grant to enable Mr. Goh Chee Wee, Assistant Director (Standards Section) of SISIR, to pursue a specially-tailored ten months Master's Degree program on Instrumentation Production Engineering at the Instrumentation Center, University of Wisconsin, commencing August 10, 1974. The Instrumentation Systems Section of SISIR is presently responsible for development projects and engineers the design details for instruments and electronic devices having attractive market potential as new products for Singapore's industries. The Foundation identifies this Section as a vital unit within the interest of Singapore's industrial development and based on this fact, supports the development of their technical library and the staff development program. Under a continuing program with the Instrumentation Systems Center of the University of Wisconsin, SISIR's engineers and technical officers are being trained in specific instrumentation work. This grant to Mr. Goh represents the Foundation's fourth fellowship enabling SISIR to build up its expertise in Instrumentation. A total of US$7,838 was paid.

Singapore Institute of Standards & Industrial Research (SISIR) (3-102/A-3042(1), L/A 24 Aug 73). In FY 1973 two fellowship awards were provided to SISIR enabling two Senior Officers (Mr. Lam Choo Pui and Mr. Yong Fook Seng) to pursue a five-month Instrumentation Systems course at the University of Wisconsin, commencing May 1973. An amended L/A was later drawn up in August 1973 providing a supplementary grant of US$200 to cover extra costs incurred in the administrative fee and the allowance for books and training materials at the University of Wisconsin. This additional amount was charged against the FY 1974 budget. Both grantees had a rewarding training period in the United States and reported that what was learnt at Wisconsin served them well in their work at SISIR and the Instrumentation Systems Section. Their training covered every area of interest and usefulness.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Singapore sectorial expansion in the manufacturing and financial base has been accompanied by accelerated urban growth which has infringed quite substantially upon the agricultural tracts of the land-scarce Republic. Cognizant of the changing environment, the Foundation focussed its attention towards community development programs by strengthening the network of community organisations providing a full range of recreational, athletic, cultural and institutional activities.

The Foundation provided the Metropolitan YMCA, one of the most successful community development agencies in the Republic, with a grant supporting the formulation of a five-year Corporate Plan which will guide its activities and meet with the needs of the community. A grant was also specifically directed to assist the People's Association Staff Development Program. This Government centralised agency oversees the activities of 190+ community centres throughout the Island Republic. The Singapore Field Office coordinated with the Philippines Field Office to make possible People's Association Director, Mr. Lee Wai Kok's observation tour of Manila's community organisations at the invitation of Philippines' local Government Authorities. It is expected a reciprocal visit will take place in the coming months. The Foundation supported a seminar on "Malay Women Participation in Community Development" -- the first of its kind held in Singapore to stimulate the interest of the conservative indigenous Malay women to greater involvement and participation in community projects.

Apart from community development, continuing assistance was given to the Singapore Institute of Architects which is carrying on its investigation and process of establishing a system of accreditating Schools of Architecture overseas.

Urbanization in Singapore is a well-coordinated national program involving land reclamation, industrial estates, commercial construction, port development, housing, tourist attraction and recreational sites, and hotels. The Urban Redevelopment Authority, a new statutory organisation, Was set up in April 1974 to implement a systematic and well-planned urbanization program. In addition, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as executing agency of the United Nations Development Program and the Government of Singapore has presented its final report on Phase I of the Mass Transit Study prepared by the Consultants Wilbur Smith and Associates, in association with Parsons, Brinkernoff-Tudor-Bechtel. The Mass Rapid Transit system, estimated to cost -- at 1972 prices -- US$350 million, has a total length of 24 miles of which 10 miles would be underground and the balance at surface or elevated levels. It will form a network of connection from Jurong Industrial Town in the west through the central area to Siglap Residential and Industrial Complex in the east with a branchline from the central area the Orchard Road Commercial Corridor, thence to Toa Payoh Satelite Housing Estate and ending at Ang Mo Kiu Rural Residential District to the north. This long-range projection for improvement in traffic control and transportation is partially materialising in part to meet the need of Singapore's populace expected to double by the turn of the century. Singapore is the most densely populated country in the world today. Thus priority attention of the Government is focussed upon a well-designed urban development program. It also appears that Singapore can provide her professional expertise in this field for neighboring countries in the region. The Foundation has the opportunity to provide ad hoc selective training and internship program for urban planners, architects and policy-makers.

URBAN AND RURAL PROGRAMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

List of Grants

Research and Publications

Corporate Planning: Metropolitan Chinese YMCA (4-102/S-4056, L/A 31 July 74). A grant of US$3,000 was made to the Metropolitan Chinese YMCA to develop a five-year (1975-80) corporate plan to guide its activities. This grant will support the employment of an external consultant for a month, the partial salary for a project coordinator and administrative costs including printing and circulation of the report and will involve the Board of Directors, professional staff, key leaders and local consultants. The study will focus on societal and community need and identify the kinds of services and resources that the Chinese YMCA would need to respond effectively. It will also be available to other community service agencies in the country.

Regional and International Interchange

Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA) (4-502/S-4016, L/A 12 Feb. 74). A travel and per diem grant was provided to Mr. Rex Koh, Chairman of the Accreditation Committee of the Singapore Institute of Architects, to enable his participation at the National Architects Accreditation Board's visiting panel at the Miami University, Florida, February 17-21, 1974 and to study the U.S. system of accreditating Schools of Architecture overseas. The Foundation's travel support also enabled Mr. Koh to visit the Brazilian Institute of Architects in Rio de Janeiro, and the Argentina Institute of Architects in Buenos Aires. While in the United States Mr. Koh was able to meet with officials of the American Institute of Architects, National Council of Architectural Registration Board, and National Architects Accreditation Board in Washington. Mr. Koh concluded that the American system of Accreditation for Architectural Schools is good, which if modified slightly would suit Singapore's particular requirements. His recommendations and observations may be adapted by the Board of Architects and the Singapore Institute of Architects. Mr. Koh's visited Brazil and Argentina at personal expense but the trip did not prove as fruitful as it made during the Annual Carnival and Brazil was on vacation for a period ranging from one to two weeks, and none of the offices were opened. However, he was able to see and to observe the architecture and planning of the country generally. It was the same with his visit to Argentina . Counterpart assistance: personal expenses whilst in Brazil and Argentina. The total grant amounted to US$2,704.

Development

People's Association (4-099/S-P-4025, 8 Apr. 74). A joint grant between TAF offices in Manila and Singapore was made to enable Mr. Lee Wai Kok, Director of the People's Association, to have discussions and an exchange of views with officials of the Department of Local Government and Community Development in the Philippines, regarding the "Barangays" of the Greater Manila Area.Mr. Lee was given a VIP welcome in Manila and was able to observe the organizational set-up of the Barangay Executive

Secretariat, and also toured other offices of the Center Network, namely, Clean Zone Operation, Youth, Public Assistance, Message and Action, Transport and Services, etc. He also visited with officials of the Department of Local Government and Community Development. Mr. Lee concluded "it has not only enriched my experience in the field of community development but also enabled me to gain a better insight of the customs and habits of our ASEAN friends". Depending on the outcome of this preliminary visit, Philippines might consider sending some of their key staff members to observe the "People's Association" type organizations in Singapore. The Singapore office's share of the grant totalled US$225. The Philippines Government was responsible for Mr. Lee's expenses in their country.

Singapore Institute of Architects (4-099/S-4027, L/A 25 Apr. 74). The Institute's efforts in establishing a system of accreditating Schools of Architecture overseas has been modestly achieved in various countries through Foundation support. In April 1974 the Foundation was again called upon to assist the Institute with a grant to support the Immediate Past President cum Chairman Board of Architectural Education and Deputy Chairman of the Accreditation Committee of the Institute, Mr. Ho Pak Toe, to participate at the Third International Conference on Architectural Registration, Aalborg, Denmark, May 3-8, 1974, amounting to US$2,029. At the Conference Mr. Ho was able to exchange ideas and experiences with his counterparts from the various countries represented at the meeting, and to report on his Institute's work and progress.

Central Council of Malay Cultural Organizations (4-099/S-4038, L/A 7 June 74). A grant amounting to US$521 was made to the Central Council of Malay Cultural Organizations for support to the Seminar on "Malay Women Participation in Community Development" held on June 9, 1974. This Seminar was geared to the need for greater involvement and participation of the common folks in the social development of Singapore, and was a timely grant to the Council whose initiative to organize the Seminar would set the pace for Malay women, hitherto in the background of socio-economic development in Singapore, to play an important part in community development. A total of 256 Malay women participants representing more than 40 of the Council's affiliated bodies, individuals and kampongs in rural areas of Bedok, Sembawang, Chua Chu Kang, and elsewhere were present at the Seminar. This Seminar was the first of its kind held in Singapore and received considerable attention and write-up in the local press, radio, etc. The majority of the participants were students from the pre-University classes, and working girls from the various factories in Singapore. In conjunction with the Seminar, an exhibition of books on varied subjects from the National Library, drugs from the Central Narcotics Bureau, photographs and charts from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Nutrition Unit of the Ministry of Health was held. Demonstrations on Family Planning and Nutrition were also held. Including the Officer-in-Charge's airpassage to Penang and trip expenses to have discussion with Dr. Sharom Ahmat of the University of Science in Penang, re the Central Council of Malay Cultural Organizations programs, the total amount of this grant came to US$ 521.

San Francisco Public Service Internship (4-099/S-SF-4049, L/A 12 July 74). A third grant under the San Francisco Public Service Internship program was provided to the People's Association to enable its Senior Officer and Supervisor, Miss Liew Siop Hai, to participate in a three-month program at the Golden Gate Neighbourhood Centers Association (GGNCA) in San Francisco in Community Work, commencing August 12, 1974. On completion, she will be on a two-week post-internship program visit to community development agencies in the United States. This is a joint Singapore office/IRPS San Francisco (AP 4-201) grant and out of a total obligated amount of US$2,140 for FY 1974 US$ 955 has been spent to date. The People's Association will provide Miss Liew with full salary for the duration of her internship.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

While it is a truism that rapid change in the economic or social pattern of a society creates the need for knowledge about new fields and books become absolutely necessary for the acquisition of such knowledge, budgets for library development and book purchases are limited by the immediate priorities of the Government to meet the infrastructure needs of industrialization and economic development. This is where The Asia Foundation can provide assistance through both the General Books Distribution Program to schools and in specialized areas such as Financial and Banking Texts for The Monetary Authority of Singapore; Technology Books for Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research and Industrial Training Board; and Vocational Books for voluntary organisations. An example has been the donation of 21 volumes on Securities, Management and Regulations to Securities Industry Council at a time when the Council has just been established to supervise the Stock Exchange of Singapore and proved to be valuable and much appreciated. By selective programming of this kind, book donations can have a strong impact in the development pattern. The General Books Distribution Program has been expanded at a time when the inflationary pressure on the price of books have restricted the availability of books, especially U.S. texts from the local suppliers. In the coming year, the General Books Distribution Program will be engaged in the major project of developing five junior college libraries and the Singapore Teachers' Center Library. The construction of the junior colleges and the Singapore Teachers' Center are expected to be completed in early 1975.

Journals are equally useful in complementing the needs of institutions. The Asia Foundation in Singapore provides a series of journal subscriptions for various educational and research institutions.

The Singapore Office emphasis on the Books Distribution Program will be on maximum utilization of books donated which can only be achieved through proper selection of relevant and deserving institutions, and to meet specific needs of institutions and organisations. The Books Program have in general been a useful supplement and sometimes substitute for Foundation programming.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

The Singapore Field Office expanded its books program operation to meet with the needs of local educational institutions, government ministries, statutory bodies and voluntary organizations. Effective December 1973 the San Francisco Books for Asia Program resumed bulk shipment to Singapore. The general books distribution program is slowly gathering momentum. Out of a total of 8,788 volumes and 2,143 journals received from three shipments, a total of 4,169 books and journals have been distributed to the following local and regional beneficiaries:

Local:
- International Development Research Centre
- Singapore Airlines
- Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research
- University of Singapore
- Singapore Polytechnic
- Persatuan Persahabatan Pemuda Pemudi
- Buona Vista Secondary School
- St. Anthony's Convent
- St. Joseph's Institution
- Muslim Missionary Society
- TWI Alumni of Singapore
- Guillemard Integrated Primary School
- Ministry of Health

Regional:
- Khmer Republic, People's University
- Jayapura Vocational Training Center
- Indonesia and Samarinda Project, Indonesia

The Singapore Books Program Budget expended US$6,579 in FY 1974 for the following:

1/3 salary for Officer-in-Charge, August 1973-July 1974

Subscription costs to specific journals for program contacts and institutions

Maintenance costs of office car, April-July 1974

Rental of display area

Rental of storage space for books

3/4 salary of special program assistant (books) April 18-July 31, 1974

Collection/delivery of books

12 units slotted angles racks for books

Stationeries, etc. to set up the Books Program including two 4-Drawer card index cabinets

Miscellaneous overtime charges for clerical help

Multi-Regional Librarian Project (5-102/S-SF-4028, 26 Apr. 74). A grant was provided the National Library of Singapore enabling its Higher Library Officer, Mrs. Sylvia Richards participation in the Multi-Regional Librarian Project, which commenced on May 6, 1974. This Project involved attendance at a three-week Seminar in Pittsburgh, one-week stay in Washington coordinated by the Library of Congress, four weeks' internship in a library, and approximately one month's post-internship travel arranged by the Institute of International Education's Washington office, including participation in the American Library Association Convention in New York, July 7-13, 1974. Mrs. Richards returned to Singapore mid-August 1974 and reported that her participation in the Project has been a "most vivid and memorable one, an experience both worthwhile and rewarding". She was impressed with the facilities and services provided by American libraries in general, and the way in which individual libraries responded to community and institutional needs. The program enabled her to observe at first-hand, new and exciting developments currently taking place in the American library scene. During her internship she was assigned to the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore and the New York Public Library, two of the best public library systems in the country, and enjoyed her working experience in both these libraries, and the opportunity for establishing contact with other practicing librarians and of learning through observation and discussion. In the course of her formal program, she was also able to visit with American families and said that "their generosity and warm hospitality left me with very favorable impressions of a people that are not only friendly and informal, but also genuinely interested in foreign visitors and their culture". An amended L/A was drawn up by the Foundation's San Francisco office providing Mrs. Richards with supplemental funds of US$294 covering additional travel costs. In addition to the US$294 the total cost of this grant for the Singapore office amounted to US$ 3,006 . The San Francisco IRPS budget met Mrs. Richard's per diem for the duration of her course (IRPS 5-104).

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

In a recent speech reflecting Singapore's concern with regional co-operation, Prime Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew stressed the need for the country to foster better relations with her neighbors through "the fusing of national imperatives with regional and neighborly interest". There is evidence of a more active and leading role in regional affairs as compared with the past six years of ASEAN's existence. Singapore wishes to project an image of herself as an integral part and not an 'outsider' in the region as some critics have claimed. In the attempt to justify her own role as a full regional partner, the focus has been more than the traditional role as an entrepot center, but also as a new economic force promoting development in and channelling investment to her neighbors including provision of educational, technological and professional services. An example of her regional-oriented policy is the consideration that Singapore be used as an investment base or launching site for branching out manufacturing operations to other Asian Centers and as a center for the development of software systems and professional services adapted to regional requirements and practices. Additional evidence of her interest in regional cooperation was produced by Dr. Goh Keng Swee, the Singapore Deputy Prime Minister, to refute the charges of the Australia Prime Minister Mr. Gough Whitlam that Singapore has done nothing to help her neighbors. Her contributions were first, Singapore was in 1972 second to India among Asian Countries contributing awards under the Colombo Plan. Second, special scholarships are reserved in Singapore schools and universities for students from ASEAN Countries, the value of these amounting to over five times that of the Colombo Plan scholarship and third, Singapore at the end of 1972 had invested a total amount of US$150 plus million in Malaysia, and Indonesia, making her the fourth largest investment in Indonesia and one of the largest in Malaysia.

Apart from educational contributions through the Colombo Plan and ASEAN technical cooperation scheme providing trainees from the rest of the region with a wide-ranging number of training fields including engineering, construction, nursing, radiography and public health, the Singapore Meteorological Department plays an efficient role in the collection of data for aircraft and shipping in the region, and has used its telecommunication facilities as a link in the exchange of meteorological data between centers in the northern and southern hemispheres. Singapore also hosts research and training institutions such as the Institute of South-east Asian Studies (ISEAS), SEAMEO-Regional English Language Center (SEAMEO-RELC), and Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (RIHED). Further, a non-profit "think-tank", the Applied Research Corporation (ARC) has recently been established by the Singapore Government to offer professional consultancy and technical services in broad areas of economics, management services, applied science, and engineering, to the whole region.

The Foundation's regional cooperation program for Asian Development flows along multiple channels with the Institute of South-east Asian Studies as the principal recipient of grants from the Singapore Program Budget. The major portion of the funds were allocated to the continued research of various aspects of Oil Discovery and Technical Change. The findings of previous research supported by the Foundation has proved to be valuable both for the private sector and the public planning units in the region. Assistance was also provided to the University of

Singapore to carry out a significant study on "The Employment Problem in ASEAN Countries". The Foundation financed the participation of two principal investigators, one each from Singapore and the Khmer Republic to participate in Socio-linguistic Survey Summer Training Program. On their return, they will be considerably involved in their own countries in a large-scale South-east Asian socio-linguistic survey supported by the SEAMEO organisations and coordinated by the Regional English Language Center in Singapore. The balance of the Foundation program funds were used to support regional conference attendances, observation tours and research studies with a regional impact at Nanyang University graduate school.

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

List of Grants

Economic

University of Singapore Department of Economics & Statistics (6-101/S-4047, L/A 6 July 74). At the request of the Head of the Economics and Statistics Department, Professor You Poh Seng, the Foundation approved a grant of US$2,300 to support a research study on "The Employment Problem in ASEAN countries", by Mr. G. Shantakumar, Lecturer in the Department. This research will focus on three major aspects (1) A comparative assessment of the present employment situation with an investigation into the past trends in employment absorption by the economic sector; (2) an assessment of optimal employment strategies; and (3) an evaluation of the employment impact of Asean cooperation in different sectors. The research findings will be widely distributed as there is an exchange scheme between the university and national libraries of Asean and, hopefully, will throw light on the employment problem for policy-makers in these countries. Mr. Shantakumar was supposed to have gone on his field trips to Bangkok, Malaysia, Manila and Indonesia in connection with this research in June 1974 but, due to lack of vacation time this will be postponed to sometime around April/May/June 1975. Meanwhile he is carrying out local research. Counterpart assistance is provided in the form of full salary for the researcher by the University of Singapore.

Education

Nanyang University Graduate School (6-202/S-4037, L/A 4 June 74). Based on the Foundation's long-range objective of encouraging the growth of Asian regional cooperation and regional organizations concerned with Asian economic and social development, grant of US$3,000 was provided in continued support of the Nanyang University Graduate School research programs. Projects under this grant will have a regional significance leading towards a deeper social, economic, and political understanding amongst Asian nations.

Asian Area Studies

Institute of South-east Asian Studies (ISEAS) (6-702/S-4019, L/A 19 Feb. 74). A grant of US$1,262 was made to the Institute to support a research on "The Role, Problems & Prospects of State Enterprises in the Economics of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore". This study is directed at the mixed enterprise economies where the state may seek to promote economic development not only through the usual supportive or regulatory channels but also direct participation in economic activity. The Institute will carry out a study of the economic and political considerations of state enterprises and evaluating the success of these types of ventures. The findings will be of immense value to economic planners in both the private and public sectors. Counterpart assistance is in the form of administrative and salary support to the researcher from the Institute.

Institute of South-east Asian Studies (ISEAS) (6-702), L/A 19 Feb. 74). Under the general category of "Oil Discovery and Technical Change" a series of research studies are presently being carried out under Foundation grants made in FY 1974:

S-4020:	"A Structural Study of the Oil Stystem in South-east Asia"	US$ 854
S-4021:	"A Compendium of the Available National Statutes & Enactments on the Petroleum Industry of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia"	US$1,075
S-4022:	"The Legal Aspects of State Enterprises, with Emphasis on the Indonesian Setting"	US$2,028

There has been numerous requests both from the private sector (especially multinational oil companies) and the public planning units in the region for the Institute to carry out research on the oil industry in this area, and the findings of the completed research projects, will be useful and most welcome throughout the South-east Asian regions. In all the above three projects, counterpart assistance is in the form of administrative and salary support to the researchers from the Institute.

Institute of South-east Asian Studies (ISEAS) (6-702/S-4042, L/A 19 June 74). A grant of US$2,284 was made in support of a research project on "The Role of Women in Post-War Reconstruction and Development of Vietnam" by the Institute. As concerns for post-war reconstruction and development dawned upon Vietnam, the role of women in their country's development has been significantly conspicuous. The Vietnam war had the major effect of drafting away substantial able-bodied males into military activities, thus, propelling the female population into the vital development process. Unlike their counterparts in South-east Asia, Vietnamese women are participating in a variety of vital development activities and have broken away from the traditional roles of being housewives and mothers. The results of this research will provide an insight to the changes in the role of women and how such changes have helped shape new social values and attitudes and the implications that these changes have brought about to the overall reconstruction and development program in post-war Vietnam. The Institute provides administrative and salary support to the researchers.

Institute of South-east Asian Studies (6-702/S-4043, L/A 19 June 74). In continued support of the Institute's"Trends in South-east Asia" Seminars, a grant totalling US$350 was provided for the "Trends in Singapore" Seminar, scheduled for September 28, 1974. This will be the first trends seminar on Singapore and the Minister for Foreign Affairs will provide the keynote speech. Various other prominent Singaporeans have been invited to speak at the Seminar. The selection of major discussants and participants will be done by the Institute and the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, University of Singapore. The Institute will meet all other expenses involved and provide administrative support.

Institute of South-east Asian Studies (6-702/S-4050, L/A 10 July 74). The Institute feels it is imperative that a study on the process of family adjustment in the present turbulent and dynamic economic situation should be carried out at this time before family adjustment process is completed and stabilized. Based on this premise, the Foundation agreed to provide a research grant of US$1,595 in support of the research on "Families Responding to Economic Stress in Singapore". No study of this

nature has been done in this region. This study will provide the opportunity to test in a rather ideal situation some theories and generalizations regarding family adjustment suggested by studies in western societies, and will further provide useful information for government leaders, welfare agencies and social workers. The Institute provides administrative and salary support to the researcher.

Development

National Junior College Military Band (6-099/S-4008, L/A 5 Nov. 73). A nominal grant of US$1,000 was provided the National Junior College to enable 100 members of its Military Band to go on a goodwill cum educational tour of Brunei. This trip enabled the 100-odd students the opportunity to broaden their education and understand better the tradition and culture Brunei. They also performed at the various places of their visit. Counterpart assistance was estimated at US$17,000. The Ministry of Education, students own contribution and College Advisory Board Fund Raising Activity amounted to US$14,800 and another cash grant of US$2,200 came from an unknown source.

Second Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL II). (6-099/S-4011, L/A 23 Nov. 73). The Library Association of Singapore jointly with the Library Association of Malaysia initiated the 1st CONSAL meeting with the aim of bringing librarians from the South-east Asian countries together to discuss common problems and the search for common solutions. CONSAL I was successfully held leading to the formation of the regional library body: CONSAL. In November 1973 the Foundation provided the President of the Library Association of Singapore, Mr. Koh Thong Bee, and Organizing Chairman of CONSAL I, Mrs. Patricia Lim, with travel grants to enable their participation at the Second CONSAL meeting held in Manila, December 10-14, 1973. The theme of this meeting was "Education and Training for Librarianship in South-east Asia-Appraisal of its Relevance to National Development". At the request of the Vice-Chancellor of Nanyang University, Mr. Koh's travel grant was extended to Taipei, Hongkong and Bangkok where he was able to visit and talk with his counterparts at the university libraries he visited there. Mrs. Lim noted that "compared with the first conference held in Singapore we can see that definite progress has been made". She also reported that the papers and level of discussion at the Conference were of a very high standard. She presented a paper on "South-east Asian Microforms: National, Regional and International Perspectives". Mr. Koh presented a paper on "Government Policies Affecting the Development and Growth of Libraries in Singapore". From his participation at the Conference and his tour of university libraries in Bangkok, Hongkong and Taipei, Mr. Koh was able to enlarge his scope of professional knowledge which gave him a better perspective to understanding the library situation in the region. It also provided him the opportunity to renew and establish contacts with eminent librarians and library educators in the countries he visited. He said "through such personal contacts, it would be possible to foster closer cooperation between libraries here and those in other countries in the region generally, and in particular, between our Library and the major libraries". The grant amounted to $857.

Asian Business Schools Conference (6-099/S-4012, L/A 28 Nov. 73) The Foundation made a grant of US$82 to enable the participation of Mr. Tan Thiam Soon of the Department of Business Administration, University of Singapore, to the Asian Business Schools Conference in Jakarta, November 28-December 1, 1973. Mr. Tan is a young staff member of the School of Accountancy & Business Administration, and attendance at this Conference provided him an opportunity to establish his counterparts in the region. A local foundation (Lee Foundation) provided the airpassage to Jakarta for Mr. Tan.

Socio-linguistic Survey Summer Training Program (6-099). Two grants were made to the Seameo Regional English Language Center to enable two Sociolinguistic Survey Principal Investigators,one from Singapore, and the other from the Khmer Republic to participate in a Socio-linguistic Survey Summer Training Program, East-West Center, Honolulu, August 10-September 30, 1974:

S-4034:	Mr. Edwin Goh, Special Inspector (English as a Second Language), Ministry of Education, Singapore and appointed Principal Investigator for Singapore in the RELC-East-West Center Sociolinguistic Survey Project	US$1,335
S-4052:	Mr. Chum Try, Deputy Secretary-General, Khmer National Commission for Seameo, Ministry of Education, Khmer Republic	US$1,333

These two grants were made in line with the Foundation's long-range program goal--to encourage the growth of Asian regional cooperation and regional organizations concerned with Asian economic and social development. In Mr. Goh's case, counterpart assistance is in the form of full salary provided by the Ministry of Education in Singapore; and Mr. Chum Try is provided full salary by the Ministry of Education in the Khmer Republic; for the duration of their participation at the Training Program. The East-West Center Learning Institute provides living expenses to all participants.

Conference on National & Academic Libraries (4-099/M-4039, L/A 20 Feb. 74). A joint grant was made to support the participation of a number of librarians from Malaysia and Singapore (and administrative expenses of the Conference) at the Conference on National and Academic Libraries in Malaysia and Singapore held at the University of Science, Penang, Malaysia, March 1-3, 1974. The letter of agreement was drawn up by TAF Malaysia and the Singapore office's share of the grant amounted to US$585.

Institute of South-east Asian Studies (ISEAS) (6-099/S-4051, L/A 10 July 74). A sum of US$2,457 has been obligated against the FY 1974 budget to meet the international travel to the United States, 15-day per diem and incidental travel allowance of Professor Kernial S. Sandhu, Director of the Institute of South-east Asian Studies in support of his staff recruiting tour of the United States beginning September 8, 1974. The Institute has openings for senior research staff and the Foundation's grant will assist Professor Sandhu to visit South-east Asian centers in the Universities of Hawaii, California (Berkeley), Stanford, Washington (Seattle), Chicago, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Columbia, Cornell, Yale, and Washington, D.C. with the primary objective of recruiting suitably qualified senior staff.

EVALUATION

SINGAPORE

In the preparation of Fiscal Year 1974 budget, programs were formulated in response to the following Country Objectives:

1. Institutional and Leadership Development

   To help strengthen basic institutions, primarily of an educational or voluntary community services character, which are devoted to training intellectual and administrative leadership to deal with problems of national development.

2. Regional Cooperation

   To support programs that enable Singapore to share its expertise with other nations in South-east Asia, promote a deeper understanding of its neighbors and its role in the area, and encourage regional and international cooperation in solving problems of mutual interest.

3. Humanistic Aspects of National Development

   To help ameliorate the conditions related to personal maladjustment and social disorganisation resulting from rapid urbanization, technological development, and racial or cultural disparities.

The programs developed with an increasing focus on Vocational, Technical and Science Education as well as a growing emphasis on Management Education at the university level and in the public sector. There has, however, been insufficient time for the launching of middle-level management and public administration projects, including involvement of the university in the private sector in general, and industrial orientation in particular. The groundwork has been prepared to embark on new program avenues in this direction for the coming year.

Among the new thrusts of the Foundation, the most successful has been a systematic support for the development of an Instrumentation Center at the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research to which staff-training in the United States has been an important priority. The Instrumentation Center, when fully developed, will serve the technological needs of medium and small-sized industries in the Republic. Another new effort was a lead-up grant towards the development and designing of electronic pedagogical demonstration aid to meet the needs in physical science, electricity, and electronics teaching, and a student intelligence responder as a multiple choice teaching aid for Singapore schools. The project stimulated the cooperation of Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research's Instrumentation development team and members of Science Teachers Association of Singapore who assisted in the technical manual writing with the principal project initiator, Science Council of Singapore. The satisfactory conclusion of the

project is worthy of recognition. It has resulted in providing experience and training to the staff of Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research, the National Science Foundation graduands of Science Teachers Association of Singapore and the Science Council. The sets were donated to Institute of Education so that teachers could be trained to use new approach to teaching with the aids, which would be later mass produced for schools.

The Foundation's programming strategy with the Public Service Commission has changed. Whereas, grants in the past were provided on a general postgraduate scholarship basis to young graduands from the universities, the new approach is selective programming by identifying senior staff members in key ministries, departments, and statutory organisations with the objective of improving their management capabilities, and preparing them to meet with new problems arising from economic expansion and the modernization process in the private sector with multinational companies utilizing increasingly more sophisticated business endeavors.

The second objective concerns regional cooperation. Singapore is fully aware of the significance of regional cooperation in the context of ASEAN in particular, and Asia as a whole. During the period covered by this report, the Foundation responded to the requests from Singapore-based regional organisations. It supported action-oriented research of regional significance leading towards a deeper social, economic, and political understanding amongst Asian nations. Recipients of these kind of research grants included University of Singapore, Nanyang University, and the Institute of South-east Asian Studies. The Foundation also provided two grants to SEAMEO-Regional English Language Center to enable two principal investigators from Singapore and the Khmer Republic to participate in the Socio-linguistic Survey Summer Training Program at East-West Center, Honolulu.

Apart from support to regional organisations, the Foundation explored the possibility of programming with local organisations that could contribute towards regional cooperation. In line with the policy of the Singapore Government to develop the country as a 'brain-service' center, the Applied Research Corporation has been identified for future Foundation programming as serving the purpose of a 'regional think-tank', providing specialised skills in science and engineering which the neighboring countries could tap.

The Foundation's several programs for community development are distinctively contributing to a better understanding of the humanistic aspect for National Development. Grants of this nature were provided to the People's Association, Adult Education Board, Metropolitan YMCA and the Central Council of Malay Cultural Organisations. Numerous grants were also provided on an exploratory and ad hoc basis. They serve a useful purpose of opening new dimensions for programming.

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE: ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

The Officer-in-Charge continued to sit on the Management Committee for Community Centers, People's Association for another two years effective April 1974, but requested to be relieved of the duty as Secretary to the Committee due to heavy career responsibilities. In addition, the Officer-in-Charge was appointed for a second term of two years on the Ministry of Education Technical Educational Advisory Committee as member (Treasurer) of the Executive Committee. The officer-in-Charge, who was Chief Examiner for the Adult Education Board's Pre-University Examination for several years, was appointed Moderator/Adviser of the Examination Division. In June 1974, the Officer-in-Charge was appointed by Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate, United Kingdom as Examiner for the Overseas GCE 'Advance' Level Examination. Through these appointments, the Officer-in-Charge has been able to keep in touch with the community and social development at the grassroot level including educational changes in Singapore.

While AID has no mission in Singapore, the Foundation is in close touch with the United States Embassy, in specific the United States Information Agency through social rapport and mutual exchange of information relating to our grants to avoid duplication of programs. Several United States visitors were referred to United States Information Service for the latter to arrange discussion sessions and public talks -- one of whom was Mr. Douglas Lanford, Executive Director of the American Academy of Judicial Education. The main contacts between the United States mission in Singapore and the Foundation were the United States Ambassador Edwin Cronk; Mr. William Grant, U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission; Mr. Robert Nicl Director of United States Information Service; and Mr. Joel Fischman, the Cultural Affairs Officer, and Miss Carmen Suro, Director of U.S. Resource Center.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
REPUBLIC OF CHINA OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Down-turns in the global economy and international inflation had serious adverse effects on Taiwan's heretofore robust economy in FY1974. The consumer price index rose almost seventy percent in the last six months of the year, and was followed by rapid and very large wage increases. At the same time, exports declined to an even greater extent than was anticipated, and the slump, which was expected to be over by mid-summer, showed no signs of disappearing by the end of the reporting period. There was also speculation that Taiwan might experience a quarterly trade deficit for the first time in years. The slow-down in foreign trade, even if only temporary, was particularly disturbing since close to sixty percent of Taiwan's GNP is derived from exports; and that percentage is increasing all the time. While business leaders and government officials have always been aware of the nation's dependence on foreign trade, it was only during the past year, when events took the first significant negative turn in a decade, that this increasingly important fact really took hold. Previously Taiwan's apparently endless economic boom had tended to mask the dependence on foreign trade. During the past year it became all too clear that Taiwan will be unable to fully control its own economic destiny because of this dependence. This realization served to temper some of the rather euphoric enthusiasm about resource-poor Taiwan's economic capabilities.

The decline in exports and local inflation also affected the nation's manpower and employment situation. Official statistics for the first half of FY1974 showed an unemployment rate of about one percent. But in the second half of the year factories curtailed hiring of new staff and in a number of cases laid off workers as their inventories began to back up on them. Recent surveys and analysis by several government agencies revealed that recent college graduates are having an increasingly hard time in finding a job. One study contends that as much as twenty percent of college graduates over the past three years are presently unemployed. While the drop in exports partially explains why college graduates are not being hired, the more serious factor is the lack of suitable training these graduates were receiving while in college. In short, during the past year there was increasing evidence that higher education is simply not meeting the nation's skilled manpower needs, and business is reluctant to do the training itself. At the same time the government remained committed to its nine major infrastructure development projects, and began recruiting vast numbers of unskilled labor and technical and engineering personnel. At this level there was increasing concern that definite labor shortages did exist. The unsettling over-all picture was one of an adequate potential labor force with an overall "full employment" condition, but with shortages of unskilled, semi-skilled and technical labor, and what may be very serious unemployment among the more highly educated young. The general slow-down in Taiwan's economic growth is not yet creating general unemployment problems, but it apparently is causing serious imbalances in the labor market.

The officials and policy makers who were faced with these new problems during the year were essentially the same group of men who have presided over Taiwan's economic miracle. The top levels of government have remained remarkably stable over the past

two and a half years or so. On the surface, at least, they did not evince much concern about the less-than-anticipated growth rate and the resulting problems. During FY1974 government spokesmen were declaring that Taiwan will be an economically developed nation no later than 1980. Perhaps it was a partial rationalization, but the official position was that a period of slower growth was desirable, allowing for a cooling-off of an overheated economy and permitting the government to devote more attention to social equity and income distribution, rather than solely encouraging foreign investment. Planning for reforms in these areas had only begun as the year came to a close.

The various complications in the economy coupled with the increasingly sophisticated needs of the nation as a whole did little to further the government's campaign for administrative efficiency. The civil service continued to expand, although some efforts were made to weed out less productive elements. To deal with new and unanticipated problems, endless inter-agency meetings were held and ad-hoc committees and sub-agencies were created. This resulted in some confusion, and also added to the burdens of an already-overworked top level of officialdom. While the government has made a concerted effort to recruit well-trained planners and administrators at the junior level, the planning and decision process still works from the top down. There were signs that the younger technocrats were getting either restless or demoralized as they became increasingly aware that the "system" does not allow for much significant flow of ideas from the bottom to the top. Even in the economic development agencies, which stand apart from the rest of the bureaucracy as a model of efficiency and professionalism, the increasing requirements of "big" government were weighing down staff with routine busy-work. It became increasingly clear that all types of technical know-how are being incorporated into Taiwan's public administration, but these capabilities were being under-utilized because of the defects of traditional Chinese bureaucratic style and the absence of relevant management systems and concepts.

If the policy-makers and political leaders were confronted with a number of new economic and administrative problems during the past year, they had little cause for concern from the populace as a whole. There appeared to be general satisfaction with the government's performance, and an acceptance of inflation and declining exports as due to factors beyond the government's control. Political and social opposition to the government's policies and principles diminished to the point where the administration had more popular support, albeit passive, than at any time in the recent past. To some extent this was attributable to general apathy and to very decent standards of material well-being. However, there was also a recognition of the government's intensified attempts to develop more beneficial social welfare programs. Leaders were making preparations for, and making statements on income distribution, an improved judicial system, elimination of urban poverty, raising the standard of living in the countryside, social security, minimium wages, unemployment insurance, etc. During FY1974 these were expressions of intentions rather than implementations of programs, but they did show the government's concern, and were apparently well-received by the society.

In the area of private civic and community programs, however, there was little to be encouraged about. The tendency of an obedient population to let the government take the lead in all social development efforts made the formation of viable and active voluntary organizations difficult. There is also a very narrowly defined "establishment" with the same faces at the same meetings presenting the same ideas. Even when these civic leaders are sincerely involved, their range of inter-locking

responsibilities is so wide that they can devote little time and attention to any one concept or project. Despite Taiwan's growing wealth, the philanthropic attitude has not yet developed. During the past year several businessmen and wealthy families established small funds or foundations, but these were for charitable purposes or for the traditional forms of scholarship assistance or book publications. Still, there was hope that if psycho-cultural obstacles could be over-come, modern professional foundation-type activities might be initiated in the near future.

The Asia Foundation's program goals, formulated at the start of FY1974, anticipated and were directed toward many of the problems mentioned or implied above. The overall approach was through social and development management. In the field of education the Foundation was attempting to help correct the increasingly serious misfit of education to employment and manpower needs. It did this by supporting attempts to help find answers to educational problems by assisting the Ministry of Education and other appropriate institutions in reforming the administration of education; by supporting managerial, economic and other training and research programs directly relevant to development needs; and by encouraging educational research on the relationship between modern Chinese society and contemporary education.

The emergence of new problems in the planning process and the continued adherence to out-moded public administrative practices apparent in FY1974 were major concerns of The Asia Foundation. The Foundation was helping to provide impetus for public planning innovation and updating elements of the administrative system by assisting in the development of new public planning mechanisms; by training of selected administrators in public management; and by bringing technical/managerial skills and expertise to bear on future economic development questions.

Law and the legal system obviously directly affect, and were affected by, social and administrative factors. The passing of control of the Taipei Bar Association to a group of reform-minded young lawyers, and apparent movement toward major judicial reforms, both of which developed during the past year, were heartening to The Asia Foundation which has had serious interest in this field. During FY1974 the Foundation was attempting to assist these legal reformers in the modernization of legal education, the improvement of judicial administration, and the development of research on legal questions of direct relevance to the needs of contemporary society.

As mentioned above, voluntary community activities were limited in the past year. Although the Foundation was encouraging private civic projects in both the rural and urban sectors, very few substantial programs were formulated. The Asia Foundation thus adopted a strategy of selecting a set of problems in this category, and cooperated with professionals to assist in research and training for improved urban and regional planning; and to aid the growth of environmental studies in Taiwan.

Recognizing the increasingly sophisticated economic, administrative and social situation of Taiwan during the past year, The Asia Foundation redefined its communications objective to move beyond traditional library development efforts into the wider and more valuable field of information systems. Projects assisted, most of which were experimental or exploratory in nature, were to encourage the trend toward new information systems by aiding in their establishment, basically through training, and by an expansion of The Asia Foundation's book distribution program as a means of improving the flow of communication.

All of the objectives described above were subject to revision as the year progressed, as a result of new needs felt, important areas for expansion presented, or

the failure of projects in certain fields to develop. The Asia Foundation as a foreign support organization can only respond to local initiatives. But in FY1974 it attempted to make these responses significant ones by developing a set of goals and a working plan which anticipated most of the serious problems that surfaced during the year.

RAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATION

Taiwan's educational leadership during the past year was marked by a continuing stability. In fact, over the past two years there have been virtually no shifts or new assignments within the Ministry of Education or in the administrations of local universities. This is worth noting since Taiwan's educational system in the past has seen Ministers of Education and university presidents succeed one another on almost an annual basis. But this stability has both negative and positive aspects. On the one hand, it allowed top MOE officials to devote more time to educational matters and to pay less attention to internal power politics. It also demonstrated the Premier's confidence in the very able and energetic Minister of Education, Dr. Y.S. Tsiang. On the negative side, the absence of new faces did little to inject new concepts and fresh ideas into a bureaucracy noted for its conservatism. The lack of any significant personnel changes may also indicate Minister Tsiang's unwillingness or inability to replace those entrenched education bureaucrats believed to be opposed to any meaningful reforms.

Still a definite direction in the Republic of China's educational policies was discernible in FY1974. Highest priority was being given to the development of vocational and technical education and training programs. The National Vocational Training Fund began full operation, although its performance thus far has left much to be desired. Plans for a new two-year National College of Industry and Technology were finalized, with the college slated to open in the 74/75 academic year. Increased attention was being given to new and expanded secondary school vocational guidance activities. The basic examination system remained unchanged, although there seemed to be general agreement that this year's Joint College Entrance Examination was better designed than those in past years. The ratio of students passing the examination this year was higher than last year, while the number of students sitting for the university examination were fewer. Applicants for admission to technical institutes, however, increased in FY1974. This shift may indicate some success in the government's attempts to encourage students to consider alternate education and career patterns other than university matriculation.

The Asia Foundation regarded these developments with keen interest and some sense of satisfaction, since improving the Joint College Entrance Examination and assisting education administration reforms for the purpose of more closely relating education to national manpower needs was its primary educational objective. This objective was being served not only by such grants as an internship in test administration at the University of Minnesota for an MOE staff member, but also by grants made under the Business Management Training and Manpower categories.

The Ministry of Education has become increasingly active in seeking the development of alternative education, research and training systems, particularly in the area of skills training and vocational education. The Asia Foundation, after a series of consultations and over a period of time, has also shifted the emphasis of its education support to these alternate types of education and research institutions. Assistance to the YMCA's Non-Formal Industrial Education feasibility study, the results of which are not yet fully known, is one illustration of the Foundation's new focus as is its planned support to the National Vocational Training Fund. Another type of "alternative institution-building" is the Foundation's support to the Center for American Studies at Academia Sinica.

This Center has received Foundation assistance since its inception several years ago. It was originally established to promote research within Taiwan on a variety of relevant American Studies subjects. In institutional terms, the Center was to be a service center for universities engaged in, or planning American Studies programs. However, the Center has not lived up to expectations as a service center. Indeed, its performance thus far in this regard has been quite dismal. During FY1974, the Foundation provided the services of an American research adviser in an attempt to help the Center develop these necessary working relationships with various university departments. Despite the presence of the adviser, it would appear as if this sought-after institutional cooperation has still not been fully realized. One reason for this is the traditional problem of university departments not cooperating with non-university institutes and programs. A continuing lack of interest by the academic community in the Center's work and in what it had to offer them was still evident. Another reason is the narrow scope of the research projects undertaken. These projects, which were to serve as vehicles for promoting institutional cooperation, did not permit fuller participation by junior faculty and students from a wider variety of universities and departments.

Based on the past year's experience, it would appear as though American Studies research in Taiwan is being built on too narrow a base. The Center may do well to consider focusing its attention on broadening this base at the undergraduate level through assistance to universities and secondary schools in curriculum development, materials preparation and special teacher training seminars. In short, it should readjust its priorities to become an educational service center rather than a high-level research center. In spite of the problems encountered during the past year, the Center did make some progress in its administration. It became a regular institute of Academia Sinica, with a guaranteed annual operating budget. Agreement was reached with the U.S. Educational Foundation providing for two professorial chairs in American Studies at the Center. These developments will help to bolster the Center's confidence. But the major lesson learned from the past year was the absolute necessity for non-university institutions to offer services which are considered useful and valuable by their "customers" and colleagues.

As can be seen from the above, assistance to alternative educational approaches and to reinforcers like the Center is beset with a number of problems. Yet the identification and pilot implementation of such alternatives is a prerequisite for further educational advances. As such, the Foundation will continue to explore and expand its activity in this approach, especially non-formal education and skills training. At the same time, continued stress will be placed on cooperating with the MOE in such administrative reforms as examination revision.

List of Grants

University Development

Ministry of Education, Entrance Examination - Mr. Hsu Chien-fue (1-101/T-4013, L/A 14 Sep 73). A grant of $5,431 was made to Mr. Hsu Chien-fue, Secretary to the Vice Minister, Ministry of Education, to undertake a special study and observation program in college entrance examination and test administration in the U.S. during the 1973/74 academic year. Mr. Hsu spent most of his time at the University of Minnesota. This grant was part of the Foundation's continuing assistance to the MOE in reforming and improving college entrance examination procedures and content. The Ministry of Education continued Mr. Hsu's salary equivalent to $700. In FY72 the Foundation supported another MOE specialist to participate in the Educational Testing

Service's International Testing Program. Mr. Hsu returned to the MOE in the early summer of 1974, and was given responsibilities in the application of a secondary school screening and aptitude examination and related guidance and counselling activities. His U.S. training will be directly relevant to his new assignment.

Non-Formal Education

YMCA Industrial Services Program (1-301/T-4039, L/A 5 May 74). The Foundation made a grant of $5,584 to the Industrial Services Program of the YMCA, Republic of China, in support of a one-month consultancy by Dr. Leo F. Johnson, University Director, Greater Boston YMCA and a non-formal education specialist. The Foundation's grant also included support for a local survey team from the YMCA to work with Dr. Johnson to determine the basic concepts and to establish the principles and formats for an extensive non-formal education program for the ISP. Dr. Johnson investigated existing skill and knowledge-generating functions of employing institutions and is making detailed plans and recommendations for the implementation of a multi-faceted non-formal education program under the ISP. The YMCA of the Republic of China provided the equivalent of $950 to cover the local survey team's salaries and administrative expenses in Taiwan, and the Boston YMCA provided subsidy for Dr. Johnson's services, $600. The study was carried out in July, 1974 and the final report and recommendations have not yet been completed. However, wrap-up discussions with Dr. Johnson and ISP staff indicate that the development of an industrial non-formal education program is a definite possibility now.

Dr. Joseph Jiang - Research on Taiwan Political Culture (1-504/T-4007, L/A 16 Aug 73). A grant of $2,900 was made to enable Prof. Joseph Jiang, Dean, Graduate School of Political Science, National Chengchi University, to undertake research of political culture and political science methodology at Indiana University during the 1973/74 academia year. Dr. Jiang provided $900 of his own funds. While based at Indiana University, he also visited a number of other American universities where political culture approaches have been extensively developed. Although a senior social scientist, Dr. Jiang seemed unable to fully grasp the content of recent developments in American political science. He returned earlier than scheduled, and was attempting to relate his experience to his teaching, although with some difficulty.

Return Travel to Taiwan for Chiang Jan-kwei (1-099/SF-T-4030, L/A 3 Oct 73). The Foundation provided $628 to enable Prof. Chiang to return from Ann Arbor, Michigan to Taiwan after completing work on a doctoral dissertation on Taiwanese political culture at the University of Michigan. This grant was made to help strengthen research and teaching in the field of political science in the Republic of China, especially the political culture approach. Prof. Chiang rejoined the faculty of National Chengchi University's Center for Public and Business Administration Education after his return. Prof. Chiang received a grant of $2,000 from the Foundation in 1970 to do local research on Taiwanese political culture and the decision-making process, which was his thesis theme. He went to the University of Michigan with his own funds ($3,000). After his return, he developed and taught two new courses on Chinese Bureaucratic Behavior, which incorporated much of what he had acquired in the U.S. Dr. Chiang is a brilliant younger social scientist who is breaking new ground in local research circles.

Regional and International Interchange

Center for American Studies (1-903/T-4028, L/A 1 Dec 73). Since FY1971 the Foundation has provided $11,000 to the Center for American Studies for books acquisitions,

seminars, workshops and a regional seminar on "American-East Asian Cultural and Diplomatic Relations since 1945: A Comparative Approach" in July 1973. During the reporting period, a grant of $10,093 was provided to the Center to cover the research advisory services of Dr. Jo Yung-hwan, Professor of American Foreign Policy and Director of the Center for Asian Studies of Arizona State University, for nine months. Dr. Jo assisted Center staff and faculty and graduate students from several universities in conducting a research project entitled "Changing Patterns of Taipei/Washington Relations: Trends, Scenarios and Options." The Foundation's FY1974 grant also included support for two research staff who served as co-investigators in this program. The Center provided the equivalent of $24,000 for scholarships, research staff and operating expenses; housing and partial travel for Dr. Jo. His assignment was only completed in early August, 1974 and research results have yet to emerge. While there was some progress in promoting Center-university cooperation in American Studies, the rate and amount of inter-institutional shared activity was disappointing. Greater communication and interest through this research had been hoped for. One bright light was the Center's incorporation into Academia Sinica as a regular institute with a continuing appropriation of funds.

Prof. Lu Shih-peng, Seminars in Korea and Hong Kong (1-099/T-4038, L/A 20 Mar 74). A grant of $220 was awarded to Prof. Lu Shih-peng, Professor, Department of History, Tunghai University, in partial support of his side trips to Korea and Hong Kong to participate in seminars on Southeast Asian history and development at the Asiatic Research Center in Korea and New Asia College in Hong Kong, during the month of April, 1974. The Harvard-Yenching Visiting Scholars Association provided Taipei/Kyoto/Taipei airfare $350; the Asiatic Research Center of Korea and New Asia College of Hong Kong provided living expenses, $500. As a result of his stops in Korea and Hong Kong, plans are being developed for a cooperative teaching and research program at the three universities on Southeast Asian development.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The most noticeable aspect of Taiwan's public administration during the past year involved style and behavior rather than substance or structure. With the strong encouragement of the Premier, efforts were made to promote a more "open" and "responsive" bureaucracy. Guidelines spelling out how officials should make themselves more available to the public and more receptive to outside criticism and suggestion were handed down. For the first time in many years the government provided the general public with full and detailed information on the national budget (with the exception of defense expenditures, which remained classified). Attempts to alter bureaucratic behavior from the top down are extremely difficult to realize, but it appeared that the government intended to make a very serious effort in this regard.

At the same time, it appeared as though the various multi-year social and economic development plans, which had served Taiwan well enough in the past, were being downgraded in importance. Instead, increased attention was being given to the resolution of specific short-term problems. This shift in planning emphasis was perhaps to be expected in a country which has moved into the latter stages of development, and which is so influenced by international economic and fiscal problems beyond its control.

The drive to promote greater social justice through improved public service, and the trend toward more professional and detailed problem-solving public planning indicated above also represented the twin thrusts of The Asia Foundation's activity in this area during the past. Specifically the Foundation was attempting to help up-grade fiscal and economic development skills and improve the needed legal expertise to reinforce Taiwan's role as an increasingly important world trader and investment market. The grants described below to the Economic Planning Council, Ministry of Finance, and Soochow University Graduate Law School are all illustrations of this type of support.

The other thrust of the Foundation's grant activity was directed toward the creation of a legal environment and the promotion of legal services which will enable the rule of law in Taiwan to be a vehicle for, not a limitation on, further social development and equity. Examples of this type of activity are the Foundation's assistance to the Credit Union League of China for the preparation of a National Credit Union Law, and for the establishment of the Taipei Legal Aid Center.

The creation of the Taipei Legal Aid Center would be worth mentioning even if it had not received support from The Asia Foundation during the past year. It is the first private legal aid program in Taiwan. Its objectives and operations were largely designed by Mr. Yao Chia-wen, a very able young attorney, during his Foundation-supported San Francisco Public Service Internship in Legal Aid in FY1973. Upon his return Mr. Yao and his young colleagues in the Taipei Bar Association and the Comparative Law Society carried these plans into reality. Designed to provide free legal services of a practical nature to Taipei's indigent, the Center was accorded an enthusiastic reception which exceeded anyone's expectations. Private lawyers volunteered their services and provided contributions in cash and equipment. An increasingly large number of law students have offered their services to do clerical and research work for the Center. The Ministry of Justice gave the Center blanket approval in writing - the first such written position favoring private legal aid taken by judicial authorities. Most important, the response from Taipei's poor in need of legal services was overwhelming. Literally hundreds of inquiries poured into the Center during its first year of operation.

Various beneficial spin-offs have resulted from the Center's first year of activity. The number of law students interested in legal aid grew so large that a special series of seminars and lectures on public legal services for law students was organized. The Center's newsletter, originally intended to be a simple run-down on the program's developments, has now expanded in content to include essays and articles on various types of legal services and public legal education. Research and surveys on the social and economic circumstances of Taipei's poor have been initiated by Center staff to enable them to have a greater understanding of the urban poor's legal problems. The Tainan Bar Association, after watching the Taipei Center's progress for a year, has now decided to establish its own legal aid center, and has already approached The Asia Foundation for a starter grant in FY1975. The Taipei Center continued to improve its abilities by having two volunteer lawyers attend the Workshop on Asian Legal Services to the Poor being held in Berkeley at the present time.

Why has the Center been such a success story? A number of factors could be cited: dedicated and able organizers who planned carefully and professionally, and who chose not to make a political crusade out of the Center; solid cooperation and assistance from certain elements in the Ministry of Justice; support from the private legal community and from The Asia Foundation. In the last analysis, however, the Center's warm reception probably demonstrated that it was implementing a concept whose time had come.

However, there are difficulties involved in programs such as this. Programs supposedly promoting social justice can sometimes be covers for political activity; possible supporters like The Asia Foundation must carefully check the background of such requests. Opportunities for independent public service programs are limited by old guard power-holders in professional organizations like the Taipei Bar Association. They are intensely jealous of their prerogatives. In general the field is a sensitive one.

Nonetheless the Foundation intends to focus more attention on genuinely beneficial projects like the Legal Aid Center which do provide professional social services. It hopes to do this not only through private organizations but also by working with various planning agencies of the government. In the latter instance, more emphasis will be given to professional training not simply for technical and economic development, but for improved public management. Revising the tax system for greater wealth distribution is one possible area. Given Taiwan's stage of development, the time has come for more attention to the social consequences of rapid economic growth.

List of Grants

Legal Education

Soochow University Graduate School of Law (2-101/T-0182 & T-4015, L/A 26 Jul 73 and 22 Sep 73). Before FY1971 the Foundation had provided $39,353 to the Soochow University Graduate School of Law for purchase of books and journals, partial local graduate fellowships, partial subsidies for a Chair for local faculty, and support to a visiting professor from aboard. During the reporting period the Foundation made a fourth-year grant of $14,244 to cover a salary supplement for one Chair in Law, 12 graduate student fellowships, and books acquisitions for the Graduate Law School during the 1973/74 academic year. TAF also paid $17,841 for the services of John Van Doren, Florida State University Law School, to the GLS during the 1973/74 academic year under a commitment made in July 1973. Soochow University provided a general operating budget for the GLS for academic year 1973/74 totalling approx-

imately $25,000, including furnished housing, utilities, local transportation and administrative support for the visiting professor. Asia Foundation support was a key factor in the re-establishment of the GLS in 1971. However, it has developed very slowly in the past three years, and is suffering from an acute leadership problem. Its potential as a graduate institute specializing in international commercial law remains great. It was hoped that an anticipated change of leadership might infuse new life into the school.

Education for Public Service

EPC Fellowships in Economics and Urban Planning (2-201/T-0211 & T-4043, L/A 8 Jan 73, 7 Aug 73 & 1 Jun 74). Through the Technical Cooperation Agreement between CIECD (now Economic Planning Council) a total of five fellowships in economic planning and urban planning have been awarded to EPC staff from FY1972 to FY1974. Two fellows in economics and one fellow in urban planning returned in 1973/74 with Master's degrees from Vanderbilt and the University of Pennsylvania and are working in their respective departments in the EPC. During the reporting period, the FY74 portion of a two-fiscal-year commitment ($ 7,021) was made available to Mr. Chiu Shen-ming, Specialist, Overall Planning Department, EPC, for him to undertake one year's graduate study in economic growth, international trade, and industrial development at Yale University's Graduate School of Economics. Mr. Chiu received his Master's Degree from Yale in June, and has recently returned to the EPC. A fourth fellowship ($ 9,677) was awarded to Mr. Tsai Hsung-hsiung, Chief, Research Section, Urban Planning Department, EPC, for him to undertake one academic year of special graduate study in the Special Program for Urban and Regional Studies of Developing Areas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the 1973/74 academic year and the summer term 1974. Mr. Tsai was expected to complete his program by the end of August 1974. A fifth fellowship ($ 2,107) was made available to Mr. Lo Tung-pei, Specialist, Overall Planning Department, EPC, to enable him to first participate in the Economics Institute sponsored by the American Economic Association in Boudler, Colorado, from June 17 to August 21, 1974, and thereafter to undertake one academic year of special graduate study in econometrics and economic development at Vanderbilt University, for the year 1974/75. In each case the EPC provided round-trip airfare and continued the salaries of the fellow. In FY74, EPC's contributions totalled approximately $7,800. The Asia Foundation's total support for the five fellows since FY1972 amounts to $ 49,331 . All returned fellows have received promotions within the EPC. Judging from the comments of key EPC and Executive Yuan officials, the fellows' training has upgraded considerably the quality of economic and urban planning research being done at EPC.

Harvard International Tax Program - Chang Wu-yee (2-105/SF-T-3120, L/A 27 Aug 73). Payment of $6,850 was made to Mr. Chang Wu-yee, Auditor, Taipei Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance to enable him to participate in the 1973/74 Harvard International Tax Program at the Harvard School of Law. He had been given two small grants in FY73 to participate in an internship in real property tax assessment in the Cambridge Area, and to undertake English language training during the internship. These two grants were provided to enhance his experience at the Harvard International Tax Program. Upon his return to Taiwan in July 1974, Mr. Chang was expected to be assigned to land and real estate tax reform questions - a problem of significant proportions in the R.O.C. He focused on this topic while at Harvard, where his advisers termed him "bright" and "able." The Ministry of Finance provided round-trip airfare amounting approximately to $1,300.

Research, Planning, and Publications

Research Project on Capital Punishment in Taiwan (2-099/T-4008, L/A 25 Aug 73). A grant of $1,055 was made to Warden Chow Chen-ou, Taipei Prison, in support of his research on the deterrent effect of capital punishment in Taiwan leading to recommendations for possible reforms. Warden Chow received a grant from The Asia Foundation several years ago to study criminology in the U.S. He also teaches at two universities in Taiwan. His research was a new approach to capital punishment problems in Taiwan, and came at an opportune time; the rationality and consistency of applying the death penalty was being increasingly debated. The Prison provided office space, administrative services and staff help for the research, estimated at the equivalent of $800. Mr. Chow's research was nearing completion at the end of FY1974, but the finalization was delayed due to Mr. Chow's recent assignment as Commissioner of Juvenile Delinquency, Ministry of Justice.

Mr. Chang Wejen - Harvard Law School (2-099/T-4005, L/A 13 Aug 73). The Foundation provided round-trip economy-class airfare Taipei/Boston/Taipei ($1,389) to enable Mr. Chang Wejen, Associate Research Fellow, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, to complete his SJD program in East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. during the 1973/74 academic year. In addition to completing his SJD program at Harvard, Mr. Chang also intended to develop plans for further cooperation in Chinese legal studies between Harvard and Academia Sinica. Mr. Chang is one of the more brilliant young legal scholars in Taiwan. He had been heading a Chinese Legal History Project which received support from the Foundation in FY1973. Mr. Chang was also Law Program Officer of the National Science Council. He returned to Taipei in July 1974 and has resumed his work at Academia Sinica and the NSC. Harvard Law School awarded him an East Asian Legal Studies Fellowship amounting to approximately $4,000. His legal history research will provide important background for future reforms in the R.O.C.'s legal codes.

Dr. Li Chun - Eighth Program of Instruction for Lawyers (1-099/T-4040, L/A 6 May 74). A grant of $882 was given to Dr. Li Chun, Attorney-at-Law, to cover round-trip Taipei/Honolulu airfare for him to participate in the Eighth Program of Instruction for Lawyers, held in Honolulu, Hawaii, July 20 to August 3, 1974. This program was sponsored by Harvard Law School in conjunction with the University of Hawaii, and the Hawaii Bar Association. Dr. Li gave two lectures on legal aspects of investment and trade in the Republic of China. From all reports, Dr. Li's lectures helped contribute to a better understanding by U.S. lawyers of the growth economic relationships between the Republic of China and the United States. Dr. Li's living expenses during the program in Hawaii were cover by Harvard Law School, amounting to $420.

Grand Justice Lee Hsueh-teng - World Peace Through Law (2-099/T-4002, L/A 13 Aug 73). The Foundation provided $1,929 to enable Grand Justice Lee Hsueh-teng, Judicial Yuan, to participate in the World Peace through Law Conference and the World Assembly of Judges held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, August 26-31, 1973. Grand Justice Lee is the ROC representative on the Executive Council of the World Assembly of Judges, and is also the Chinese representative for World Peace through Law. His participation in these meetings had been strongly urged by the President of the World Peace through Law Center. The Foundation's grant covered round-trip airfare Taipei/Abidjan, Ivory Coast. All other expenses were borne by the grantee, amounting to approximately $600. Since his return Grand Justice Lee has shown some new interest in such areas as legal aid.

Public and Private Organizations

Credit Union League of China - Credit Union Law (2-501/T-4011, L/A 2 Sep 73). The Foundation made a grant of $3,052 to the Credit Union League of China in partial support of its research and preparatory activities leading to the enactment of a National Credit Union Law for the Republic of China. The CULC believed it would take five years to have a national credit union law implemented. This grant covered the first two years of preparatory activity. The CULC provided the equivalent of $1,300 to cover other necessary expenses. During the first year a number of legislators were convinced of the need for a C.U. Law, and action was being taken to have the Provincial Government pass a Provisional Credit Union Act until a National Law was approved.

Taipei Legal Aid Center (2-502/T-4019, L/A 12 Oct 73). A grant of $6,016 was made available to the Taipei Legal Aid Center in partial support of its first-year operations. The purpose of this Center is to provide free legal counsel and services to deserving indigent clients. The establishment of this center was a direct result of a Foundation-supported internship in legal aid in FY73. After the return of the intern, he enlisted the support of his colleagues and established the first legal aid center in Taiwan. The center had been so successful that plans were being drawn up for the establishment of a second legal aid center in Tainan City during 1975. Members of the China Comparative Law Society provided additional cash and equipment support amounting to approximately $2,500; financial contributions from individual attorneys totalled $2,763. The short history of the Center thus far is a genuine success story. The enthusiastic voluntary services provided by lawyers and law students, the surprisingly large number of requests for assistance, and the blanket approval given to the Center by the Ministry of Justice all point to its timeliness and value.

Mr. Chang Teh-ming - San Francisco Public Service Internship in Legal Aid (SF 2-001, Taipei 2-502/T-SF-4045, L/A 24 Jun 74). A grant of $ was awarded to Mr. Chang Teh-ming, Private Lawyer and Steering Director of Taipei Legal Aid Center, to enable him to participate in the Asian Workshop on Legal Aid Service to the Poor, and to undertake a San Francisco Public Service Internship in Legal Aid during the period July 15, 1974 - February 28, 1975. Mr. Chang has been serving as the head of the Voluntary Lawyer Section of the Taipei Legal Aid Center and Board Director of the Taipei Bar Association. His participation in the above workshop and internship will no doubt greatly enhance his professionalism and ability to take up greater responsibilities in this field upon his return. He embarked on his program af the end of FY74, thus no further evaluation is possible at this time. The Asia Foundation is covering all costs.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The past year demonstrated how dependent Taiwan is on international trade. During FY1974 the country's export-import activity increased to the point where it constituted almost sixty percent of Taiwan's GNP. World-wide inflation and rising prices of raw materials (the majority of which resource-poor Taiwan must import) thus resulted in rapid rises in the local cost of living and a probable trade deficit for the first time in years.

Taiwan's sensitivity and vulnerability to negative international trade end economic trends served to heighten the nation's "management crisis". Administrative problems of switching over to a technologically-based capital intensive industry, continuing dependence on Japan for world marketing of local products, decline in quality control of some of the country's best sellers abroad, increasing labor shortages, and poor budgeting and planning in public and private enterprises were all vividly revealed during the past year, and underscored the need for management development in every sector and at every level.

In responding to these problems, The Asia Foundation for the first time set up a new category including management training. However, this area is by no means a new field for the Foundation in Taiwan. The establishment of a separate category did help to emphasize the high priority now being given to this topic. Essentially the past year was a period of planning and preparation for expanded programming in this field. It became obvious that the Graduate Business Schools will not be able to produce enough graduates to meet management personnel needs in the next few years. As a consequence the Foundation was discussing expansion of MBA programs with various universities while exploring assistance to other types of in-service management training centers. It is these in-service centers that will have to carry the burden of training managers for the immediate future.

One such center receiving Foundation support in FY1974 was the Yangmingshan Management Training Center (YMTC). Here the Foundation has been assisting in an institution-building effort. A non-profit project of the national YMCA, the YMTC has been receiving Asia Foundation assistance since its inception. The Foundation provided short-term advisers to the Center to help it become established. However, after the advisers left there was a slow-down period during which the Center was encountering financial problems, was headed by an inactive board, suffered from lack of adequate staff, and tended to be too isolated from the business community; its courses were not fully meeting business needs. In FY1974 the Foundation supported another adviser while providing financial aid to partially cover the salaries of two new well-trained staff members. These new inputs seemed to rejuvenate the YMTC. The curriculum was rebuilt after consultations with business leaders, the board was restructured and has many new members who are extremely active, and a new series of in-plant consultancies was started. The Center's various courses were subsequently fully booked through the summer of 1974, and expansion plans were underway.

In order to maintain this momentum, the Foundation was planning to provide further advisory and staff support to the YMTC in FY1975. Previous experience has shown that the Center went through a period of feverish activity during and shortly after an advisory assignment, but then tended to get bogged down in various problems. The Foundation's planned assistance to the Center next year is aimed at preventing this slow-down. Given the more direct involvement of the business community and the YMTC's new structure, such a slow-down now seems less likely in any event.

As mentioned above, the Foundation was engaged in many consultations and investigations concerning management development projects during the past year. Progress in these talks was steady but quite slow. This was attributable to the fact that most business leaders interested in management training were simply too busy with the day-to-day affairs of their own firms. However, the results of the past year's preparations now look quite promising, with a faculty development program at the Chengchi University Graduate School of Business, enlarged support to the YMTC, and a variety of assistance to such organizations as the Chinese Association for the Advancement of Management, Management Science Association and China Productivity Center all ready to be implemented.

List of Grants

Business and Management Training

Prof. Ouyang Chong-huei, College of Business Administration, National Cheng Kung University (3-101/T-4006, L/A 14 Aug 73). The Foundation made a grant of $6,809 to enable Prof. Ouyang Chong-huei, Associate Professor, Department of Transportation and Communications Management, National Cheng Kung University, to do research in transportation economics and marketing at the University of Southern California, and to undertake an observation/study tour of selected U.S. graduate business schools during the 1973/74 academic year. Prof. Ouyang has been instrumental in planning his department's 10-year development plan which calls for the establishment of a Graduate MBA Program in Transportation and Communications Management, expansion and improvement of curriculum, and new research programs. His research at USC and investigation of U.S. graduate business schools helped further his department's growth. Prof. Ouyang returned in July 1974 and is planning to put into use what he has experienced in the U.S. His program at USC was arranged through an invitation from USC to be a Visiting Research Associate at the Research Institute for Business and Economics, Graduate School of Business Administration, USC, which provided administrative and research services amounting to approximately $1,200.

Yangmingshan Management Training Center (3-102/T-4014, L/A 27 Sep 73). A grant of $7,000 was made to the Yangmingshan Management Training Center in support of the 6-month advisory services of Mr. Harry Kolb, formerly Administrative Manager, Employee Relations Department, Exxon Company. Mr. Kolb advised the YMTC on management training and organizational development from late June to late December 1973. The YMTC reported that Mr. Kolb did a marvelous job, and worked closely with the YMTC staff on revamping and improving virtually every aspect of the Center. As a consequence, the Center's new course focus is much more professional and of greater benefit to commercial organizations than before. As a result of Mr. Kolb's recommendations, the YMTC Board has been reconstituted, and closer links established with the Chinese and foreign business communities. Mr. Kolb was recruited for this assignment through the International Executive Service Corps office in Taiwan. The YMTC provided housing and partial airfare for him, amounting to approximately $3,000.

Yangmingshan Management Training Center (3-102/T-4024, L/A 7 Nov 73). The Foundation made a grant of $4,011 to the Yangmingshan Management Training Center as partial salary support for two additional training staff for the period November 1,1973 to October 31, 1974. The two new staff are Mr. Paul Kao (M.S.W., University of North Carolina) and Mr. Stephen Lee (M.S.W., Washington University). Mr. Lee was later replaced by Mr. Wendell Wei (M.S.W., University of North Carolina) after his resignation in January 1974. Both Mr. Kao and Mr. Wei (and also Mr. Lee) received

Foundation fellowship support in FY1973 under a Community Development Project which was started by the UN in Taiwan and later taken over by TAF after the termination of UN in the Republic of China. The Deputy Director of the YMTC reported that the two new staff were working very competently as professional trainers and organization development specialists. Mr. Lee was so effective that a large electronics firm lured him away to be its Training Director. The YMTC is providing an additional $2,000 as salary support for Messrs. Kao and Wei.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In a year when global attention was fixed on growing food shortages and dwindling natural resources, Taiwan was devoting considerable time and energy to increasing the productivity of its agriculture and to developing its agro-industry. This was no easy task given the extremely high yields already being attained. Nonetheless agencies like JCRR were working on such reforms as revamping the rice and fertilizer tax systems, and on improved and more efficient local marketing networks. Regional crop production zones were established to promote the growing of special items for export and domestic consumption. New foodstuffs quality control programs were also initiated, along with a range of other activities. By the end of the year it appeared as though these programs were beginning to have some effect as productivity in certain crops did rise, along with rural income.

The problems of urbanization, on the other hand, did not receive the same kind of attention. In fact, it seemed as though urban development suffered from the new focus on rural improvement. Overall, there seemed to be little change. Physical planning and construction continued, although at a slower pace and with little cause for excitement in the architecture and design aspects. The opening of the first segment of the North-South Freeway was a subject of much publicity and national pride, but already a number of problems have become evident (improperly located off-ramps, bridges too low to accomodate traffic passing underneath, etc.). Obviously, urban and regional planning still have a long way to go.

The emphasis in both the rural and urban areas was on economic, technological and physical improvements. Social and environmental problems were, by comparison, virtually ignored. The Foundation was disappointed that no significant environmental or conservation projects materialized during the year, despite any number of meetings. Originally the Foundation had planned to give special priority to such efforts as the planning for a national park system and enviornmental education programs. But a continuing lack of official interest and the absence of viable private organizations made programming difficult. Despite these difficulties, however, the need for such programs is increasingly evident. In FY1975 the Foundation still plans to provide assistance to provide assistance to projects of the Tourism Bureau, the Provincial Forestry Bureau and such new groups as the Environmental Education Association.

If there were disappointments in the general environmental field, there was considerable cause for optimism in the Foundation's support to agro-industrial efforts in Taiwan. Here the Foundation keyed its support on the Pig Research Institute of Taiwan (PRIT), a formerly UN-supported project. At the time of the UN termination in Taiwan, the PRIT was just getting established. As a result of the UN pull-out, the Institute languished for a period. The Asia Foundation's assistance, made possible through a special AID grant, seemed to provide the necessary moral and material encouragement to get it moving again. The Foundation is supporting the graduate study in the U.S. of two young PRIT staff, and is providing the advisory services of a research adviser for two years. With the adviser in place and actively at work, the PRIT has enlarged its staff, JCRR has appropriated a larger fund for research, and an international animal husbandry conference, focusing largely on the Institute's work, will be held in Taipei in November 1974. The PRIT's major interests thus far have dealt with more efficient pig-breeding and the improvement of the quality of pork, both for foreign and domestic consumption. But the Foundation's interest in the PRIT goes beyond the purely technical field,

and include such factors as producers' cooperatives and direct marketing mechanisms. Thus the Foundation was encouraged when both JCRR and the PRIT supported and assisted the pilot implementation of such cooperative undertakings. The evidence of the past year would indicate that the Foundation's grant came at just the right time, and served as the key to unlock much greater local assistance and interest.

Major assistance to the PRIT notwithstanding, the past year was a period in which The Asia Foundation was redefining its role in urban and rural problems. Previous assistance to technical and sectoral development efforts (illustrated in the assistance to the Comprehensive Water Supply and Sewerage Development Program) have been needed and have produced definite results. But the financial and professional resources in Taiwan are now such that the Foundation deliberately phased down its support to technical projects. At the same time the Foundation was exploring new areas for work in this category, and particularly areas that more directly concerned social problems and the management of those problems.

Except for the environmental field mentioned above, there was little progress in identifying these new areas for assistance. The reasons are many: political sensitivity in many cases, lack of interest in others, absence of private organizations, etc. Despite these frustrations the Foundation intended to continue its attempts to assist programs which concern themselves with the rural and urban social consequences of a rapidly developing nation.

List of Grants

Research and Publications

U.S.-China Science Program Liaison Group - Dr. Robert Hayes (FY73 3-501/T-3013(5), L/A 3 Jun 74). A grant of $2,557 was made available to the National Science Council to cover three weeks honorarium and one-half of international travel for the advisory services of Dr. Robert Hayes, School of Library Services, UCLA, in late August 1974. Dr. Hayes was to advise the NSC's Science and Technology Information Center in the planning of a service-oriented science information network in Taiwan, with special emphasis on data-base selection abroad and related training programs. The National Science Council provided one-half international airfare, three weeks per diem and administrative support, totalling $1,577. This grant was the last from an FY73 total commitment of $20,000 and completed the Foundation's cooperation with the U.S.-China Science Program Liaison Group in providing short-term services of American advisors. Since the inception of this program in FY69, the Foundation has brought to Taiwan for short-term advisory services over thirty U.S. specialists, some of whom made multiple trips. Assistance over the years totalled $104,632 . During the same period the National Science Council and other participating agencies had provided counterpart funds totalling $173,112 under this program. This program was designed to enable the Liaison Group to obtain the services of American scientific and technological consultants for special short-term assignments on highly specialized topics directly related to national development of the Republic of China. The Taipei office believes after five years' support, the program has served its purpose, and from now on the Chinese government will use its funds to procure such services. Success of the consultancies vary, as do the fields. Dr. Hayes' earlier assignment is an illustration of a productive visit, warranting a return trip. Other consultancies in patents and trademarks, aerial photography, and computerization of government record-keeping are note-worthy for their results.

Water Supply and Sewerage Advisors (FY73 3-503/T-3057, L/A 10 Jul 73). Under a commitment made in FY73, the Foundation provided $4,848 for the services of Mr. Hugo Buser, hydrogeologist, to the Comprehensive Sewerage and Water Supply Development Program for two months, beginning in September 1973. Dr. Buser assisted and advised the Taiwan Public Works Bureau and the Taipei Water Works on the planning, execution and evaluation of the hydrological and hydrogeological aspects of the CWSSDP. The Taiwan Public Works Bureau and other involved agencies assisted Mr. Buser with logistical and administrative support totalling approximately $2,000. Local specialists said Mr. Buser's inputs were crucial for the future of the Program.

(4-502/T-4027, L/A 30 Nov 73). The Foundation made a grant of $4,310 to the National Science Council to enable NSC to acquire the advisory services of Mr. Leonard Downing, Senior Hydrologist, International Engineering Co. for the Comprehensive Water Supply and Sewerage Development Program from January 3 to February 27, 1974. Mr. Downing evaluated and commented on the hydrological methods being used in Taiwan and advised the engineers and hydrologists involved in the various aspects of water supply and sewerage development. The CWSSDP provided logistical and administrative support totalling approximately $500. So useful was Mr. Downing's report that sections of it were reproduced locally and distributed widely as a training manual in hydrology.

During the reporting period Dr. Charles Hoge continued to serve as Principal Technical Consultant/Engineer for the Comprehensive Water Supply and Sewerage Development Program (FY73 3-502/T-3025, Special Technical Cooperation Agreement 10 Nov 72). Dr. Hoge's consultancy ended in July 1974 and he has submitted a Final Work Report on the CWSSDP for the whole period of his consultancy. The Director of the Taiwan Public Works Bureau commented that the Program has been of great assistance in many of the engineering, and fiscal and management activities, the result of which will be betterment of the environment. The Program, which is now entering the actual construction phase, will be continued with the Chinese government utilizing the services of overseas Chinese specialists. In all, the Asia Foundation has provided $76,658 to the CWSSDP for the services of Messrs. Hoge, Buser, Downing and several other advisers.

Pig Research Institute of Taiwan - Adviser (4-104/T-4023, L/A 3 Nov 73). The Foundation provided the services of Professor Mi Ming-pi, Chairman and Professor of the Department of Genetics, School of Medicine, University of Hawaii, as Research Projects Adviser to the PRIT through a personnel contract with Prof. Mi. The Foundation's grant of $29784 covered Prof. Mi's salary, insurance, other employee benefits and international travel for Prof. Mi and his family. Prof. Mi is assisting in the development of swine science research activity at the Institute and is advising on the planning, preparation and operation of the PRIT's research programs. In addition to covering Prof. Mi's costs, the Foundation also covered the costs of Prof. Mi's collecting technical reference materials in swine science for use by PRIT. PRIT provides housing, transportation and administrative support totalling approximately $3,500. In his first half-year Prof. Mi was proving to be a remarkably productive adviser. He has convinced JCRR to increase the PRIT's research budget, has pursuaded several American scientists to come to the PRIT for joint research, is helping in organizing an international symposium in Taipei on Swine Science, and has been training up staff at the Institute in research methods.

Pig Research Institute of Taiwan - Fellowships (4-104/T-4020, L/A 24 Oct 73). The Foundation provided $ 7,344 as one-way Taipei/U.S. airfare and full fellowship support for two PRIT staff to undertake graduate study programs in the U.S. leading to

Ph.D. degrees, beginning spring semester of the 1973/74 academic year. The two fellowship recipients are:

Redman Rea-min Chu, Junior Researcher, Pathology Laboratory, Pig Diseases Department, PRIT; undertaking M.S. program in Veterinary Pathology at University of Illinois; plus summer research program at Plum Island

Wu Jih-fang, Junior Researcher, Nutrition Department, PRIT; undertaking Ph.D. program in Swine Nutrition at Iowa State University

The purpose of this graduate study is to improve the capacity of the PRIT staff to develop and implement significant swine science research programs. A commitment to support the trainees' subsequent study during the 1974/75 academic year and for the first half of the 1975/76 academic year was made and will be funded from subsequent fiscal year budgets. The PRIT is continuing Messrs. Chu and Wu's salaries while in training, totalling approximately $4,000. Both were doing well in their first year of study.

Tourism Bureau - Environmental Policy and Administration (4-099/T-4044, L/A 6 June 74). A round-trip Hong Kong/Taipei/Hong Kong travel grant of $139 was made to the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Communications to enable it to invite Dr. Daniel Henning, Lecturer, Department of Government and Public Administration, United College, Chinese University of Hong Kong, to present a series of lectures and seminars on environmental policy and administration in Taiwan for approximately one week during the month of July 1974. Because of Dr. Henning's busy schedule, this lecture trip was later postponed to late August 1974. Dr. Henning is a specialist in the field of environmental policy and was on leave from Eastern Montana College. He has been active in a number of American and international conservation activities and is the author of numerous publications in this field. It is believed that his presence in Taiwan can be helpful for improving public and official knowledge of environmental issues. The Tourism Bureau covered his per diem costs and domestic travel, totalling $332, USIS covered administrative cost, $100.

Mr. Chen Hsi-huang, JCRR (4-099/SF-T-4111, L/A 2 Jul 74). A grant of $ 740 was awarded to Mr. Chen Hsi-huang, Ph.D. candidate in agricultural economics at the University of Georgia, to enable him to return to work with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. Mr. Chen served in the Rural Economics Division of JCRR for seven years before he went to the University of Georgia. His former superiors at JCRR thought very highly of him and have offered him a new position in the Rural Economics Division upon his return to Taiwan. Mr. Chen went to the U.S. with his own funds ($4,000). He was expected to focus on rural manpower production problems after his return to JCRR.

Community Development Programs

Community Development Institute (4-202/T-3015(3), L/A 18 Sep 73). Under an amendment to the letter of agreement signed on November 15, 1972 (AP-3-103), the Foundation continued its support ($ 849) for Mr. Chen Shing-jen's program of studies toward a B. Litt. degree at the Institute of Social Anthropology at Oxford. This study program was started by the United Nations Development Programme in the Republic of China and taken over by the Foundation after the termination of UNDP activities in the ROC. Mr. Chen was one of the 14 future staff of the Community Development

Institute whom the Foundation supported in the previous fiscal year. He completed his degree-work in the spring of 1974 and went to Japan for further research. Given the demise of the Community Development Institute, where he was originally supposed to return, his future assignment is uncertain at this time. The Asia Foundation provided full-support for his last year at Oxford.

Strengthening National Identity and National Unity

National Palace Museum/National Taiwan University Graduate Program in Chinese Art History (4-301/T-4017, L/A 8 Oct 73). A third-year grant of $6,517 was made to the National Palace Museum in partial support of Master's Degree Program in Chinese Art History at the Graduate Institute of History at National Taiwan University. In FY72 and FY73 The Asia Foundation provided total support of $11,438 . The National Palace Museum provided student housing ($800) and student stipends and research materials ($1,500). The Ministry of Education provided student scholarships ($4,700). This was the Foundation's final year of assistance to this program. As of the end of the reporting period, a total of thirteen students have been involved in the program, including one American who received his Master's Degree in the summer of 1974, and one Norwegian girl who is just completing her thesis and will be submitting it to the University of Oslo. Five M.A.s were awarded this year, two of whom will be going on for further study in the U.S. with fellowships. They will return to join the NPM staff. As a means of developing a new generation of museum specialists and administrators, the Graduate Program appeared to be headed in the right direction. However, its continued growth is dependent upon the Museum's ability to raise the necessary funds.

Freer Gallery Symposium on Chinese Figure Painting (1-099). Two National Palace Museum staff participated in the Symposium on Chinese Figure Painting held in Washington, D.C. in September 1973 under Foundation grants totalling $1,592. The participants were:

Mr. Fu Shen	Researcher, National Palace Museum	T-4003	L/A 10 Aug 73	$1,467
Mr. Li Lin-tsan	Deputy Director, National Palace Museum	T-4004	L/A 22 Aug 73	$ 125

Mr. Fu Shen participated in the 23rd International Congress of History of Art, in Granada, Spain prior to his attending the Symposium. He then went on to Princeton University to complete his Ph.D. program in Chinese Art. Mr. Fu will be Deputy Director upon his return to Taipei after completing his Ph.D. at Princeton next year. It was rumored he will be the future Director of the Museum, when the present Director retires. Mr. Li is a famous scholar in Chinese painting, calligraphy and Chinese Art history. The Freer Gallery invited him and supported him with round-trip air ticket amounting to $1,322. Both Mr. Fu and Mr. Li reported that the Symposium was useful in up-dating them, and through them the National Palace Museum, on latest developments in Chinese painting research, and in re-establishing links with the Freer Gallery.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During FY1974 it appeared as though the information systems approach to the acquisition, retrieval and dissemination of relevant material was gaining a foothold in the Republic of China. A number of specialists trained in the concepts and technology of information systems returned to Taiwan under various auspices, and appropriate facilities, like the National Science Council's Science Information Center, were expanding their services rapidly. But the focus on developing information systems was almost exclusively confined to high-level science and technology research centers and to industry. Library development, on the other hand, was not benefiting from the growing interest in information systems. In fact, library improvement and reform was disappointingly limited.

There were a few encouraging changes. The Government Information Office began to show a surprising interest in library services, and took it upon itself to sponsor an index of all local periodicals and to develop a union catalog of all library holdings in Taiwan. A Library Cooperation Committee was formed by younger librarians and information scientists specifically to explore ways of promoting inter-institutional information exchanges within the island. The National Central Library opened its first branch library in Taipei, and the Provincial Library in Taichung, with an impressive physical plant, showed signs of developing an active program of services. However, on the negative side, anticipated reforms stemming from the China Library Association's annual meeting did not occur. Plans for the first graduate library science degree program in Taiwan fell apart due to poor planning and an apparent lack of conviction. Most important, there was little evidence to indicate that the basic attitudes and environment which has thus far inhibited library development had changed.

The basic problem remained the non-use of libraries for research and reference activities. Rather, a library is still viewed as essentially a quiet study hall where students can memorize their examination cram books. As long as the educational system remains examination-oriented and built on teachers' lecture notes, there will be no user demand for improved library services. Librarians are still regarded as clerks and warehousemen, and as a consequence their morale and sense of professionalism is low. Until the entire academic direction is altered to include outside reading and student research, fundamental library changes will be difficult to implement.

But some positive results can be obtained through working with professional librarians in an effort to raise morale and define their professional responsibilities, thereby creating an active and articulate academic pressure group to lobby for changes in the educational system. In particular, the ability of librarians to offer expanded services can help develop inter-institutional cooperation through book exchanges and loans, comprehensive cataloging, etc. The professionalism of university librarians can also lead to a better relationship between libraries and university departments and professors, which now show little interest in cooperating with the library staff in such matters as new acquisitions and library services.

With these goals in mind The Asia Foundation in FY1974 provided a series of grants in the library development field to test the potential for improving the role of libraries in Taiwan and enhancing the professionalism of librarians. The Sino-US Journal of Library and Information Science, the first issue of which will not appear for several months, was supported primarily because it is intended to serve as a

spokesman for change and reform and to give local librarians a rallying point. The Tien Educational Center's Annotated Bibliography in Comparative Literature will be the kind of practical reference work which students and faculty can put to ready use; as such it can serve as encouraging model for other similar reference materials in other disciplines. The partial support to a library science adviser not only aided in such technical matters as reclassification, it also helped explorations into the possibility of a functioning union catalog program. Finally, the small grant for a meeting of American and Chinese librarians enabled agreement to be reached and a development plan to be outlined on several specific library improvement projects.

All of the activities mentioned above were essentially exploratory in nature. Given the realities of the situation, no "take-off" in library development was expected from any one of them. Taken together, however, they represent an effort to keep the pressure on and maintain interest in the need for such change. This may be a modest objective, but it would appear to be the best method now available for generating some momentum in the field of library development.

Considerable attention was given to using the Books Distribution Program as an incentive in encouraging library improvement. Originally the Taipei Office believed that the Books Program could be greatly expanded with a full-time Books Program Officer being employed. This belief stemmed from what seemed to be a growing demand for materials. However, during the year it was established that the various academic libraries' view of book needs was one of filling gaps in a collection which was unused anyway. In evaluating the idea of expanding the books program, the key question was: "will the books be used?". The depressing answer in the case of most educational institutions was "no". At best, professors would use the material to prepare lectures. This is valuable, but was not valuable enough to warrant a wholescale increase in the volume of distribution during the past year. Better results were obtained through distribution to research centers and various types of training programs outside the education system. In those cases the indications were that the materials were definitely used. But the needs of these kinds of institutions are very specific, and call for careful tailoring of the Books Program's contents.

In the coming few years the Foundation hopes to be able to continue supporting exploratory efforts of the types mentioned above. A careful study and evaluation of the Books Program is also planned for the coming year. Talks with the China Library Association have already been held and will continue in order to discuss ways in which the CLA might assist the Foundation in re-tooling the Books Program so that it will have the greatest impact.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Books Distribution Program (5-101/T-FAP-4010). A total of $ 1,342 was expended for the Books Program during FY1974. This total included $571 for clearance and handling charges and for local forwarding costs, and $569.66 for the purchase of special sets of English language materials. Altogether 13,387 publications were distributed during the reporting period to 42 institutions and 10 individuals. Among the significant recipients were the National Central Library, the Chinese Association for the Advancement of Management, Taipei Medical College, Provincial Kaohsiung Normal College and the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. Emphasis was placed on meeting special needs of institutions in priority fields rather than on volume. Efforts were also made to supply smaller institutions outside of Taipei.

Sino-US Journal of Library and Information Science (5-104/T-4042, L/A 29 May 74). The Foundation made a grant of $4,538 to the Editorial Board of the Sino-US Journal of Library and Information Science to cover costs of printing and publishing the Journal for the period June 1, 1974 through July 31, 1976. This Journal will be the first real professional library science journal published in Taiwan. It should be of high quality, since a number of American librarians serve on its editorial board and will be making contributions. The Mid-West Chinese-American Librarians Association is providing $1,800 for additional costs of preparing and publishing the Journal; the China Library Association is providing staff assistance extimated at $800; National Taiwan Normal University is providing office space extimated at $500. The first issue was expected to be published in late fall, 1974. Technical delays in registering the Journal locally may indicate a later date for the first issue. The Journal is expected to deal with relevant local library problems and not be just another research publication.

Short-Term Adviser on Library Science - Mr. Yu Ching-yu (5-099/T-4001, L/A 12 Aug 73). The Foundation provided partial travel support of $1,277 to enable Mr. Yu Ching-yu, Deputy Curator, Harvard-Yenching Library, Cambridge, Mass., to advise the China Library Association, the National Central Library, and other libraries on reforms and revisions of existing information system procedures and regulations in the Republic of China. Mr. Yu's consultation covered the period from October 1973 through January 1974. While here he worked with the Cataloging and Classification Division of the China Library Association. Mr. Yu's consultation was provided at the request of the China Library Association and the National Central Library. The China Library Association provided office space, administrative services, etc. estimated at approximately $850. Mr. Yu's final report and recommendations have been accepted by the China Library Association, which is already revising its classification schemes. Plans for cataloging reforms will take longer to implement.

Meeting of Chinese and American Librarians (5-099/SF-T-4053, L/A 26 Nov 73 and 14 Dec 73). The Foundation provided $308 to cover per diem for four U.S.-resident Chinese librarians to hold a meeting with Chinese librarians in Taiwan in December 1973, taking advantage of their presence in Taiwan attending the Third Sino-American Conference on Mainland China. The grant also covered the cost of a business luncheon. The discussions at the meeting covered matters of mutual interest to Chinese and American librarians of East Asian subject. The four librarians were: John T. Ma, Curator-Librarian, East Asian Collection, Hoover Institution; Dr. Hsia Tao-tai of the Library of Congress, Mr. Eugene Wu of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and Prof. P. K. Yu of the Center for Chinese Research Materials. As a result of the meeting, an action agenda for developing a graduate library science program and initiating a union catalog project were adopted. Considerable difficulties still remain in getting both efforts started.

Library Development - Tien Educational Center (5-099/T-4037, L/A 20 Feb 74). The Foundation made a grant of $2,159 to the Tien Educational Center in partial support of the initial phase of its comparative literature bibliography research project. The grants covered the salaries of two researchers, a bibliographical assistant and typist for three months, printing costs and supplies. In an interim report at the end of FY1974, the grantee reported that the project had moved along very rapidly. A guidebook on comparative literature sources in Taiwan had been expanded to incorporate much of the East-West literary relations bibliography as well. The completed bibliography is expected to have over 4,000 titles, each annotated and giving the local of the location of the volume in Taiwan. This bibliography when published

will be an excellent guide and reference for students and professors in the fields of English and comparative literature. The Tien Educational Center provided staff local travel, office space, administrative services estimated at $300; Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences will provide $300 for publishing the bibliography.

Media Education, Training, and Research

San Francisco Public Service Internship - Miss Yinne Wang (SF 5-406, Taipei 5-099/ T-SF-4021, L/A 2 Nov 73). Miss Yinne Wang (Mrs. Chang Wejen), Program Producer of China Television Company was awarded a grant to enable her to participate in a San Francisco Public Service Internship for six months from January to June 1974. She spent three months with KQED's news operation and three months in KQED's Open Studio Television Community Access Programs. Miss Wang is an exciting young film and TV producer who studied cinematography and mass communications at Boston University. Her internship was of value to her in her capacity as a Producer-Director at CTV and in her plans to develop a film library and a film makers cooperative in Taipei. Of the grant total of $ 3,564, $1,785 was from the Taipei office budget, The SF budget covered $ 1,779 . KQED provided space and miscellaneous services. She returned to Taiwan in late July, 1974 and resumed her work at CTV, where she hopes to produce open studio programs similar to those at KQED.

Significant developments concerning former grantees during FY1974

1. Mr. Clement Chang, President of Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences, was re-elected to the Taipei City Council and re-named Deputy Speaker of the Council.

2. Prof. Yang Pao-chien, President of the Chinese Guidance Association, was appointed as Secretary General of the Asian Regional Association for Vocational Education and Guidance (ARAVEC).

3. The Center for American Studies was officially incorporated into Academia Sinica, with a regular budget; its name was changed to the Institute of American Culture to reflect its new status.

4. Dr. Wu Ta-you resigned as Chairman of the National Science Council, and was succeeded by Dr. Shu Shien-siu, President of National Tsing Hua University.

5. Prof. Herbert Ma, Faculty of Law, National Taiwan University, was appointed to the Examination Yuan.

6. Mr. Chou Chen-ou, former Warden of Taipei Prison, was named Commissioner on Juvenile Delinquency, Ministry of Justice.

7. Mr. Teng Chang-kuo, conductor of the Taipei Symphony Orchestra, was appointed Vice-Chairman of the China Youth Corps; he presently is serving as Director of the R.O.C. Pavilion at the Spokane Expo.

8. Mr. Hunter Eu, formerly with the Provincial Forestry Department, was assigned to head the new Technical Services Division of the Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Communications.

EVALUATION

The Asia Foundation's programming in FY1974, and for the immediate future, was and is built upon the basic premise that Taiwan, along with several other countries, represents a new category of the development process. In development science, the time is fast approaching when a novel phase of national development must be defined and investigated. The traditional distinction has been between the Developed Nations and the Less Developed Nations (LDC's). Countries were assigned to their appropriate categories on the basis of their economic growth rates, GNP, state of industrialization, and other economic factors like per capita income. It has now become apparent that the standard definitions are inadequate for two reasons. First, the old terminology ignored questions of social stability, social justice, income distribution, welfare, and all of the intangible elements which also contribute to or detract from a nation's progress. Second, the traditional definitions cannot account for a new group of nations which have just passed, or are on the threshold of, "developed" status, as defined in economic terms. These countries have characteristics common to both the developed nations and the LDC's. They also have a set of unique features and face a new set of problems, either present or anticipated, which are new to development science. These nations, because of their special characteristics, need to be put into a special category: Recently Developed Nations (RDC's). Taiwan is one such RDC, and The Asia Foundation has sought to carry out its assistance efforts within this admittedly untested but potentially useful theoretical framework.

Viewing Taiwan as an RDC, The Asia Foundation has identified a number of characteristics and ensuing problems. It has geared its activity to finding solutions to these new problems. The factors mentioned below represent a rearticulation of the Foundation's Country Plan. In attempting to extract this new conceptual model from its experience in Taiwan, The Asia Foundation continues to hold as its goal assisting efforts to cope with these new problems of the future. Some of the RDC/Taiwan characteristics and problems to which The Asia Foundation addressed itself during the past year are:

1. A low level of unemployment or full-employment with resulting problems of skilled manpower shortages and the need to establish skills training and technical education programs. There is no pressing need to create jobs: the RDC's already have such opportunities. What is lacking is the properly equipped human resource inputs. This manpower problem becomes increasingly urgent as wages rise rapidly in a RDC.

2. An extremely high economic growth rate, with similar rises in per capita income and accessibility to creature comforts and commodities. Tensions then develop at the policy-making level between increasing social welfare assistance to the poorest element of society (which is more possible since the government has more money), and allowing the burgeoning economy to correct poverty problems through employment opportunities, rising wages, and other laissez faire measures. There is thus an increasing need to consider methods of income distribution and social justice through various legal services, direct and indirect progressive taxation, etc. Foreign and domestic investment is already present in large quantities, and the investors have already recovered their initial contribution. Thus there is no longer such a great need to build the tax system around tax-breaks and incentives for commercial firms. Instead attention must be directed to the apparently growing gap between the rich and the poor, and to improving social service programs for the truly deprived who had been ignored when the RDC was an LDC.

3. A very high level of foreign trade, with fifty percent or more of the nation's GNP

coming from export-import activities. An RDC is thus highly dependent on both world markets and sources. Its full-employment situation requires it to move from labor-intensive industry producing cheap finished goods to more technologically-oriented intermediate and heavy industrial production. Consequently, the improvement of knowledge and skills in both international trade and in management of all types becomes an urgent need. The kinds of managerial abilities which allowed the LDC to develop its industry and promote its trade simply is inadequate as the country moves into the RDC status.

4. A high level of literacy and a well-developed educational system. The private educational sector is prosperous and the public sector is well-subsidized. Free schooling of reasonable quality is ensured through at least the first nine years. In short the questions of access and volume in education have been met. Continuing prosperity, an increasingly well-educated population and a new technologically-based economy then give rise to all sorts of questions centering around "education for what?". As a consequence, increased attention, especially at the national level, must be directed to highly sophisticated educational planning and the economics of education.

5. A growing recognition, or at least an uneasy feeling that high levels of economic development do not necessarily produce social stability and well-being. Indeed, continuing growth may be creating a new set of social problems. For example, the theory of "rising expectations," discarded as too simplistic some years ago, may be valid in an RDC. Society begins to assume and expect continuing economic progress with rising wages. If the government has been merely tolerated or accepted because it has presided over a period on unprecedented economic growth, a sudden economic down-turn (which could easily happen in this type of country so dependent on the world economic situation) could produce social and political consequences of an unsettling and possibly violent nature. Thus an RDC must pay renewed attention to its methods of popular participation and its channels of communication.

6. Expanding capital formation and increased savings progresses rapidly and widely in an RDC. Personal savings and corporate profits are considered as good things in and of themselves in an LDC. In an RDC questions should be asked about the objectives of these as-yet unplanned capital accumulations. In particular, the presence of this capital could serve as the basis for new foundations, funds, and other grant-making organizations within the country. This capital indicates that potential "philanthropic substitutes" for organizations like The Asia Foundation may be possible, social attitudes notwithstanding.

7. A more thorough and cautious approach to long-term and short-range planning by government agencies. Growth has been attained and sustained, and targets have been met or surpassed. Organizations responsible for preparing multi-year plans are then re-tooled to engage in more detailed research of new, specific and very thorny development problems. These problems may have been anticipated at an earlier date, but were considered secondary to more general growth objectives. Now general agreement exists on the over-all objectives, and the planners are faced with the need for difficult research and hard choices concerning environmental control, priorities for new economic sectors, and a host of other questions.

Of course, one could identify a number of other characteristics and also examine the validity of the RDC concept for comparative purposes. The factors outlined above have been singled out because they are the considerations which The Asia Foundation weighed in its FY1974 programming activities. In providing any support the Foundation did not simply consider Taiwan as another LDC, nor did it view Taiwan solely in terms of

economic development. If it had, it could have phased out at the same time AID terminated its programs in 1965. But countries are not "developing" one day and "developed" the next just because at midnight of a certain day per capita income exceeded so many dollars. What has been learned in places like Taiwan over the past decade is that there is a transitional phase between these two levels, and that during this transition non-economic factors start to take precedence over economic factors. Only a handful of countries have moved into this phase in the 1960's and 70's, but if the development specialists are correct, we can expect a larger number to do so in the relatively near future. What has been described above as the Recently Developed Nation is a new creature, with new and largely non-economic problems. The identification of these problems and the management of their solutions was, and continues to be, the over-all goal of The Asia Foundation in Taiwan during the past year and in the immediate future.

In addition and complementary to the grants made to further the above-stated objective, The Asia Foundation has been increasing its attention to the development of local foundation-type activities. If one accepts the concept,as described in (6) above that there are large pockets of unused wealth in the RDC's, then it becomes incumbent upon an organization like The Asia Foundation to help in mobilizing these assets and to assist in establishing philanthropic structures serving a variety of developmental goals. This is exactly what The Asia Foundation has spent a large amount of time on during FY1974. The Representative of The Asia Foundation participates in a wide variety of civic and community activities. For example, he is on the Advisory Boards of the International House of Taipei, the Board for Sino-American Cooperation in the Social Sciences and Humanities, the National Institute for Research and Training in Community Development, and the Science Education Department of the Taichung Provincial Library. He is also a Standing Supervisor of the American University Club, and a member of the American Chamber of Commerce and Taipei Rotary Club. Of course, participation in these groups reaps the usual dividends, e.g. exchange of information and opinions, personal and informal contact with community leaders, coordination of grant-making efforts, etc. More importantly, however, they provide the Representative with an opportunity to assess the present situation in terms of helping create future philanthropic institutions. In this area personal and social attitudes are all-important, and must be explored and understood. Increased time and attention was also given during the past year to assisting several local foundations, all newly established, in the day-to-day operations and objectives of their assistance. Some, like the Shus, Hung and China Foundations,sought out The Asia Foundation themselves. Others the Foundation is seeking to identify and contact. Already the Representative is making preliminary preparations for an Asia Foundation-sponsored meeting of some 25 local small assistance groups to discuss the further development of philanthropic activity in Taiwan.

Obviously contact with the U.S. Embassy is necessary for purposes of coordination. The Representative has frequent opportunities to exchange views and information with members of the Embassy's Economic Section. In program terms mutual exchange focuses on the Foundation's priority fields of management development, commercial law and public planning. There is frequent contact also with the Embassy officer handling labor and population interests. There has been some exchange of grant requests and several instances of cooperation in setting up a program. In general however, contact is usually for the purpose of discussing priorities and objectives in the fields mentioned above. Here the Economic Section and the Foundation seem to agree, since they share the same objective - to help make Taiwan a healthy and equal trading partner of the United States.

THE REPRESENTATIVE: ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

The working relationship between the Foundation Representative and officials of USIS in Taiwan has been, and continues to be, extremely close, candid and mutually beneficial. The Representative is a member of the Board of the U.S. Educational Foundation, R.O.C. Through participation on this board, the Representative has been able to offer advice and opinions on the purposes and nature of support provided by the U.S.E.F. At the same time board meetings provide an opportunity for exchange of information on what each organization is doing and plans to do, thus promoting coordination of assistance activities. For example, the U.S.E.F. and the Foundation agreed that the former would not support any visiting law professors to Taiwan since the Foundation was already engaged in this type of activity, and according to the USIS Director, was more knowledgeable and experienced in the law programming field. The Representative discusses programs of mutual interest with the Cultural Affairs Officer on an average of once or twice a month. At budget planning time, the CAO and the Representative exchange documents and discuss their respective plans for the coming year. There is a continuing cross-checking on principals seeking grant assistance from either organization, and a fairly heavy cross-referral of proposals. From time to time USIS and the Foundation share the costs of a grant, the latest example being an American specialist in environmental control residing in Hong Kong; The Foundation provides airfare, and USIS provides per diem. Another illustration is a manpower economist from Colgate presently teaching in Taiwan. The Foundation is providing salary and the U.S.E.F. is covering international airfare. Such shared grants are always fully discussed beforehand. Often the Representative is asked to suggest possible candidates for USIS leader grants in a variety of fields, and to help identify individuals for other State Department-sponsored programs. The Representative worked closely with the CAO in coordinating and identifying suitable Taiwan participants for the Legal Aid Services Workshop held in Berkeley in August, 1974. There are also special meetings with USIS staff to discuss particular projects in which both organizations have an interest. Illustrations of such projects are the Center for American Studies and the English Teaching Reform Project. The Representative also serves on the Selection Board for the Eisenhower Fellowships, coordinated by USIS each year. Finally, the Representative is often invited to meet with American visitors whose programs are being arranged through USIS, in order to assist with additional programming and to give his own opinions on a particular topic. From the Representative's point of view, cooperation between the two organizations has been healthy and dynamic.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

THAILAND OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The most important event of the year was the unexpected and violent overthrow of the authoritarian regime headed by Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn in October and the steps taken towards restoration of parliamentary government more responsive to the will of the people including an interim government under Nai Sanya Dharmasakti, an eminent Jurist, as Prime Minister. Other events of special importance include growing dislocations in the economy; a high rate of inflation; continued social unrest and a significant increase in insurgency in the border regions, with special emphasis on a growing separatist movement in the Malay-speaking southern provinces. In external affairs, the present Government seeks to achieve a more balanced relationship with the major powers in the region, particularly the U.S. and Mainland China and ensure that disorders and instability in the region will have minimum impact on Thailand's security.

DOMESTIC POLITICS

In mid-October 1973, a series of predominantly military regimes, covering the post World War II period, came to an end with the overthrow of the Prime Minister, Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, together with his two principal aides, Marshal Prapas Charusathien, Minister of Interior and Marshal Thanom's son, Colonel Narong Kittikachorn, who was reportedly being groomed as his father's successor. H.M. the King immediately appointed Judge Sanya Dharmasakti, a member of the Privy Council and a highly respected figure, as Prime Minister. A Cabinet, composed mainly of civilians with a few holdovers from the previous regime, was formed. In mid-December, a new Legislative Assembly, chosen by a National Convention, was established. It will adopt a Constitution and provide for a popularly elected legislative body. The draft constitution was completed in late February and its review by a Scrutiny Committee of the Assembly ended in July. However, further hurdles may delay its promulgation until late in the year. National elections are expected to take place within three months following promulgation.

Whether a popularly elected government can survive in the face of growing economic difficulties and social unrest is an open question. The overthrow of the Thanom regime was brought about by a combination of forces which included student groups, journalists, intellectuals, younger officials and key elements in the army and police. The students have been given much of the credit for the success of the October revolution but the decisive factor was the refusal by Army and Police leadership to support the Triumvirate. While the military have since temporarily retired to the wings, the stage is not yet set for an orderly transition to a popularly elected government under a new constitution. The students have lost much of their former power through factional disputes. The interim legislative assembly seems to lack a unity of purpose while the cabinet, the second since October, is regarded as indecisive. The general public, having little practical experience in political democracy, look to strong leadership among civilian groupings which have not yet emerged.

The fragile character of the interim government was starkly revealed in late May when the Prime Minister and his cabinet resigned en bloc over a series of relatively minor educational issues. The real reasons appear to have been the deep divisions within the cabinet on the choice of remedies for social and economic ills plus strong opposition by student and other groups toward certain cabinet members, mostly hold-overs from the Thanom regime or those who seemed singularly unable to deal effectively with the country's problems. It was fortuitous that Judge Sanya was the choice of the Legislative Assembly to continue in office as Prime Minister. No one else could command equal or greater respect and prestige. A new cabinet was formed, composed almost entirely of competent technocrats. The Army's choice for Minister of Defense was a retired General, a former Chairman of the Royal Thai Railroad, now in his seventies. The Prime Minister chose another prominent Jurist, Judge Prakob Hutasingh, as Deputy Prime Minister in place of Dr. Sukich Nimmanhaemindha, a distinguished scholar, diplomat and educator.

Domestic politics are clouded by the nebulous character of a party system. The old military-sponsored United Thai Peoples' Party (Sahaprachathai) is in disrepute while the opposition Democratic Party, which had its main strength in Bangkok, is in disarray. New groups are in process of formation but they are centered on political personalities and have no significant national following. If and when a new legislative body evolves from a new Constitution, it is likely to be highly fragmented in terms of ideology and political purpose.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Thailand is now in the process of a re-appraisal of its foreign policy, partly stemming from the new Civilian Government which assumed power in October, partly as a result of regional re-alignments, changes in domestic outlook and the evolving policies of powers in the region. In the case of the United States, these policies reflect in some measure public attitudes at home. Prior to October 1973, the U.S. presence in Thailand loomed large although the Thanom regime had taken the first steps toward securing a more balanced relationship with the U.S. and China by insistence on a U.S. military phase-down and by a very tentative exploration of trade possibilities with China. This process was stepped up by the Sanya Government, resulting in an acceleration of U.S. military withdrawal and some further advances toward a reapproachment with China. A strained relationship with Japan continues to linger on, based largely on distrust of Japanese trade and investment practices. The relationship was in no way alleviated by Prime Minister Tanaka's publicly disasterous visit to Bangkok in mid-January and there are no immediate signs that more cordial ties between the two countries will be quickly achieved although a series of small ameliorative steps have been taken by Japan, e.g. a voluntary limitation placed on further Japanese investment in the country. Thailand continues to be vitally concerned with deteriorating conditions in the Khmer Republic, with chronic instability in Burma which has been washing over some of the border areas into Thailand, with threats posed by growing Pathet Lao strength and coalition government weakness in Laos, and with new strains in Thai-Malaysian relations, resulting from stepped up Separatist demands in the Southern Provinces. The continued presence of Chinese Irregular Forces (CIF) in the North and the fluid character of the insurgency movement in many parts of the country represent two elements which are a constant embarrassment to the authorities because neither apparently can be readily liquidated. While Thailand does not yet regard itself as visibly threatened by its neighbors, either from without or within, the situation around its borders has become increasingly unstable.

The two regional organizations of SEATO and ASPAC are now virtually dormant. Thailand has sought to encourage a stronger ASEAN, particularly with an eye to access to Indonesian oil resources at favorable prices. In almost all respects, however, regional interests on any significant scale have not been advanced during the past year.

THE ECONOMY

Thailand's economy continued to reflect relative strength during the year. This was due in large measure to a good infrastructure of roads, railroads, irrigation canals, dams and other facilities for development; high export prices for selected commodities and earnings from tourism and the American military presence. On the other hand, economic dislocations have become much more pronounced, partly resulting from government indecision, misdirection and a re-ordering of priorities and partly from external factors beyond Thailand's control, e.g. increased fuel and other import costs. The dislocations are reflected in a high level of inflation, growing social unrest in both urban and rural areas, a widening of income gaps between the affluent and the poor, increased unemployment and under-employment and relatively low levels of farm production outside the Central Plains and a few other favored areas. Much of Thailand's industry is protected, non-competitive and capital intensive and is absorbing a tiny fraction only of the growing labor force. Industrial labor unrest, reflected in numerous strikes and protest meetings, have had a depressing effect on industrial efficiency and investment. In most instances, labor grievances over wage rates and general conditions of work have been valid. In the rural areas, large numbers of farmers have lost their land through indebtedness while many who continue to retain title to their lands are debt ridden. Recent months have witnessed a series of farmers protest meetings and the Prime Minister has promised to take effective action to lessen the debt load, restore land to tenant farmers and introduce a more workable system of marketing and rural credit. In its re-ordering of priorities, the Government intends to emphasise rural development by increasing farm production and ensuring a better economic return to the farmer from the sale of his crops. However, this is not an easy task for an interim government which has no popular mandate pending new elections. Moreover, a shift of resources to the rural areas may be impossible to achieve given the present structure of Thai society and all that this implies.

OTHER PROBLEMS

Other problems, not necessarily in order of priority include a continuing high rate of population growth, conservatively estimated at 3% per annum; under-employment of labor, especially in the rural sector; the crisis of Bangkok, Thailand's only large city which suffers increasingly from overcrowding, inadequate housing, transport, environmental and other urban problems; an educational system which seems unresponsive to the changing needs of society; and bureaucratic ineptitude and corruption.

The denial of a full measure of social justice to large segments of the population has become more apparent with the change in government. Modifications in the Labor Law and other steps taken in recent months, such as raising the level of the basic daily wage to ฿ 20 ($1.00) in Bangkok, merely illustrate the need for sweeping social changes if democratic institutions are to take root.

In terms of basic national trends (and regional trends as they affect Thailand), the Foundation continued to focus on major problems and issues within the framework of its own guidelines and objectives and in line with the financial resources at its disposal. At the same time, the Foundation sought to maintain a program integrity by concentration on activities which do not impinge upon or duplicate the work of other assistance agencies, foreign, domestic and international. Having established a program in Thailand as early as 1954, the Foundation has developed a style and character of its own which is well known and identifiable with certain types and fields of assistance.

There exists in Thailand at the present time, a high level of social unrest which is manifested most strongly in the demands of the labor force in the modern industrial sector for higher wages, better working conditions and greater social benefits, and, in the rural sector, in demands for land reform among the farmers. Problems relating to insurgency, population growth, manpower utilization and community services, particularly in the field of education and social needs, pose additional threats to national unity, stability and an orderly and progressive modernization of society. Through such means as support of labor education and rural development programs, the strengthening of leadership elements and the preservation of Thailand's cultural heritage, the Foundation has continued to contribute to national unity and stability and the modernization of society while retaining Thai traditions and values.

Greater attention has been given by the Thai authorities and an informed and potentially more effective general public during the past year to seeking improvements in society by alleviating social unrest, reducing problems of pollution, conserving natural resources and generally placing greater emphasis on the quality of life than on a mechanical increase in the GNP and on per capita income. Evidence has shown that these yardsticks are grossly misleading and indeed, in some sectors of the economy and between regions of the country, gaps between the affluent and the poor have widened despite annual increases in GNP and per capita income. In some areas, the benefits have been marginal or non-existent for the majority of the inhabitants. The industrial and rural labor force is clearly not securing a proportionate share of its input in the form of a more equitable distribution and return of income. Recent manifestations of growing and genuine discontent bears this out. Additionally, problems of pollution, the exploitation of physical resources, farm productivity and many others referred to above impose brakes on a more orderly development of society. Through support rendered on behalf of a wide range of voluntary and professional associations, educational institutions and individual leaders, the Foundation has sought to implement its objective of helping Thai organizations, institutions and individual leadership in their efforts to achieve a greater measure of economic and social progress, raise production and income levels and improve the quality of life, particularly in the rural areas.

During the past year, the pace of educational development at all levels has slackened while the system itself has been subject to a series of severe setbacks. Student disorders in the vocational and technical schools and in colleges and universities, stemming partly from new-found liberties after October 1973, have had a marked effect on the learning process. Some colleges and universities have experienced increasing strains in intra-faculty relationships while faculty resignations and appointments at the higher levels have taken on the character of political controversies and trade-offs. The private school crisis, the difficulty of providing sufficient schools and teachers, particularly in the rural areas, to maintain pace with population growth and rising expectations and, in some cases, the misdirection of educational objectives provide further cause for concern. Education in areas predominantly inhabited by minority groups e.g. South Thailand, has not yet provided opportunities on a par with those enjoyed by the majority population. During the past year, the Foundation has addressed itself to some of the more crucial problems and issues through support of teaching and research needs in the social sciences, particularly at the university and college level, labor education and other non-formal programs and minority education in the South, Northeast and North. To these ends, the Foundation has assisted efforts to improve educational standards intellectual exchange and relate education, training and research to population, manpower and other national development needs.

Thailand's legal system is at an advanced level, while jurists, lawyers and other members of the legal profession are generally well trained and sophisticated in the development, interpretation and application of legal principles. Notwithstanding this situation, the rule of law has often been placed in jeopardy while budgetary and other difficulties retard legal education, research and the dissemination of information on legal and juridical topics. Exchange of information and views between members of the profession and their counterparts in other countries through the medium of international meetings has, at times, been frustrated. Developments in the field of law during the reporting period have in some respects strengthened the rule of law and in other respects weakened it. The heavy hand of an authoritarian regime has been replaced since October by a civilian government (headed by a distinguished jurist) more receptive to the peoples' will. On the other hand, a near-breakdown in law and order by confusion of liberty with license has produced unsettling strains in the legal structure itself and in the application and enforcement of legal principles and the nation's laws. Through such means as the provision of funds for legal research, training and publications and for international conference attendance, the Foundation has continued to fulfil its objective of assisting lawyers and jurists in efforts to enhance respect for the rule of law and further develop the legal system.

Thailand has long been conscious of the benefits to be derived from regional cooperation notwithstanding a growing xenophobia and nationalism in recent months which show no immediate signs of abatement. Pressures for the withdrawal of American forces; restrictions placed on flights of American military aircraft from Thai air bases; the smoldering hostility toward Japan and local Japanese; differences with Malaysia over the issue of separatism in the Southern Provinces and growing impatience with instability across the Burmese, Laotian and Khmer borders are among the more obvious manifestations of xenophobic and nationalist tendencies. The flood of European and Japanese travellers in recent years has further aggravated the problem. With the limited funds at its disposal for regional development, the Foundation has lent its support to the efforts of such regional organizations as the Mekong Committee, the Southeast Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) and ECAFE to promote regional cooperation while, at the same time, has enabled Thai institutions and individual leadership to pursue goals in the same direction by facilitating exchanges among scholars and other professionals with their counterparts in other Asian countries and helping strengthen Thai institutions through cooperative arrangements in the Asian region.

In the development and implementation of Foundation programs in Thailand, a prime country objective throughout is to encourage wherever possible a better understanding between Thailand and the United States.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

With the restoration in October of a civilian government, Thailand's educational system is being re-examined with a view to making it more responsive to national needs. Among other things, the need for curriculum reform is imperative in the rural areas if children are not to be lured away from the farm rather than making farm life more attractive and meaningful for them. At the same time, the educational system at all levels has been subject to a series of severe shocks. In one instance, the re-appointment of a University Rector, Dr. Sakdi Phasuknirand, of the "Open University" of Ramkamhaeng and the dismissal of hundreds of private school teachers,

allegedly for reasons of economy, led to Prime Minister Sanya Dharmasakti's first major cabinet crisis in May with the resultant resignation of the cabinet en bloc. The crisis was resolved when the Legislative Assembly unanimously gave Judge Sanya a new mandate to continue in office and a second cabinet was then appointed, including a successor to the Minister of Education, Mr. Aphai Chantavimol, a professional educator who had served as Minister in the final year of the Thanom regime and who was continued in his post by the new Prime Minister, Judge Sanya. The resignation of Mr. Aphai and his Deputy Minister, Dr. Boonsom Martin, set the stage for a major re-organization among senior officials of the Ministry. The most important changes were the appointment of Mr. Charoon Vongsayanha, Director-General of the Department of Educational Techniques, as Under-Secretary and Khunying (Mrs.) Amphorn Meesook as successor to Mr. Charoon.

Other shocks to the educational system included the widespread turmoil in university administration, the private school system placed in jeopardy by higher costs resulting from inflation, primary education plagued by teacher shortage, and a lack of sufficient buildings or classrooms and teaching materials, thereby cutting off a significant percentage of students from further education beyond the fourth year level. At the higher levels, there are insufficient places at the universities for the increasing number of high school graduates who wish to continue their studies and pursue professional careers. Overall is an increased level of student activism, giving rise to intimidation of faculty members, threats against other students, general street brawling and an abuse of power for dubious political ends. However, the growing fragmentation of student groups and, in some cases, their disregard for law and order has brought them into disrepute and weakened their power and influence. The colleges and universities have undergone a number of significant changes in recent months but the system itself has not materially benefited. Indeed, since October, faculty resignations and new appointments have occurred with monotonous regularity, throwing faculty teaching and research into disarray and impairing student discipline. In late June, the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, resigned en bloc reportedly because of the continuing misbehavior of students. The following month, the resignation of the Dean, Dr. Ukris Mongkolnavin, was formally accepted by the University Council and an Acting Dean appointed.

A number of teacher training colleges have been granted the right to award undergraduate degrees, thereby bringing them under the authority of the State Universities Bureau, headed by a Minister of cabinet rank. The first degree-granting private college outside Bangkok - Payab College in Chiengmai - was officially inaugurated in late June. The College will offer courses in nursing, the social sciences, business administration and music. As a matter of policy, the authorities have always been loathe to extend degree-granting status to private institutions on the ground that this would weaken control over higher education. There is widespread belief that the underlying purpose of the ban on private education at the higher levels is to discourage minority groups, the Chinese in particular, from launching ventures of this kind. For different reasons, the two Buddhist Universities have been denied government recognition of their degrees as equivalent to those awarded in the lay universities, but the matter is reportedly under joint study by the Ecclesiastical Council and the Cabinet.

Within the prescribed and limited boundaries of this category, since educational development is also represented in all other categories, the Foundation negotiated 21 grants providing for a combined expenditure of $45,459 or approximately 22.2% of the program budget allocation for the year. All were small grants, ranging from $5,432 to $785, excluding two U.S. payments of $200 or less. The average expenditure per grant was $2,165.

Assistance was provided for the following main purposes:

Minority education	$19,001	8	grants
Buddhist education	6,321	2	"
Provincial Colleges and Universities	10,579	3	"
Bangkok-based universities	3,001	2	"
Miscellaneous	6,557	6	"
Total	$45,459	21	"

Education for minority peoples continues to command a high priority in Foundation programming. The bulk of assistance was directed to the Southernmost provinces where the majority of inhabitants are Moslem, ethnic Malay and Malay-speaking with a tiny percentage of island dwellers who constitute yet another distinct minority group. The balance of funds were made available for programming with the Northern hill-tribes and the Khmer-speaking inhabitants of the border provinces adjacent to the Khmer Republic. Minority programming has, for its major objectives, (1) the raising of educational standards which are generally lower than elsewhere in Thailand; (2) securing a more effective and speedier integration of minority peoples into the Thai body politic and (3) the preservation of the cultural heritage of minority peoples.

With each succeeding year, the Foundation seeks to respond to assistance proposals which either represent new directions in educational development or reinforce programs already underway. Since the inception of minority education programming, particularly in South Thailand beginning about 1960, the Foundation has developed a strong pattern of relationships with local and national educational authorities as well as with local institutions in given areas. During the year under review, the Foundation has worked closely with Regional Education Officers having jurisdiction in the Southern Provinces and in the Khmer border provinces by providing assistance for such purposes as the publication of teachers handbooks for use in primary schools attended predominantly by Khmer-speaking children; provision of teaching aids and vocational training opportunities for off-shore island schools; Thai language teaching workshops in Khmer-speaking areas; publication of adult education handbooks; a school agriculture program; development of better reading habits in the villages; and a community service leadership seminar for Islamic religious notables. In North Thailand, the Foundation continued its support of a hill tribe scholarship program for study in Chiengmai and other centers, and in cooperation with the Rotary Club of Bangkok, supported a new agricultural training program for selected hilltribe farmers.

Generally unstable conditions prevailing throughout the College and University system during the year has discouraged a more normal pace of development with resultant effect on Foundation programming. However, the Foundation, in keeping with its policy of giving priority consideration to provincial institutions, responded to the felt needs of two key branch campuses of the College of Education, one at Songkhla in South Thailand and the second at Mahasarakam in the Northeast, both under the direction of competent and imaginative Rectors. Projects funded included a visiting lecturers program, publication of a journal of education; research on and publication of traditional literature of the South, and language and cultural promotion in both areas. Each campus was visited during the year by the Representative and the Program Officer. In the Representative's view, more program mileage can be secured at the present time with the provincial colleges of education than with the

Universities of Chiengmai, Khon Kaen and Prince of Songkhla, South Thailand, which are in some disarray for reasons given in the foregoing sections of this report. The Foundation is not only strengthening relationships with provincial authorities and institutions vitally concerned with teacher training but is also sharpening its focus on a key objective in educational development, namely the improvement of teacher training and performance in the rural areas.

The transitory character of the present government and the social and economic instability which currently prevails has inevitably influenced the character and pace of educational development. Higher education has been thrown out of gear and until there is a return to more normal conditions, it will be difficult to program effectively with both Bangkok and provincial universities.

Within the guidelines established for this category of programming, the Foundation is moving gradually toward provincial-oriented educational development, with some emphasis on teacher training and performance.

List of Grants

University Development

Evaluation of Buddhist University Graduates (1-101/TH-4021, L/A 29 Nov 73). Travel and living costs in the total amount of $889 were granted to Mahachulalongkorn University to enable officials to visit graduate priests assigned to provincial areas for program discussion and evaluation purposes. Mahachulalongkorn University provided program personnel and administrative services. This evaluation tour enabled university authorities to review Sangha rural leadership activities and assess the priest graduate assignment program in terms of educational development at the Buddhist university level.

Buddhist University Education (1-101/TH-4059, L/A 28 May 74). The Foundation provided funds in the total amount of $5,432 to Mahamakuta University to cover program expenditures of four educational development programs to be undertaken during the calendar year 1974. They are: (1) Equipment for Language Laboratory; (2) Library Books; (3) Teaching Equipment for Mahamakuta's Branches; and (4) Book Publication. Our assistance will contribute towards the continued progressive development of the educational program of Mahamakuta University and its expanded community service activities. The University provides other necessary facilities, resource personnel and a subsidy required for the implementation of the programs.

Songkhla College of Education: Development (1-105/TH-0290(2), L/A 24 Dec 73). A grant totalling $5,393 was provided to the College of Education, Songkhla campus, for operating costs of five educational development programs. These included (1) visiting lecturers program for 10 lectures and two panel discussions for students, teachers and the public; (2) publication of a journal of education to disseminate information and views about education and related topics; (3) research and publication of traditional literature of the South; (4) seminar on the role of college administrators and instructors and (5) language and cultural promotion through television programs. The College provided resource personnel, administrative services and physical facilities. These programs will help to encourage higher standards of education at the college and university level in the provincial area as well as relate the functions and resources of the College more closely with the needs and aspirations of the community. Periodic discussions with the Rector and faculty members indicate that each of the projects have been well administered and meet a felt need for educational purposes in the Southern region.

Mahasarakam College of Education: Development (1-105/TH-4062, L/A 17 Jun 74). The Foundation provided funds in the total amount of $3,951 to the College of Education, Mahasarakam, for the implementation of the following three projects to be undertaken during the academic year 1974:

(1) Lecture Series Program: Our support of $494 will cover eight monthly lectures on such topics as human relations, civic leadership, political and administrative systems, economic development, linguistics and literature, philosophy, sociology and science and technology. Resource personnel and physical facilities will be provided by the College of Education, Mahasarakam.

(2) Provincial Institutional Visits by College Instructors: Our funds amounting to $1,481 will enable 30 selected faculty members of the College to exchange viewpoints, engage in discussions on current technical and administrative problems and determine ways to help resolve those problems with their colleagues in other regional institutions.

(3) Research Study on Traditional and Cultural Beliefs of the Northeasterners: A total of $1,976 was provided to cover travel and living costs for the research teams, preparation of questionaires and papers, data analysis and publication of a final report of the subject research study. The study will be useful for curriculum adjustment as well as for social science study and field community service activities to be undertaken by the College.

The three projects were supported with an expectation that they will contribute towards the development of educational standards of the College of Education, Mahasarakam, and of the region as well.

On 10 July, the Representative devoted the better part of the day to a visit to the College campus, situated about 55 km. from Khon Kaen. The College is well laid out and has a faculty of eighty for about 900 full time students. However, there are more than 2,000 evening class students, all teachers, who are studying for Bachelor for Education degrees. This places a severe strain on the faculty and the inevitable consequence is a lowering of teaching standards, especially for the so-called "twilight students" who seek degree status. The latter travel from as far afield as Khon Kaen.

Scholarships for Kasetsart University Graduate Studies (1-106/TH-4055, L/A 22 Apr 74). A grant of $2,756 was made to Kasetsart University for a continuing graduate study scholarship program under which three scholarship awards were provided for the first year of study in the academic year 1974. This program was designed to encourage students with superior academic competency to continue graduate course work and thesis research leading to the M.A. degree so that they would remain within the academic community for further graduate study, teaching and/or research. The University continued to provide administrative services for the program as well as training facilities and supervision.

Khon Kaen University: Publication of a Series of Research Reports (1-106/TH-4061, L/A 11 Jun 74). Expenditures in the amount of $1,235 were provided to the Faculty of Agriculture, Khon Kaen University, to cover editorial and printing costs of a series of research reports in agricultural economics and the plant and animal sciences, undertaken over a ten-year period by faculty members and outside consultants, which relate primarily to the agricultural development of the Northeast. A total of 500 copies of the reports will be published in three separate volumes and distributed free of charge to appropriate government agencies, universities and other institutions while the balance will be placed on sale at nominal cost. The reports are expected to be of interest to planners, administrators, agriculturists, rural

development specialists and others in Thailand in the pursuit of national goals, particularly as they relate to the development of the Northeast region. Complete manuscripts of the reports and other physical facilities will be provided by the Faculty of Agriculture, Khon Kaen University.

Social Science Education

Papers on Social Science Research for Urban Development (1-501/TH-4040, L/A 11 Mar 74). Conference papers on the topic "Social Science Research for Urban Development in Southeast Asia" was published by the Southeast Asian Social Science Association under a Foundation grant of $2,469. The publication of these papers, which were presented at the Second Conference of the Southeast Asian Social Science Association, held in December 1972 at Chulalongkorn University, helped facilitate a more effective exchange of ideas relating to urban development within the region. The Social Science Association of Thailand provided administrative services and editorial work for the publication of these papers.

Market Research Training Program (1-501/TH-4042, L/A 15 Jan 74). A grant of $785 was made available to the Department of Business Economics, Ministry of Commerce, for the organization of a market research training program for government officials and representatives from commercial enterprises. This program was designed to provide basic knowledge in market research theory and practice and review production and marketing methods and problems for leading export commodities. The Department of Business Economics contributed resource personnel, training facilities and administrative services for the program.

Publication of Seminar Proceedings (1-501/TH-4048, L/A 21 Mar 74). A grant of $247 was made available to the Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University, for the printing of proceedings of two seminars entitled, "Thai-Japanese Economic Relations" and "The Role of Thai Students in Thai Economic Development". The proceedings are to be distributed to seminar participants, economists, government offices and educational institutions. The Faculty of Economics contributed editorial and administrative services for the printing.

Scholarship Program for Hill Tribe Students (1-502/TH-0028(8), L/A 30 Oct 73). Scholarship funds in the amount of $1,481 were made available to the Center of Sangha Private Schools in Chiengmai to cover 15 scholarship at primary and secondary levels and three scholarships at college level for selected hill tribe students to undertake further studies at Sangha private or public schools and colleges in Chiengmai and other northern provinces. The Sangha private and public schools concerned waived school fees for hill tribe students and Buddhist wats provided lodging and food. The Center of Sangha Private Schools provided administrative services. The scholarship program will help improve educational standards among hill tribe students in the North.

Educational Development Program in the Off-Shore Island Area (1-502/TH-0327(3), L/A 7 Dec 73). A grant in the amount of $5,175 was provided to the Regional Education Office, Region 4, for support of four educational development programs on behalf of off-shore island schools along the west coast. These programs included (1) continuing scholarships for five off-shore island school teachers to complete their final year's study at teacher training colleges; (2) a seminar on art teaching; (3) provision of teaching aids; (4) vocational training for Thai-Muslim students and adults. The Regional Education Office, Region 4, provided resource persons and administrative

services and training facilities. These programs will help improve standards of primary and secondary school education among isolated off-shore island schools serving the Thai-Muslim population of the Southern region. This project was reviewed personally by the Representative in the course of a visit to Krabi and Phuket and it was evident that Foundation funds were properly utilized for the purposes intended under our grant.

Thai Language Teaching Workshop in the Khmer-speaking Area (1-502/TH-4030, L/A 27 Dec 73). A Thai language teaching workshop was organized by the Regional Education Office, Region 11, with a Foundation grant of $2,123, to review methods of Thai language teaching and to produce reading materials for the non-Thai speaking Khmer children. The Regional Education Office, Region 11, provides resource persons, administrative services and facilities. As a result of this workshop, a teaching plan was drawn up for publication and distribution among school teachers in the Khmer-speaking minority area of Srisaket, Surindr and Buriram Provinces.

Khmer-Speaking Minority Education (1-502/TH-4073, L/A 29 Jul 74). A grant of $3,012 was made available to the Regional Education Office, Region 11, Nakornrajsima, in support of a follow-up project for the development of Khmer-speaking minority education in the three provinces of Srisaket, Surindr and Buriram bordering on the Khmer Republic. This grant covered the publication costs of 1,000 copies of a Teaching Manual and 6,000 each of two reading books specifically designed to meet the requirements of Thai Khmer-speaking children with Thai language learning problems. Also covered under this grant was an expenditure for a follow-up workshop for the preparation of educational materials and equipment to be used in the Thai Khmer-speaking teaching program. The project had as its principal objective the integration of the minority people of Thailand more effectively into the social fabric of the country while, at the same time, preserving the cultural attributes of the minority groups. Counterpart support of the project included administrative services and resource persons provided by the Regional Education Office, Region 11 and the Ministry of Education. Financial support from other sources were not available.

Minority Seacoast Language Seminar (1-502/TH-0327(4), L/A 26 Dec 73). This seminar was organized by the Regional Education Office, Region 4, with a Foundation grant of $1,086, to preserve and record in a written form the disappearing language of the minority inhabitants of the Southwestern coast of Thailand. The Regional Education Office, Region 4, provided resource persons as well as administrative services and facilities. The results of this seminar, with subsequent dictionary publication, will be valuable for educators, scholars, linguists, anthropologists, social scientists and government officials concerned.

Yala Provincial Library Establishment (1-502/TH-4043, L/A 12 Mar 74). Partial support in the amount of $988 was made available to the Governor of Yala Province to cover costs of basic equipment and reading books for the newly-established provincial library. The Thai Government provided $15,000 with an additional contribution of $15,000 from civic leaders for construction of the library building. This library will help broaden the horizons of the provincial and rural population, particularly among the Thai-Muslim community in South Thailand.

Educational Development Programs in the Thai-Muslim Inhabited Area (1-502/TH-4051, L/A 4 Apr 74). Funds in the total amount of $4,130 were made available to the Regional Education Office, Region 2, in support of four educational development programs on behalf of the Thai-Muslim community in South Thailand. These programs included (1) publication of a handbook entitled "Adult Teaching Methods" for use in adult

education promotion; (2) a community service leadership seminar for Islam religious leaders; (3) a school agriculture program and (4) a seminar on village reading center patterns. The Ministry of Education and the Regional Education Office, Region 2, provided resource persons, administrative services, physical facilities and basic equipment. These programs continued to help improve standards of education and living conditions in South Thailand and promote a more rapid integration of the Thai-Muslim Malay-speaking minority into the Thai national fabric.

Agricultural Training Program for Selected Hilltribe Farmers (1-502/TH-4058, L/A 23 May 74). Funds in the amount of $988 were provided to the Rotary Club of Bangkok in support of an agricultural training program for selected hilltribe farmers. This program represents an integral part of the Rotary Club of Bangkok's Hilltribe Water Development project at Ban Kek Noi, Petchaboon, for which $19,754 has been raised for the construction of an earth dam at the site. Our assistance will enable the Rotary Club of Bangkok to select eight industrious hilltribe farmers to receive on-the-job training on specially selected farms where they will live and work for about four months under the direction of t acher-farmers. The program will set the stage for an expanded program for farm development on behalf of hilltribe farmers in the area for which funds may be allocated by other external sources. The Thai authorities will arrange for training personnel and other physical facilities required for the implementation of the training program.

Science Education

Summer Science Training Program (1-601/TH-4033, L/A 30 Jan 74). A grant of $1,975 was made available to the Science Society of Thailand to support a summer teacher-training program in science club activities. The program will help promote the establishment of science clubs and activities among secondary schools. The Science Society of Thailand provided training facilities, laboratory services, administrative services and resource personnel.

Development

Scholarship Program of the American Chamber of Commerce (1-099/TH-4038, L/A 6 Mar 74). Scholarship funds in the amount of $988 were made available to partially assist the American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand to launch a scholarship program at selected provincial colleges and institutions. This grant was made for the purpose of encouraging civic groups and organizations such as the American Chamber of Commerce to participate in civic and community services designed to promote education and social development. Additional funds in the amount of $1,086 were raised from members of the Chamber. This program, the first of its kind initiated by the American Chamber of Commerce, was closely supervised by the Representative who personally visited a majority of the provincial colleges and institutions selected by the American Chamber, based on his recommendations. The expectation is that the program will be continued and expanded after the first year.

Consultant on Agricultural Development (1-099/TH-4049, L/A 28 Mar 74). Consultant fees in the amount of $210 were expended for the purpose of securing the consulting service of Dr. Warren Vincent on possible Foundation programming with the Thailand Rural Reconstruction Movement and the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kasetsart University, in the development of an agro-business program. Dr. Vincent's advice on the above projects helped broaden the technical knowledge of the Foundation Representative and made it possible to formulate recommendations for the consideration of San Francisco.

Observation of Educational Institutions in the San Francisco Bay Area (1-099/SF-TE-FAP-4099, L/A 12 Apr 74). Funds in the amount of $139 were expended by the Foundation's home office in San Francisco in arranging a program of visits to the University of California and Stanford University, including meetings with Thai students, on behalf of Mr. Apilas Osatanondha, Deputy Director-General, Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation. Mr. Apilas also met members of the Foundation staff and discussed recent developments in Thailand, the country's current development needs, and the programs of The Asia Foundation. The U.S. Department of State provided per diem and all travel costs for Mr. and Mrs. Apilas' U.S. visit.

FY 1971

Publications Program: Association for the Conservation of Wildlife (1-107/TH-0359, L/A 24 May 71). The main purpose of the project was to enable the Association to resume publication of a quarterly Journal for which the amount of $2,017 was provided. Publication was suspended once again after the first issue and despite repeated and recent assurances from the Association's President that the project would be carried on, no further issues were published. The basic reason for failure of the project was the inability of the Association's President to organize and direct the work required in putting out a quality publication. Foundation funds were instead used to cover the printing costs of a second publication "Conservation for Thai Youth" which was earlier under tood to be self-supporting. The results of the project, from the Foundation's viewpoint, must be regarded as unsatisfactory. Reference is made to the project in this annual report because of the efforts of the Representative to secure some tangible evidence of the Foundation's investment.

FY 1973

Research on Patterns of Japanese-Thai Economic Interaction (1-503/TH-3041, L/A 20 Dec 72). This research study was conducted by the Chulalongkorn University Social Science Research Institute (CUSSRI) with funds in the amount of $8,880 (FY-73) contributed by Japanese sources (Keidanren) to The Asia Foundation. The research study was designed to define the types of roles played by Japanese and Thai government officials and organizations in their business interaction; to establish patterns of cooperative interaction and conflict and to determine their causes and their outcome. A preliminary draft report of the study in the Thai language has been submitted to The Asia Foundation and the final report is underway. It is expected that copies of the final report of this study will be ready for distribution in September 1974.

FY 1972, 1973 and 1974

Graduate Program at North Carolina State University (3-101/TH-0443, L/As 4 Jan 72, 9 Jan 73, 26 Mar 73, 2 Sep 73, 13 May 74). This grant in the total amount of $15,513 was funded initially in FY 1972 and extended in FYs 1973 and 1974 to enable Professor Supoch Kosiyachinda of the Department of Statistics, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Chulalongkorn University, to undertake graduate studies for the M.Sc. degree in computer science at North Carolina State University, beginning in January 1972. Professor Supoch performed well during the study program and completed the degree requirements in July 1974. He was expected to return to Bangkok in early August 1974 for assignment at the Department of Statistics, Chulalongkorn University. It is believed that Professor Supoch will become a key figure in the field of computer science, both in academic and professional circles.

Peurifoy Foundation Fellowship (1-501/TH-4070, L/A 24 Jul 74) The sum of $2,200 was obligated for payment in FY 1975 to the John E. Peurifoy Foundation towards the expenses of a scholarship at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Under the new Government headed by Prime Minister Sanya Dharmasakti, the rule of law now has a stronger base than under the Marshal Thanom regime. While the military courts continue to exist, their authority to decide upon criminal cases has been sharply reduced. However, pending the promulgation of a new Constitution, the Interim Constitution continues to remain in effect, including the highly controversial Article 17 which provides almost unlimited powers to the Prime Minister in a declared emergency. However, Article 17 has been invoked only rarely since mid-October. The Prime Minister declared a state of emergency without invoking Article 17 during the height of the Chinatown riots in early July when more than 30 people were killed and an estimated 100 wounded. In late July, under the terms of a bill passed by the National Assembly, the Prime Minister was directed to use his powers under Article 17 to seize properties and cash assets belonging to Thanom, Prapas, Narong and their respective wives but he has opposed such a move on constitutional and other legal grounds. In late July, the matter was resolved by a rescending of the controversial bill and an independent decision by the Prime Minister to use Article 17 to confiscate the trio's assets while providing them the opportunity to contest seizure where they could prove assets legally acquired.

A number of eminent jurists fought a strong but losing battle to have an unequivocal separation of the executive and judicial branches written into the new draft Constitution. The advocates of the separation plan favored the establishment of an independent judicial body with authority to administer the budget, represent the judiciary in the National Assembly and Cabinet and in various other ways move toward a greater degree of judicial independence and authority. While the plan was voted down by a large margin, the judiciary has successfully forestalled, at least for the present, the establishment of separate independent "administrative courts" such as labor and tax courts.

The law faculties of Thammasat and Chulalongkorn Universities have been the scene of internal political bickering and dissent. At Thammasat, Judge Chitti Tingsabadth resigned as Dean for reasons which were linked to student and faculty criticism and to his candidacy for the post of Minister of Justice. Dean Chitti's resignation has led to a drifting of the faculty, uncertain of its future course and make-up. At Chulalongkorn University, student activism led to the resignation of Dr. Ukrit Mongkolnavin as Dean and at one point, the entire faculty with him. The other faculty members eventually returned but Dr. Ukrit seemed adamant, blaming his resignation not only on student behavior but on the lack of support from the university administrative authorities.

Although modest in monetary terms, Foundation programming in law and administrative systems continued to meet an important and felt need. During the reporting period, a total of 11 projects were financed at a cost of $26,763, considerably in excess of expenditure for the previous year, estimated at $17,631. All were small grants, ranging from $5,910 for two fellowships at the 1974 Academy of American and International Law, Dallas, Texas to $993 for support of Thammasat University's Law Journal.

Categories of projects comprised the following:

1.	Faculties of Law	$8,765	3	grants
2.	The Judiciary	9,770	3	"
3.	Thai Bar Association	4,614	3	"

4. Miscellaneous $3,614 2 grants

The Foundation continues to be not only a major source but virtually the only foreign source of funds within Thailand for law programming. The legal profession is not only at an advanced level but is capable of meeting most of its needs from its own resources. Because of the trust and confidence in the Foundation which has developed in legal circles over a twenty-year period, several important areas of development have evolved which might otherwise have been by-passed because of lack of funds on the part of the project principals involved. The story is by now an old one and does not require repeated retelling. Suffice to say that despite the transitory character of the present government; the social and political ferment following the events of October 1973 and institutional instability, particularly in the universities and especially in the two major law faculties, Foundation relationships with the legal profession and the judiciary have never been stronger. This may seem even more remarkable in light of the current spirit of xenophobia presently enveloping the country and the fact that traditionally the field of law is one of extreme sensitivity where foreign interest has been viewed with suspicion and mistrust. Thailand's independence has been compromised only by territorial annexation along the Mekong and Southern borders and by the imposition of a system of extra-territoriality in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The latter was happily removed, largely through the efforts of an eminent American, Francis B. Sayre, in 1939 at which time Thailand regained (for a brief period) a full measure of sovereignty.

As indicated above, Foundation programming in law during the reporting period related mainly to the judiciary, the two university faculties of law and the Thai Bar Association. The Judiciary was assisted through the continued support of the Academy of American and International Law fellowship program under which one or two members of the judiciary are selected each year. During the reporting period, two younger prominent judges participated in the program followed by a brief study/observation tour of a state court system. In a second project, a Court of Appeals Judge was awarded a six-month public service internship with the California State Bar Association under the joint auspices of the San Francisco Foundation and The Asia Foundation. Finally, funds were provided to the Court of Appeals for the purchase of reference materials for the Court's library. Thus, our continued support of the judiciary, which varies in character from year to year, represents a cohesive form of assistance which generates positive results. Details on other grants in the field of law are given below.

With regard to the support of administrative systems, the Foundation responded favorably to a request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one of the very few received from that source, for the participation of one of its staff, an archivist-librarian, at an international seminar on public record management, held in Washington D.C. Further details are also given below.

As mentioned above, no difficulties or problems were encountered in programming in this category despite an abnormal situation which prevailed, including intermittant periods of turmoil in the two law faculties.

The Foundation anticipates continued programming along well established lines. However, opportunities for new programming are expected to arise following the promulgation of a new constitution, the holding of elections and the seating of a new National Legislative Assembly. Foundation assistance may be requested toward the setting up of a legislative reference service and reading room, assuming this does not conflict with the Ford Foundation's interest in the development of the Assembly's Secretariat. Such a request would represent the resurrection of an old proposal which died aborning when the Thanom regime abolished the old Assembly in 1971.

List of Grants

Legal Education

Chulalongkorn University Law Journal (2-101/TH-4001, L/A 21 Aug 73). A grant of $3,821 was provided to the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, covering publishing and writing honorarium costs of three issues of a law journal. The journal is designed to encourage increased interest in legal research and scholarship among the teaching staff and students of the Faculty of Law as well as to serve as a medium of information on law topics. The Faculty of Law provided administrative services and resource personnel for the publication program.

Legal Aid Center, Thai Bar Association (2-101/TH-0195(1), L/A 31 Aug 73). A legal aid center operating under the auspices of the Institute of Legal Education, Thai Bar Association, was assisted by the Foundation with a grant of $1,012 to cover travel and incidental expenses for field visits and investigatory work. This grant continued to assist the Thai Bar Association in its efforts to assure that the legal profession is increasingly responsive to fulfilling a social service role in the Thai society. The Legal Aid Center also added an extra dimension of practical legal experience to the existing curriculum of the Institute of Legal Education. The Thai Bar Association contributed salaries for permanent administrative staff of the Center. The Institute of Legal Education provided advisory services through its student personnel.

Thammasat University Law Journal (2-101/TH-0037(3), L/A 11 Sep 73). Continuing support in the amount of $993 was extended to the Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, for publication of the Nitisart law journal. This journal has encouraged increased interest in legal research and scholarly writing among the teaching staff and student body of the Faculty of Law as well as among the Thai legal and judicial professions outside the University. Thammasat University Faculty of Law provided editorial and administrative services, office facilities and resource personnel.

Chulalongkorn University Mobile Legal Aid Project (2-101/TH-4046, L/A 12 Mar 74). The Foundation provided a continuing grant of $3,949 to the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, to enable it to expand its mobile legal aid project into a wider provincial area. This project was designed to help inform the rural citizenry of its legal rights and responsibilities and provide legal aid services when needed. The mobile units, comprising fifteen to twenty law students and a Faculty supervisor, planned to carry out their activities at five regional centers covering eleven provinces. Administrative and supervisory services of the program as well as student workers were provided by the Faculty. This project, aside from partially fulfilling the need for legal aid services in the rural areas, afforded future leaders of the judicial and legal profession an opportunity to engage in community service activities.

Research Planning and Publication

Court of Appeals Development (2-401/TH-4009, L/As 8 Oct 73 and 2 Apr 74). Financial support in the amount of $1,985 was made available to the Court of Appeals for the Court's library and the organization of a seminar on court administration and performance of judges. The seminar, however, was not feasible and funds earmarked for the seminar were used for the purchase of additional reference materials for the Court's library. This grant serves the need to continually upgrade the research standards of judges and achieve greater efficiency in court administration. Counterpart assistance was provided by the Ministry of Justice in the form of administrative services, facilities and staff personnel.

Office of the Juridical Council (see Addenda, TH-35)

Publication on the Independence of Judiciary (2-401/TH-4028, L/A 23 Dec 73). The record of a debate entitled "Should the Judiciary be an Independent Organization" was published by the Thai Bar Association with a Foundation grant of $1,481. The publication will be widely distributed to encourage public discussion and understanding of the judicial process and thereby strengthen the rule of law and improve the administration of justice. The Thai Bar Association provided administrative and editorial services for the publication.

Regional and International Interchange

Fellowships for the 1974 Academy of American and International Law (2-601/TH-4053, L/A 25 Feb 74). A grant of $6,019 was made to the Ministry of Justice to meet partial costs for two judicial officials of the Ministry of Justice to participate in the 1972 Academy of American and International Law under the sponsorship of the International and Comparative Law Center, Dallas, Texas. While the Center provided a full fellowship for Judge Lerngtham Ladpli, Chief of the Legal Affairs Division and a partial fellowship for Judge Sol Sivabovorn of Lomsak Provincial Court, the Foundation's grant covered the tuition fee for Judge Sol as well as travel costs, a two-week study/observation tour in the U.S. and incidental expenses for both judges. The Ministry of Justice continued to pay the salaries of the two judges. A leave of absence was also granted by the Ministry. On the basis of personal discussions with Judge Lerngtham and Judge Sol and a review of the correspondence, the combined academic and study tour must be regarded as highly beneficial for the two judges and for the Thai judicial system. Judicial officials of Idaho State went out of their way to make the study tour an unqualified success.

Participation at the International Bar Association Conference, Vancouver (2-601/TH-4064, L/A 2 Jul 74). Travel and living costs in the total amount of $2,179 were provided to Judge Sansern Kraichitti, a former Secretary-General of the Thai Bar Association and Judge of the Supreme (Dika) Court, to attend the International Bar Association Conference in Vancouver, Canada, 28 July to 3 August 1974, with a post conference visit to San Francisco for consultations with senior staff of The Asia Foundation and with members of law firms, law associations and educational institutions in the Bay Area. This grant enabled a leading Thai judicial member to broaden his professional contacts with fellow jurists from many countries and to acquaint himself with legal administration and education systems in the U.S. The Thai Government, through the Ministry of Justice, provided a leave of absence for Judge Sansern.

Development

Internship Program: California State Bar Association (2-099/TH-4032, L/A 8 Jan 74). A grant of $1,791, covering half of the costs involved, enabled Judge Niwet Cumphong of the Court of Appeals, Ministry of Justice, to undertake a six-month public service internship program with the California State Bar Association under the joint auspices of the San Francisco Foundation which met the balance of the costs. The Ministry of Justice continued to provide salary payment and a leave of absence for Judge Niwet.

International Seminar on Public Record Management (2-099/TH-4037, L/A 6 Mar 74). Travel and living expenses in the amount of $2,169 were made available to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to enable Mr. Rumpai Chautakshetrin, Archives and Library Division, to attend the International Seminar on Public Record Management, Washington, D.C. This grant helped improve existing administrative practices relating to management of official documents and records at the Ministry. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to remit salary payments and provided a leave of absence for Mr. Rumpai.

Legal Professional Training in the U.S. (2-099/SF-TH-4107, L/A 17 May 74). Under a jointly sponsored program with the U.S. Educational (Fulbright) Foundation, a grant in the amount of $1,130 was made available to Mr. Thiva Inthaseni to enable him to undertake a two-month legal profession training program at a U.S. law firm following the completion of his Master's degree at Southern Methodist University under a Fulbright grant. Assistance provided by The Asia Foundation supplemented the Fulbright grant in an effective and practical way by providing on-the-job legal training in a prominent American law firm with strong international connections.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

With the establishment of an interim civilian government in October and the euphoria which then existed, there was an opportunity to introduce much needed reforms in the civil service including more remunerative pay scales, especially at the higher levels; a streamlining of the Ministries by eliminating overstaffing and encouraging more efficient management functions; greater decentralization of administration in the Provinces and of special importance, weeding out corrupt practices. As society began settling back into its customary mold, the opportunity declined. Apart from the appointment of cabinet ministers and deputy ministers and some re-shuffling of senior officials, notably in the Ministry of Education and the National Economic and Social Development Board, public administration has not noticeably changed. No far-reaching administrative and management reforms have been introduced, either in Bangkok or in the Provinces. One explanation for the lack of initiative is that the present government regards itself as a caretaker government and any significant changes in administration must await a new Constitution, a new legislative assembly and a new cabinet. Toward the end of the previous Government, several ad hoc committees had been established to review the functions of the various ministries and other executive bodies but no further progress has apparently since been made. Among the most compelling needs in terms of government operations are (1) an improved taxation system; (2) an improved system for collecting and analyzing statistics on labor, production, exports, population and other topics; and (3) expanding and re-enforcing the system of local government. A potentially constructive pressure group within the civil service has been recently formed with the establishment of a Civil Service Association. This private Association, composed of civil servants, is dedicated to reform of the antiquated civil service system. It is too early to tell if this Association will have any appreciable impact on the system.

Under this category, five projects were financed during the year at a total cost of $17,785, divided almost equally between programming in Labor Education and in Management Development. A small balance of $1,254 supported the terminal portion of a graduate fellowship program undertaken by a Professor of Computer Science (Chulalongkorn University) at North Carolina State University.

The year has witnessed an enormous upsurge in industrial labor unrest reflected in numerous strikes and other manifestations of discontent over such basic issues as wages, employee benefits and working conditions. By and large, minimum demands have been met by employers affected by strikes and other disruptive tactics and by the Government. The minimum daily wage has been raised to Baht 20 ($1.00) in Bangkok and adjacent Provinces but falls short of this figure in other parts of the country. Effective 1 October, the minimum wage will be Baht 16 for the North and Northeast and Baht 18 for the Central Region and the South. The formation of an organized labor movement is approaching reality but both employers and employees are not fully aware of their rights and responsibilities under existing labor legislation

nor have the basic principles and practices of organized labor movements in the more advanced countries penetrated down to the average worker or small-scale employer. In an effort to keep pace with developments as they affect labor and bearing in mind the erosion of earnings resulting from a high rate of inflation, the Department of Labor and two of the Universities have inaugurated labor training programs designed to bring about a better understanding between employers and workers and help to create an environment which will lead to the development of a healthy and stable industrial society. In FY 73 the Foundation, in response to a request of the Department of Labor, provided the equivalent of $9,230 in partial support of Thailand's first labor education program. The main impetus for inaugurating the program was the Labor Protection and Relations Act of 1972 which, among other things, established maximum work hours, minimum conditions governing the use of female and child labor and procedures for settling labor disputes. Provision was also made for the formation of employer and employee associations but not, significantly, for fully pledged labor unions. During the ensuing 12 months covering the utilization of Foundation funds, the Department of Labor conducted a series of labor education courses at the Department's Training Center and at individual work sites for various levels of workers. The Foundation renewed its assistance for a second year beginning in June 1974 at a lower level of support ($6,760) for essentially the same purposes as in the first year, namely for training equipment and materials, preparation of training course materials and stipends for participants attending courses.

Seeking to reach a somewhat different labor audience and to place more emphasis on the historical and comparative aspects of labor movements on a wider geographical and topical basis than the program conducted by the Department of Labor, Thammasat and Chulalongkorn Universities, through their respective Faculties of Economics, inaugurated short-term education programs for leaders and key employees of workers' associations and other labor groups. Chulalongkorn University added a labor-management cooperation seminar to its program which was financially assisted by the Foundation.

Based on a written evaluative report from the Dean, Faculty of Economics and views expressed by knowledgeable observers, the labor-management cooperation seminar and the two labor education programs (a thirteen-week course held on Sundays and evening classes for two months beginning 13 February), contributed substantially to improved labor relations generally in the Bangkok region. The labor-management cooperation seminar, held on 19-20 November 1973 was attended by more than 100 individuals representing management, workers associations, educational institutions and concerned government agencies. About 45 workers, representing the railway, textile firms, air transportation companies, steel and glass manufacturing, hotels, trading organizations and other private and public sector activities, attended the Sunday labor education course. An equal number of workers, drawn from a wider spectrum of public and private sector activities, took part in the evening classes. Labor leaders and officials from the Labor Department were included among the lecturers. The importance of Chulalongkorn University's program may be gauged from the fact that the Prime Minister presented certificates to the participants at the closing ceremony while Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, Thailand's leading Economist, gave the closing address. The Foundation has been asked to contribute to the support of a second series of courses and a tri-partite seminar, to be held from mid-August to the end of November. Based on recent events in the field of labor, the courses are intended to be as a pragmatic as possible with emphasis to be placed on the more advanced and enlightened labor relations practices in other countries.

The Foundation has not encountered any difficulties or problems in this category.

The Foundation is moving in two new directions, labor education in a more positive and concrete sense and management development on a more diffused basis. Labor education offers the greater promise of program fulfilment but the field of management is equally vital and challenging. Given the character and style of Foundation programming and the comparatively limited funds at its disposal, it may be preferable for the Foundation to channel its resources to the National Institute of Development Administration on the premise that the Thailand Management Association is better equipped to secure funds from the commercial sector.

List of Grants

Business and Management Training

Chulalongkorn University Department of Statistics Development (3-101/TH-0443(4), (5), L/As 2 Sep 73 and 13 May 74). Two supplementary grants in the total amount of $1,407 were made to Professor Supoch Kosiyachinda to cover additional costs for the fellowship assistance previously provided by the Foundation. Professor Supoch is expected to complete his M.A. study at the North Carolina State University in July 1974 and will return thereafter to assume a teaching position in the Department of Statistics, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Chulalongkorn University.

Labor Education Program; Chulalongkorn University (3-101/TH-4018, L/A 12 Nov 73). Operating costs in the amount of $1,383 were made available to the Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University for the implementation of a short-term labor education program for leaders and key employees of workers' associations and other labor groups. This labor education program was designed to help Thai institutions in their efforts to strengthen national unity and stability, raise income levels and relate education and training to manpower and national development needs more effectively. The Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University provided training facilities, administrative services and resource personnel for the training and the seminar. A second series of labor education courses, with the technical assistance of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute will be inaugurated in August or September with possible further financial support from The Asia Foundation. The response to the program has been excellent and it is thought that the program supplements the Labor Education program of the Department of Labor in an effective way.

Textbook Preparation: The National Institute of Development Administration (3-102/TH-4056, L/A 26 Apr 74). A grant of $4,198 was made available to the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) for research and preparation of two textbooks in the Thai language entitled: (1) Financial Management, Principles, Methods and Practices and (2) Concepts in Organizational Behavior. When published, the textbooks will be used by NIDA graduate students and made available to other institutions. Printing costs of these textbooks will be met either from NIDA funds or by a commercial publisher. NIDA provides administrative services and facilities for the research and preparatory work as well as editorial service and resource personnel.

NIDA Seminar on Training Problems and Administration (3-102/TH-4067, L/A 9 Jul 74). A seminar on Training Problems and Administration, planned for late July by the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), was partially supported by the Foundation in the total amount of $4,188 to help cover honorarium and printing costs. The seminar was designed to achieve a more effective organization and conduct of training programs within participating ministries, enterprises and firms through the medium of their respective personnel and training officers and managers, thereby developing a higher degree of competence through exposure to new knowledge, skills

and attitudes. The seminar will devote particular attention to such topics as course curriculum; training techniques, administration, evaluation and coordination and the identification of training problems. Counterpart funds of approximately $3,000 will be made available by NIDA. Resource persons are to be drawn from government offices and institutions as well as from NIDA and the private sector. Administrative services and facilities are to be provided by NIDA. (See also Addenda, TH-35.)

Labor Education Program (3-103/TH-4066, L/A 8 Jul 74). Continuing support in the amount of $6,761 for training materials, preparation of course materials and stipends for participants was provided to the Department of Labor to conduct a labor education program for a second year so as to assist the industrial labor force in securing a better understanding of its role in modern society; to advise labor organizations on matters of administration and other activities of special concern in contemporary industrialized society and to help them in establishing and developing their own educational programs. Another main purpose was to assist government agencies and enterprises in effective implementation of their labor plans and policies. Physical training facilities, equipment and resource persons needed for the program would be contributed by the Labor Department. Participants and trainees would be drawn from factories and other public and private enterprises. Support in the previous year for essentially similar purposes amounted to $9,230.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The most crucial urban and rural problems retarding Thailand's economic and social progress continue to be a high rate of population growth, estimated in excess of 3% per annum, one of the highest in Asia; under-utilization of manpower, particularly in the rural areas; regional imbalances in development and hence in per capita income; the uneven pattern in agricultural productivity and the depressed state of the farm population as a whole; the ineffective enforcement of measures to combat air, water and land pollution, the depletion of natural resources and finally, haphazard urban growth, confined mainly to Bangkok but accounting for about 10% of the total population and more than 50% of all urban population.

Since October, the plight of the farmer has been brought into sharp focus and has been given priority attention by the present government. Studies (some financed by The Asia Foundation) have shown that a very large proportion of farmers are perennially in debt, that the shift from farm ownership to farm tenancy has increased alarmingly in recent years, that farm productivity has actually declined in areas where tenancy has been on the rise and that in the overall development process, the individual farmer, as a major contributor, has benefited the least. Thailand has taken particular pride in the fact that traditionally, farm ownership has been the rule rather than the exception. Absentee landlordism and farm tenancy were almost non-existent twenty years ago except in certain areas of the Central Plains. This situation has drastically changed in recent years. The Government's announced decision on a land reform policy includes proposed legislation to limit the size of land holdings -- possibly to a maximum of 50 Rai (about 20 acres). Other major features of the policy are expected to include the re-allocation of non-productive farmland; measures to provide relief from farm indebtedness and the encouragement of improved credit, marketing and other agricultural facilities. Agricultural cooperatives have never achieved much success in Thailand while the conservative lending policies of banking institutions have rarely reached down to the average small-scale farmer. The principal beneficiaries are rice-millers and other middlemen, the wealthier farmers and the absentee landlords.

In early June, the Prime Minister invoked the use of Article 17 of the Interim Constitution to set up a committee with power to reallocate land and investigate the grievances of landless farmers. The crux of the problem, however, is the degree to which the committee can secure enforcement of its decisions.

While the government is almost unanimous that rural development should be given priority over industrial development, the fact remains that the government's investment policies favor the latter. The vast majority of investors also favor the industrial sector. This contradiction poses a dilemma for the government and threatens the achievement of goals incorporated into Thailand's current five-year development plan.

In other areas, the picture is not any brighter. The uncontrolled and unregulated exploitation of forestry and other natural resources continues apace while environmental, conservationist and other bodies, both public and private, have proven to be largely ineffective. Bangkok has become a no-mans-land of air and water pollution, festering slum areas, glaring differences between wealth and poverty and traffic and transportation problems which defy comparison. The growing crime rate may not exceed that of other large Western and Asian cities such as Detroit and Hong Kong but life for the ordinary city dweller is hazardous at best and downright dangerous at its worst.

Within this category, the Foundation expended $62,548 (slightly under the $64,500 figure for the previous year) an amount which represented 30.5% of total program expenditures, excluding regional and SPOP projects. As in the previous year, the bulk of expenditures, approximately $43,000, were earmarked for Buddhist-oriented programming, principally the Sangha Social Service program for North and Northeast Thailand. From that level, expenditure dropped sharply down to $7,160 for rural education undertaken by three private voluntary organizations. Youth and student activities were represented in four very small rural-oriented projects, all less than $1,000 while cultural programming comprised three projects, the total for the latter amounting to $5,169. Partial support of a staff member of the Department of Public Welfare under the Public Service Internship Program, jointly supported by The Asia Foundation and the San Francisco Foundation, at a cost of $2,865 completed the 18 projects assisted under this category.

The Sangha Social Service Program, a cluster of community service and educational activities undertaken by Buddhist Ecclesiastical authorities in the North and Northeast, with the cooperation of the two Bangkok-based Buddhist universities, represent by far the largest and most important component of the Foundation's program within this category, a component oriented exclusively toward the goal of rural progress in North and Northeast Thailand. The Representative and the Program Officer travelled extensively in the areas served by the Sangha Social Service Program during the year and continue to be encouraged by the initiatives and vigor of the principals involved as well as the results achieved. The Sangha officials and the monks who are engaged in education and social service activities continue to play an important role in developing local initiatives and resolving community problems which often seem to be outside the scope of or overlooked by provincial authorities. Essentially, the program has not materially changed from the previous year. At that time, the channel of our annual funding for the Northeast sector was shifted from Mahachulalongkorn University in Bangkok to the Buddhist Coordination Center in Ubon. Experience has shown that the transfer provided a better impetus to programming and facilitated the supervision and guidance of local projects. Training programs and concomitant community programs comprise the core of the total effort -- village improvement, feeder road construction, training in sewing, carpentry and other skills, introduction of new varieties of fruit trees and vegetables and provision of simple but essential

improvements in primary educational facilities. Foundation expenditure for hand tools and equipment such as shovels, picks and sewing machines was more than matched by the value of improvements through the labor and skills provided by the monks and members of the communities served by the program.

Since the Foundation cannot, and indeed should not, serve as a main source of funds for an indeterminate period, however worthy the objectives, the Representative has informally advised the Sangha authorities that the Foundation, effective this year, would commence a gradual phasing down of funding. The authorities have accepted this with full understanding of the long-term need to seek alternative sources of financial support. In another sense, a gradual phase down is essential if the Foundation is to respond to other rural development needs which cannot be met under existing budgetary limitations.

During the year, the Foundation has not encountered other than routine difficulties and problems. However, in light of student problems and behavior in recent months, the Foundation has had to place some restriction on grants for student-initiated projects. Additionally, it is becoming increasingly difficult to equate cultural programming with the community-oriented activities inherent in this category. The two are not in harmony and some thought should be given to the placing of cultural projects under the category of education or, if there is sufficient justification, the establishment of a Cultural Development category as a general area of primary interest.

As indicated above, a gradual phasedown of the Sangha Social Service Program appears essential if the Foundation is to respond to other social service needs not heretofore assisted or on a small-scale only. As far as the secular sector is concerned, a sharper focus and specificity is preferred to the multiplicity of small grants which have characterised Foundation assistance in this category over the years. However, since the Foundation should recognise the realities of life and respond to genuine needs as they arise, fewer and larger-scale projects, neatly bound and beribboned, may not have the same widespread impact and local response nor may they be in harmony with the Foundation's role as interpreted locally, meeting community needs in the most effective way possible. Something less than perfection is inevitable since the process of rural evolution, on which the Foundation seeks to concentrate its efforts, and the overall development of society seldom meet the expectations and goals of planners and administrators.

List of Grants

Community Development Programs

Social Service Program: Sangha Private Schools (4-202/TH-0028(7), L/A 29 Oct 73). Funds in the total amount of $9,354 were made available to the Center for Sangha Private Schools, Wat Phra Singh, Chiengmai, for the implementation of four education and community service projects. These were (1) a seminar on non-formal education for approximately 50 monk and lay teachers from Sangha private schools throughout the country; (2) Dhamma Development Missions in which 15 monks and lay teacher assistants undertook social service activities in selected rural areas for a period of one month; (3) opening of a pre-university course at Wat Phra Singh School and (4) provision of teaching equipment for selected Sangha Private Schools. These programs encouraged a greater measure of Sangha social service work as well as raising standards of primary, secondary and pre-university education in Sangha private schools. Counterpart assistance included administrative and supervisory services for the programs provided by the Center. Local community sources provided assistance in the form of cash, food and equipment. Local government provided advisory services and resource personnel.

Monk Leadership Training Programs (4-202/TH-0285(5), L/A 20 Nov 73). A grant of $1,600 was made available to Mahachulalongkorn University for disbursement to the Sangha authorities of Petchboon and Surasdhani Provinces to cover program expenses of monk leadership training courses in the respective provinces. This grant assisted the provincial Sangha authorities to improve the technical competence of Sangha rural leadership in order that this leadership might more efficiently undertake education, social service and community development responsibilities in the rural areas. Counterpart assistance included administrative services and facilities provided by the provincial Sangha authorities. Local communities provided assistance in the form of cash, food, labor and equipment. Provincial government offices provided advisory services and resource personnel.

Social Service Programming: Northeastern Provincial Sangha Authorities (4-202/TH-4019-- L/A 23 Nov 73). A total grant of $18,329 was made available to the Buddhist Coordination Center in Ubolrajdhani for disbursement among the Sangha Education and Development Centers in 12 Northeastern provinces covering program expenses for a wide range of Sangha social service activities. These included Sangha leadership training; community and rural development projects; organization of lay leadership training programs; vocational training for villagers; home economics courses; agricultural development projects; a non-formal education seminar and public information services. This grant also covered provision for cooperation and coordination among the monk officials of the centers as well as for the administration of the grant by the Buddhist Coordination Center in Ubol. The provincial Sangha authorities continued to provide training and program facilities as well as resource personnel and administrative staff. Local communities provided counterpart assistance in the form of cash, food, labor and equipment. Local villagers provided labor and materials. Advisory services, resource personnel and materials were also provided by provincial government offices concerned. Support of this project enabled the provincial Sangha authorities to undertake education, social service and community development responsibilities more efficiently in the rural areas in harmony with national development programs and polities of the national government.

Mahachulalongkorn University Monk Graduate Assignments (4-202/TH-4065, L/A 9 Jul 74). Honoraria payments in the total amount of $9,219 were made available to Mahachulalongkorn University for 44 monk graduates assuming upcountry teaching positions for a twelve-month period effective August 1973. This program encouraged the Buddhist university graduates to take up positions in upcountry areas and thereby improve provincial Sangha leadership in education and social development. The Department of Religious Affairs provided honoraria for 29 additional monk graduates assigned to teaching positions in border areas. The University provided administrative and supervisory services for the program. Buddhist wats and schools provided lodging and supplementary honoraria for the monks.

Mahamakuta University Monk Graduate Assignments (4-202/TH-4068, L/A 10 Jul 74). A grant of $3,797 was provided to Mahamakuta University to cover honorarium payments for 16 monk graduates of Mahamakuta University who assumed upcountry teaching positions for a twelve-month period beginning July 1974. This assistance, as in the past, was designed to encourage the Buddhist university graduates to take up positions in upcountry areas and thereby improve provincial Sangha leadership in education and social development. Additional honoraria for 21 monk graduates assigned to teaching positions in border areas were to be matched by the government budget through the Department of Religious Affairs. Mahamakuta University provided administrative and supervisory services for the program. The Buddhist wats and schools participating in the program provided lodging and supplementary honoraria for the monks.

Buddhist Nun Leadership Training (4-202/TH-4035, L/A 18 Feb 74). A grant of $988 was provided to the Nun Institute of Thailand for an annual meeting and a social service training program for Buddhist nuns. This grant helped improve the technical competence of Buddhist nuns so that they might more efficiently carry out their education, social service and community development responsibilities in the rural areas. The Nun Institute of Thailand and Mahamakuta Buddhist University provided administrative services and facilities for the meeting and the training program. Other higher institutions and civic groups provided resource personnel.

Thammasat University Graduate Volunteer Program (4-203/TH-4023, L/A 7 Dec 73). A graduate volunteer program of the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, was supported by the Foundation with a grant of $1,531 to cover program expenses of a seminar for the volunteers and the purchase of books, educational materials, tools and equipment for use in social service projects. In addition to serving the needs of selected communities and thereby contributing to the social well-being of the inhabitants, the program has, as its main objective, the instilling in the student volunteers a sense of identity with the communities assisted to the end that Thailand's developing needs will be better served when the students are launched in their respective careers. Counterpart assistance in the form of resource personnel, graduate volunteers, administrative and advisory services and facilities were contributed by the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University.

Educational Seminar and a Lecture Series Program (4-203/TH-4052, L/A 20 Dec 73). A grant of $1,975 was provided to the Education Society of Thailand for the organization of a seminar on Educational Research and the Improvement of Teaching Behavior for educators, scholars and educational officials. Also supported under this grant was a lecture series program comprising ten monthly lectures on educational topics. This grant helped strengthen the role and responsibilities of the Education Society of Thailand towards community service in its education aspects. Other program activities of the Society were implemented with counterpart funds from membership fees, sales of the journal and community sources. The Society also provided administrative services, office space, clerical staff and resource personnel.

Private School Teacher Orientation and Seminar (4-203/TH-4041, L/A 12 Mar 74). A grant of $2,963 was made available to the Private School Teachers Association of Thailand to cover operating costs of two educational development projects, principally for rural areas, to be implemented during the academic year 1974. The first project is an orientation program for newly-employed private school teachers. The second project involves training in techniques and academic administration in private schools. This grant fulfills the need for imparting appropriate teaching concepts and techniques among private school teacher members in the expectation that they will be able to carry out their responsibilities more effectively. Funds amounting to approximately $8,850 were anticipated from membership dues, a government subsidy and community sources to cover operating costs of other educational development programs through the academic year 1974. Staff and resource personnel for program and administrative functions are drawn from the Ministry of Education and educational institutions. The Association provided office space and administrative services.

School and Special Library Workshop Program (4-203/TH-4060, L/A 3 Jun 74). A grant of $2,222 was provided to the Thai Library Association in partial support of its School and Special Library Workshop Program for approximately 200 librarians drawn from schools and other sources throughout the country. Another similar workshop covered by this grant will be organized in a selected provincial center on a regional basis in which approximately 50 provincial librarians are expected to attend. Subjects

of training are to include library service and administration, book selection, classification and cataloging, reference services, book repair and binding. Additional costs of the programs will be contributed by the Thai Library Association from membership fees, sale of library equipment and a government subsidy. Resource persons would be drawn from government offices and institutions.

Strengthening National Identity and National Unity

Improvement of Siam Society Library (4-301/TH-4008, L/A 2 Oct 73). A grant of $1,489 was made available to the Siam Society for the purchase of equipment and materials for the newly-established Rare Book Room, named in honor of H.H. Prince Wan Waithayakorn the Society's President and one of Thailand's most distinguished statesmen. Also one unit of a used tape recorder with two speakers were provided to the library. Additional equipment including 3 airconditioners and miscellaneous materials were provided by the Thai Dhanu Bank and other community sources.

Participation at the Fourth Lincoln Center International Choral Festival, New York (4-301/TH-4050, L/A 26 Mar 74). Travel and living costs in the total amount of $2,239 were provided to the Fine Arts Department to support the participation of Mrs. Puengchit Sawamiphakdi, Head of the Music Section and Conductor, Fine Arts Department Choir, at the Fourth Lincoln Center International Choral Festival, New York, 18 April to 13 May 1974. This grant enabled Mrs. Puengchit to represent Thailand at the Festival. The Department granted a leave of absence from duty for Mrs. Puengchit during her participation at the Festival. The Representative's view, shared by many educators in Thailand, is that music appreciation is an important inducement to learning. Some encouragement should therefore be given to the efforts of musicologists and others in Thailand who seek to give good music a more important place in the educational and cultural life of the country.

Publication Program: Bhirasri Institute of Modern Art (4-301/TH-4057, L/A 2 May 74). Funds in the amount of $1,481 were made available to the Bhirasri Institute of Modern Art in support of the Institute's publication program including the printing, translation and other costs incurred for the Modern Art Bulletin, a series of books on contemporary art in Thailand and a biography of the late Professor Silpa Bhirasri. The assistance so provided was designed to encourage a greater degree of public interest in contemporary art forms as well as to respond to the public's desire for a suitable forum for the viewing of contemporary art. Funds for construction costs of the building and operating costs of the Institute were raised from private and community sources through the efforts of the Bhirasri Foundation.

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

Rural Teaching Program: Chiengmai University Student Group (4-402/TH-0264(2), L/A 11 Sep 73). A rural teaching program by the student group of the Faculty of Social Science, Chiengmai University, was supported by the Foundation for the second year with a grant of $893. The assistance so provided enabled approximately 100 students of the Faculty to teach at selected elementary schools in the Chiengmai area during a three-week school vacation. Faculty members provided supervisory services and administration for the program. Schools provided teaching facilities and equipment.

Rural Medical Program by Chiengmai University Student Group (4-402/TH-0083(4), L/A 25 Dec 73). A continuing grant of $741 was made available to the Faculty of Medical Sciences, Chiengmai University, to enable its student group to carry on a rural community medical service program in Chiengmai for the fourth year. This grant covered

partial costs of the program which included food expenses, publication, tools and equipment. Approximately $1,000 was raised from community sources to meet the balance of the costs. The Faculty of Medical Sciences participated in this program through the provision of advisory and administrative services as well as resource personnel.

Rural Teaching and Library Development Program: Thammasat University Student Group (4-402/TH-4044, L/A 20 Mar 74). This grant provided $632 for a rural teaching and library development program undertaken by a student group of Thammasat University. Approximately 40 students participated in the program in which rural school teaching, library development, civic activities and leadership training were included. This project helped relate the functions and resources of the university more closely with the needs of the community and provided constructive outlets for university students. In addition to student workers, Thammasat University provided supervisory and administrative services for the program. Additional funds in the amount of approximately $1,350 were raised from community sources to cover the balance of the expenses needed.

Rural Teaching Program for the Thai-Muslim Community (4-402/TH-4047, L/A 20 Mar 74). The Thai Muslim Student Association was financially supported with a grant of $617 for the implementation of a rural teaching program among selected rural elementary schools in the South. The teaching program took place during a period of two weeks in May under the supervision of the Association. Approximately $700 in cash was contributed by community sources while the Association provided essential administrative services.

Development

Internship Program: Department of Social Service, San Francisco and the Salvation Army (4-099/TH-SF-4003, L/A 30 Aug 73). Funds in the amount of $2,415 were provided to cover 50% of travel and living expenses on behalf of Miss Siriporn Moolasart of the Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Interior, for the purpose of undertaking a Public Service Internship Program, first at the Department of Social Service, San Francisco and subsequently at the Salvation Army's Family Welfare Bureau for a period of nine months beginning in September 1973. The program was under the joint auspices of The Asia Foundation and the San Francisco Foundation which provided the balance of travel and living expenses. The Department of Public Welfare, Thailand, continued to meet Miss Siriporn's salary during her leave of absence. Miss Siriporn returned to Thailand in July and resumed her work at the Department. Based on a review of correspondence with the home office, Miss Siriporn's final report, and discussions with her following her return to Thailand, the program must be regarded as generally unsatisfactory. That it did not turn out to be a complete failure seems to be due largely to the fact that Miss Siriporn was transferred to the Salvation Army's Family Welfare Bureau when it became clear that neither she nor the Department of Social Service, San Francisco would gain anything further from her continued assignment. The fault partially lies with Miss Siriporn herself who apparently did not adjust well to the first assignment in a foreign environment. Her knowledge of English, both spoken and written also left much to be desired. There is also reason to believe that the Department of Social Service did not represent the best placement for Miss Siriporn. Her performance with the Salvation Army was evidently much improved as a result of the transfer.

Rural Development Programs (see Addenda, TH-35)

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The overthrow of the Thanom regime in October automatically waived the more onerous restrictions imposed on the Thai press, particularly the threat of imprisonment for the publication of articles interpreted as endangering security and stability. However, the laws continue to remain in force, particularly Article 17 of the Interim Constitution which provides the Prime Minister with special powers in a declared emergency. While the more prestigeous newspapers such as Thai Rath and Siam Rath pursue a cautious and conservative policy, many others have confused liberty with license, resulting in the profession generally being brought into some disrepute by irresponsible and sensational news presentation. Indeed, in April the Journalists Association of Thailand threatened stiff measures against what it termed "corrupt and unethical journalists who have stained the good image of the local press." To support its threat, the police were called upon to exercise closer surveillance and caution the local press on its responsibilities. Unethical conduct ranged from threats of extortion and the writing of damaging articles about certain individuals to the presentation of immoral or indecent stories and pictures.

The police continue to have the authority to revoke the publishing licence of a news editor. This authority was exercised in one instance in November when the licence of the Siam Rath editor was withdrawn as the result of the publication of an article originally published in Sweden attacking H.M. the King. So that Siam Rath could continue publication uninterrupted, a new licence was granted to a senior news editor.

Thailand's cultural heritage in the form of art treasures, historical monuments, temples and archaeological sites, continues to be threatened by those who are either indifferent to their theft or destruction or are actively engaged in the removal and sale of art objects in defiance of the law. During the past year, the famous archaeological site at Ban Chiang, near Udorn, has been systematically looted and most of its pottery and other artifacts sold locally and abroad or retained by antique dealers. Local personalities are also held responsible for the loss of a large number of art treasures, particularly in the North, by permitting the destruction of old temples in exchange for their replacement by new buildings. The Fine Arts Department, which has responsibility for safeguarding and preserving historical sites, does not have the manpower nor the cooperation of local authorities in all cases to enforce its regulations.

Under this category, the Foundation will have expended approximately $30,000 for six projects of which the Books for Asia program and the purchase of special books collections, both American and Thai published books, account for about 70% of total costs. The balance of funds, slightly in excess of $9,000, were utilized for the support of (1) two professional journals, one in education and the second in statistics; (2) printing costs of a textbook in statistics and (3) the translation into Thai of a series of reading materials in economics for the use of students in the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University and in other institutions.

The Books for Asia program, which has not materially changed during the year, continues to represent the most important component of the Foundation's Communications category. Detailed comments are given below. The Program has developed wider acceptance throughout Thailand and within the financial limitations imposed, has sought to place emphasis on placement of books in Provincial institutions. The various Provincial visits undertaken by the Representative and Program Officer during the year and the encouragement given to prospective recipients from Provincial areas to visit the Foundation's office in Bangkok has facilitated this development. For reasons beyond

the control of the home office, the number and quantity of book shipments declined during the year with some restructuring of books donations made necessary as a result of this decline. During the present period of mounting inflation coupled with the steady rise in English readership, the Books for Asia program is a key element in the Foundation's overall program of assistance and is widely and genuinely appreciated by recipient organizations and institutions.

The Foundation's support of professional and scholarly journals, textbook and other reading materials continues to be viewed as of the highest priority by the academic and intellectual community. While this form of Foundation support is also reflected in other categories of programming, the sensitivity inherent in the publication of professional and scholarly journals requires a large measure of caution in examining and deciding upon individual requests. The highly controversial character of the Social Science Review, extensively assisted by the Foundation in past years, gives substance to the need for caution. It is essential that the Foundation remain aloof from any activity which divides public opinion on critical issues and, in particular, which may damage relations between Thailand and the United States.

Apart from the comments contained in the paragraphs immediately above, the Foundation has not encountered difficulties or problems either in the Books Distribution Program or in support of professional and scholarly journals and other reading materials. Local publication costs are steadily rising because of inflation and within the Foundation's budgetary limitations, some decline in this area of programming is perhaps inevitable.

The Foundation will continue to seek improvements in the Books Distribution Program by encouraging institutional development in the Provinces and possibly being more selective in its book donations. On the other hand, the Foundation, in its day-to-day operations, cannot afford to discriminate unduly between Bangkok-based and Provincial-based organizations and institutions, particularly in light of the fact that the program itself is sited in Bangkok. Some thought has been given to alternative distribution methods but in every case the Foundation would lose some measure of control. It might also lose its image as an aid agency directly and immediately concerned with local initiatives and genuine felt needs at modest levels of assistance.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

Books for Asian Students Program (5-101/TH-FAP-4010, 2 Aug 73). During the reporting period, the Foundation in Thailand expended a total expenditure of $12,438 for the operation of the Books for Asia Program. For the past twelve months, there were 3 shipments of English books, numbering 9,916, received from the Books Warehouse in San Francisco. This made available for distribution during the year a total stock of 20,336 copies. From this amount, 14,157 were selected by some 284 individuals representing 149 recipient institutions. These included 4 graduate institute libraries, 49 faculty and department libraries in 9 universities; 4 military academy libraries, 7 colleges of education, 17 teacher-training colleges, 16 technical and nursing colleges, 9 school libraries, 26 libraries in 9 Ministries and 17 professional, civic and other organizations. Recipient institutions and organizations provided facilities and library staff in supervising the custody and the use of books provided by the Foundation. Costs for the full-time services of a professional librarian and the part-time services of the Program Officer, whose duties include supervision of the Books Program, were defrayed from the Thai Program Budget.

Library Development (5-102/TH-FAP-4011, 2 Aug 73). During the reporting period, a total of $ 3,382 was expended under this category from which approximately $2,440 was expended by the Foundation for the purchase of 4,625 Thai books for distribution among selected provincial, rural and remote primary and secondary schools, institutions and government agencies. With a stock balance of 4,511 books valued at $2,480 at the end of the preceeding year, the Foundation had a total quantity of 9,136 books for distribution during the reporting period. Of this quantity, 5,964 books valued at $3,387 were distributed to 54 school and institutional libraries throughout the country. At the end of the reporting period, a stock of 3,172 books valued at $1,533 was left for distribution in the following year. The Thai Book Distribution program continues to be significant in terms of fulfilling the expressed needs of rural and remote primary and secondary school and institutional libraries for basic reading books and materials which are rarely made available from other sources. Through this program, the Foundation has made a modest but important contribution among primary and secondary school children at the provincial, rural and village levels throughout the country.

Translation and Local Publishing

Publication of Pācārayasārn Journal (5-202/TH-4017, L/A 29 Oct 73). A grant of $1,877 was provided to the Social Science Association of Thailand for publishing costs of an educational Journal, Pācārayasārn, to be issued on a quarterly basis, beginning with the January issue, 1974. The Journal has, in the past, helped to raise educational standards among colleges and universities through the expression of views on various problems and issues. The Association will provide editorial staff, administrative services and other facilities needed for the publication of this Journal.

Translation of a Series of Reading Materials in Economics (5-202/TH-0341(2), L/A 6 Nov 73). Funds in the amount of $1,975 were provided to the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, to cover translation into Thai and editing costs of a series of reading materials in economics for the use of students enrolled in the Faculty and for distribution to other institutions. Comprising a collection of recent writings on given subjects in harmony with the curriculum of the Faculty of Economics, the reading materials are expected to help improve educational standards and intellectual exchange and relate education to national development more effectively. Proceeds from the sales of the reading materials will be used to cover printing costs. Editorial staff and administrative services for the program are provided by the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University.

Publication of a Textbook Entitled "Sample Survey Theory and Application" (5-202/TH-4022, L/As 26 Nov 73 and 25 Jul 74). The National Statistical Office was provided with funds amounting to $2,963 to cover printing and publishing costs of a completed manuscript entitled "Sample Survey Theory and Application", by Dr. Niyom Purakam, Chief, Statistical Techniques Division. The textbook, to be published in Thai, is designed to serve the needs of professional statisticians, teachers, students and other concerned individuals who are in need of a Thai language text, oriented to the situation in Thailand, which will combine both the theory and the practical application of sampling techniques for social, economic and other forms of development where statistics are widely used. Proceeds from the sales of this textbook will be used to cover all other expenses, e.g. administrative services, distribution fees, honorarium etc.

Publication of a Quarterly Statistical Journal (5-202/TH-4054, L/A 22 Apr 74). Partial support in the amount of $2,469 was provided to the Thai Statistical Association to cover printing and editorial costs for the first year of publication of the Association's quarterly Journal, commencing with Volume 1, Number 1, January-April 1974. The Association will provide the balance of funds, derived from membership dues, subscriptions, sales, advertising, etc., to cover translation fees and honoraria payments to writers and other unforeseen costs. The Journal represents a professional publication in the Thai language with emphasis on statistics and the relation of statistics to national development. It is expected that the Journal will encourage the exchange of new professional ideas and speed up improvements in statistical gathering, analysis and application.

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

With the near demise of SEATO and ASPAC as effective regional organizations, Thailand has turned increasingly in the past year to ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, as an instrumentality for regional cooperation in the economic and political spheres. ASEAN, established in 1967 as an outgrowth of ASA, presently comprises five nations -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Its principal aims and purposes are to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development within the region through joint endeavors. Additionally, ASEAN has also become a vehicle for political consultation among the member countries, principally through annual ministerial meetings, the most recent of which was held in Jakarta in May. ASEAN has also established links with the EEC and with GATT. The recent oil crisis brought ASEAN into sharper focus for Thailand and efforts have been made to secure more favorable terms for Indonesian petroleum through stress on the desirability of closer regional cooperation among member countries. Not everyone in a position of leadership and influence in Thailand is prepared to give unqualified support to ASEAN, among them the former Foreign Minister, Dr. Thanat Khoman. ASEAN is also viewed by others as a possible stumbling block to an effective detente with Mainland China.

The Asian Development Bank has generated some criticism in Thailand because of its overwhelming identification with the advanced countries, notably Japan, through its Board of Directors and its professional staff, both of which have minority representation from the developing countries. An additional criticism is the inordinate time reportedly taken in processing a loan request. To date, Thailand has not drawn upon the Bank's resources to any significant degree probably because alternative lending resources are not only readily available at equivalent cost but links with such resources are more firmly established. The last ADB loan to Thailand was made to the Metropolitan Electricity Authority at the end of 1971 when $18 million was provided, with repayment extending over a 20-year period. A loan of $12.6 million for widening the Sukhumvit highway from Bangkok eastwards is under negotiation.

Thailand reportedly contributed a total of ฿ 1.8 million ($90,000) toward the 1973-77 phase of the new Asian Center for Development Administration (ACDA). The Center, established on 9 October 1973 with headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, is designed to help Asian governments accelerate their development plans from the planning stage to actual execution.

In its annual report for 1973, the Mekong Committee lays stress on its rural development role in the riparian countries. Following the Committee-sponsored rural development seminar, held in November 1972 in Vientiane, with substantial support from The Asia

Foundation, there is reportedly an encouraging trend in national action for rural development, notably as regards policies and programs relating to co-operatives and credit (Laos and Thailand), land reform (Viet-Nam), and agricultural extension (all four riparian countries). Progress in rural development has proceeded apace in the Tha Ngone area of the Vientiane Plain in Laos, where a well-organized administrative machinery has been established with the aid of the Mekong Committee. The Tha Ngone project will ultimately involve the settlement of some 400 farming families (some 2,400 people) in an area already almost fully developed for irrigation, where the required institutional provisions (extension services, credit, co-operatives, marketing) have been made and roads, warehouses and other facilities have been built. In the Khmer Republic, rural development is being stimulated by the credit facilities of the Banque Agricole Paysanne, also assisted by the Committee. The land-to-the-tiller program in Viet-Nam, together with the supporting institutions, is stimulating development in the delta where a number of Committee-sponsored projects are underway. In Thailand, the agricultural credit program, operated by the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives is assuming a more active role in promoting rural development but the pace is admittedly a slow one.

During 1973, three Associate Members were admitted to SEAMEO -- France, Australia and New Zealand, the first occasion when Associate Membership was implemented. Negotiations for a formal relationship with UNESCO are also underway. In addition to the work of the six regional centers, SEAMEO is also undertaking a series of educational development programs which include primary education, non-formal education (with the financial assistance of The Asia Foundation) and teacher education. The final report of the non-formal education study is expected to be published in August 1974. Successful fund raising continues to be a major obstacle to further progress although in 1973 sufficient resources were available to meet the Special Funds-requirements of the Regional Centers. While substantial support from AID has now terminated, AID has expressed continuing interest in a number of specific programs including non-formal education and INNOTECH's project on the mass delivery system. A main concern, however, is strengthening the viability of Special Funds which are the main source of project support for the Regional Centers. It is on this aspect that fund raising is being concentrated.

Regional assistance flows along two main channels, (1) Southeast Asia Research and Development funded from the Thai Program Budget and (2) projects initiated by Thailand-based regional institutions or undertaken by local institutions and individuals for regional purposes outside the main scope of country development and funded from the Regional Budget. As was the case last year, the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, was the principal and overwhelming recipient of funds from the Thai Program Budget, represented in the third and final year of services of a Japanese Linguistics Instructor, Mr. Masanori Kuwabara. Costs were estimated at $9,000, derived from funds provided by the Federation of Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN) of Japan and channelled via the Foundation's Japan and Bangkok offices. No other support was provided to the Institute of Asian Studies during the year. The small balance of funds, approximately $1,700 from the Thai Program Budget, was made available to Chulalongkorn and Khon Kaen Universities and to the Private School Teachers' Association for the attendance of participants at regional meetings held in Singapore (2) and Taiwan (1).

In the case of Thailand-based regional organizations, the Mekong Committee, SEAMES and the Asian Institute of Technology were the three recipients of San Francisco regional funds. In addition, regional funds were provided to the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, for attendance of the Dean of the Faculty at the VI Pacific Trade and Development Conference, held in Mexico City in July at an estimated cost of $1,700.

The services of a Japanese Linguistic Instructor for the Institute of Asian Studies were reported on in some detail in last year's annual report. It should therefore be sufficient to say at this point that the Instructor's skills and performance were reported to be excellent and fulfilled the Institute's stated requirements. Whether the project fulfilled Foundation goals is another question. At the end of the second year, it was the Representative's view that Foundation sponsorship should be terminated. This view was clearly expressed in the Annual Report for FY 1973. It was even more essential that Foundation support should cease, as it has done, at the end of the third year. Foundation identification with a project involving the employment of a Japanese national is now of doubtful value in light of current student activism and the suspicion and distrust surrounding the Japanese presence and Japanese influence in Thailand. It is also questionable whether the project continued to fulfil Foundation goals, in light of the fact that (1) the Institute of Asian Studies has two other Japanese language instructors at its disposal and (2) initiatives and performance level of the Institute have been disappointing. Moreover, funds provided by KEIDANREN might have been used for purposes more in fulfilment of genuine felt needs as well as Foundation purposes and objectives, at Chulalongkorn University or elsewhere. In brief, while the technical aspects of the project are not questioned, Foundation assistance for a third year was both unnecessary from an expenditure standpoint and undesirable from an image and operating standpoint. Viewed in these terms, the Representative must regard the project as unsatisfactory.

Excluding this project, no other support was extended to the Institute of Asian Studies during the year. A partial reason was the substantial commitment to the Institute for Kuwabara's services. But the more compelling reason was the absence of any program initiatives which the Foundation could respond to within the framework of its funding criteria and its basic purposes. There were two requests for regional travel grants which the Representative rejected as not having a sufficiently high priority. Initiatives looking to regional research, academic exchanges with other regional institutions, library development, publishing of research or journal publication were not forthcoming although the Representative has kept in close and continuing touch with the Institute's Director. The problem is not entirely the fault of the Institute. The Director wears several university hats and devotes only a minor portion of his time to the Institute. Problems of organization, coupled with university ferment among faculty members and students have also been considerable. The fact is, however, that the Institute has never achieved the status of comparable institutes in Singapore, Manila and Kyoto. Nor has the Institute fulfilled the Foundation's earlier expectations when substantial assistance was rendered in the first years following its establishment more than a decade ago. The Institute has recently laid down certain guidelines for future development, the most important of which is to establish an inter-university concept so that the wider resources of the academic community can be marshalled. The Institute also seeks to place emphasis on research, especially a multi-discipline approach to individual scholarly research. Other guidelines include a suitable selection of course with emphasis on high teaching standards, publishing the results of its research and making the Institute a prime locus for regional academic cooperation. Library (and documentation) development is also stressed. Whether one or more of these goals can be achieved remains to be seen.

Bearing in mind that the pace of development cannot, and indeed should not, be forced by an outside agency such as the Foundation, the most appropriate course of action would be to render whatever support seems feasible and appropriate in pursuance of one or more of the Institute's newly-stated goals. If, on the other hand, organizational and other obstacles intervene, then the Foundation should look to other

regionally-oriented institutions. The most promising of those which are in keeping with Foundation criteria and purposes is the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University although/largely assisted by the Rockefeller Foundation.
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List of Grants

Education

Attendance at the Pacific-Asian Conference on Development: Self-Help and Regional Cooperation, Taiwan (6-201/TH-4015, L/A 24 Oct 73). Travel and per diem expenses in the amount of $535 were provided to the Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University, to enable Professor Virabongsa Ramangkura to attend the Pacific-Asian Conference on Development: Self-Help and Regional Cooperation, Taipei, Taiwan, 22-25 November 1973. This grant provided Professor Virabongsa with an opportunity to exchange views with other participants including many distinguished Asian, European and American specialists concerned with improvement of educational standards and research. Chulalongkorn University provided a leave of absence for Professor Virabongsa's attendance.

Attendance at a Conference on Agriculture and Food Technology Development, Singapore (6-201/TH-4034, L/A 24 Jan 74). Travel and maintenance funds in the amount of $442 were provided to Dr. Kavi Chutikul, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, Khon Kaen University, in order to enable him to attend a Conference on Agriculture and Food Technology Development, Singapore, 22-24 February 1974, under the auspices of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Our assistance enabled Dean Kavi to discuss the subject of food technology development throughout the region and to relate these discussions to agricultural research in this field at Khon Kaen University. His participation also provided him with an opportunity to seek research funds on behalf of Khon Kaen University from the IDRC and other potential donor participants.

Participation at XXIII WCOTP Assembly, Singapore (6-201/TH-4069, L/A 10 Jul 74). Travel and living funds in the amount of $739 were provided to the Private School Teachers' Association of Thailand to enable Captain Thongkam Sittipong to attend the XXIII WCOTP Assembly, Singapore, 31 July to 7 August 1974. The theme of the meeting: Pressures for Educational Exchange - Their Implications for Teachers and Teachers' Organization, is expected to be particularly useful to the Thai observer in relation to the aims and activities of the Private School Teachers' Association of Thailand.

Asian Area Studies

Japanese Language Instructor (6-702/TH-0364(3), (4), L/As 1 Aug 73 and 24 Aug 73). Funds in the amount of $9,079 were provided to the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, to enable the Institute of Asian Studies to continue the services of Mr. Masanori Kuwabara, Instructor in the Japanese Language, for a third and final year ending 31 May 1974. Funds provided by the Foundation, derived directly and exclusively from the Federation of Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN), Japan, were utilized to cover the costs of salary payments. Sickness/accident insurance was also provided by the Foundation. Because funds in the Special Account maintained in the Bank of America, Bangkok Branch, for this project were fully expended by the end of May, return air transportation for Mr. Kuwabara from Bangkok to Tokyo will be defrayed from the FY 1975 Program Budget with the expectation that reimbursement will be secured from KEIDANREN. Mr. Kuwabara, one of three Japanese language instructors in the Faculty of Political Science (there are three additional instructors in the Faculty of Arts), served as the coordinator of Japanese language studies for

the Faculty and instructor for 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students. Mr. Kuwabara's skills and performance are reportedly at a high level. It is understood that Mr. Kuwabara's services will be continued under direct KEIDANREN financing but at the end of July, arrangements had not yet been finalized. In the Annual Report for FY 1973, the Representative went on record as stating that the Foundation should not be further associated with this project beyond the end of the second year. However, a decision was made to continue support under Foundation auspices, utilizing KEIDANREN funds for this purpose. In view of the volatile character of student dissent in the universities and the vigor of attacks against Japanese influence in Thailand, it would be a serious error, in the opinion of the Representative, to have the Foundation further associated with the support of a Japanese national in any form whatsoever. Moreover, there is a strong doubt whether the best interests of the United States are served thereby.

Senior Program Adviser on Buddhism and Social Development. The functions of the Senior Program Adviser remained essentially unchanged. Mr. William Klausner continues to carry out advisory services on behalf of the Foundation in respect to those programs relating primarily to activities of the two Buddhist universities; the Sangha Social Service Program, the World Fellowship of Buddhists and the World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth whose headquarters are in Bangkok, and such lay organizations as the Young Buddhist Association. The Adviser continued to remain active in respect to other educational and social service programs in which Buddhism played an important role. The Adviser was also in close contact with key members of the legal profession and with a cross-section of academic, intellectual and cultural groupings. During June and July, in the absence of the Representative, Laos, on home leave, the Adviser made three visits to Vientiane for programming and administrative purposes. The Adviser continues to serve on the Publications Committee of the Siam Society and to teach courses at the Faculty of Law, Thammasat University.

ADDENDA

Office of the Juridical Council (2-202/TH-0442, L/As 27 Dec 71 & 24 Jan 72) In FY 1972 $2,705 was paid to obtain the United States Code Annotated and American Jurisprudence fo the Office's library for use in legal drafting. Following outlays of $423 in FY 1973 for additional volumes in these series, another $685 was paid during FY 1974.

Training at the Asian Institute of Management, Manila (3-103/TH-3048, L/As 1 Feb & 19 Apr 73) During FY 1973 the Foundation paid $3,134 to enable two staff members of the National Institute of Development Administration to study case-writing and business consultancy at AIM. Payments of $481 occurred in FY 1974 to cover the final expenses of Mr. Nit Sammapan of NIDA's Training Center, who returned to NIDA in September 1973.

Rural Development Programs (4-203/TH-4-72, L/A 22 Jul 74). Funds in the amount of $1,235 were paid to the Foundation for the Promotion of Welfare for Women for partial support of rural development programs to be undertaken during a twelve-month period. Foundation's funds will be used to cover honoraria payments to instructors, purchase of instructional equipment and printing costs of instructional materials for established training centers for girls in rural areas, e.g. in Chiengrai, Khon Kaen etc., which provide out-of-school instruction in various domestic skills and crafts as well as in preventive sanitation, nutrition etc. Foundation for the Promotion of Welfare for Women will secure a matching fund in excess of $1,728 from other local sources. This grant will substantially assist the FPWW's efforts in raising educational and social standards among rural women and girls, particularly those whose schooling has been very limited.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Foundation assistance to Thailand as related to country objectives and program strategy has not markedly shifted during the past four years except in respect to population and family planning programs and budgetary changes within and between general areas of primary interest. During the four-year period, total expenditures were:

FY 1971	:	$ 289,708	Net	:	$ 255,000 (estimated)[1]
FY 1972	:	$ 251,315	Net	:	$ 216,000 (estimated)
FY 1973	:	$ 219,347	Net	:	$ 219,347
FY 1974	:	$ 205,000	Net	:	$ 203,000[2]

There has not only been a steady decline in budgetary terms over the four-year period but a decline in real income because of inflation. Thailand's program budget of $205,000 for FY 1974 had a real value of about $135,000 in terms of 1967 prices in Thailand.

Expenditures for population programs in Thailand are estimated at $50,000 for FY 1973 (minimal funds were expended for earlier years) and $40,000 for FY 1974. An amount of $20,000 is allocated to Thailand for population programming in FY 1975 although Thailand has one of the highest population growth rates in Asia. Immigration into Thailand from other countries is almost nil.

In addition to changes in the expenditure pattern during the past four years, there has been a corresponding decline in the number of grants, from a high of about 150 in FY 1971 averaging about $1,700 per grant to 65 in FY 1974 averaging about $3,100 per grant. While a decline in program funds partly resulted in a reduced number of

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[1] Net figure excludes approximately $35,000 for the services of the Senior Program Adviser on Buddhism and Social Development charged to the Thai Program Budget in FY 1971 and 1972. In FY 1973 and 1974, services were charged to the San Francisco-Administered budget.

[2] The amount of $2,000 was transferred to the Regional Budget for support of a Thai participant at the VI Pacific Trade and Development Conference, Mexico City, July 1974.

grants, the more compelling reasons for reduction were (1) inflationary pressures and (2) efforts by the Representative to sharpen the program focus within each category and, in particular, to reduce the number of external travel and mini-grants ($500 or less) to an absolute minimum.

The great majority of grants and the bulk of expenditure in FY 1974 were confined to four categories: Education, Urban and Rural Problems, Communications and Law in that order of expenditure. These four categories accounted for 83% of the total number of grants and 80% of total program expenditures, a strong argument for sharpening program focus by reducing areas of primary interest. The two categories of (1) Education and (2) Urban and Rural Problems alone accounted for a majority of grants and funds expended.

A number of factors, some external, others related to program administration, have influenced the character of the program during the year. One major external factor is mounting inflation which progressively reduces the real value input of each grant if held to constant Dollar or local currency figures. In other words, if a 1973 project were funded 12 months later in 1974 for the same amount, the value of the Foundation's assistance would, all things being equal, be reduced by about 20%. A second external factor linked to the first is the rapidly rising costs of (1) foreign resource personnel, especially American specialists and (2) external costs incurred for airfares, food, accommodation and incidental expenses, i.e. perdiem, and foreign manufactured equipment. Despite mounting inflation in Thailand, domestic costs continue to be at a much lower level than those for goods and services available in Western countries and Japan. For example, the monthly salary of a Thai University Professor at the middle senior level is between $150 and $250 per month. The higher amount would not even cover the perdiem expenses for one week of that same Professor in Tokyo, Japan. Obviously then, the Foundation secures a great deal more for its money by concentrating on programs involving a major expenditure of Baht currency for internal use. Thailand does not have a serious foreign exchange problem comparable to that of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Korea or Vietnam and there are no pressures from the Thai authorities to make foreign exchange available for travel abroad or the purchase of American equipment. Thus, to an increasing degree, the Thai Program Budget is utilized for such purposes as in-country research, printing and publications, honoraria payments for personal services, local scholarships and training, and the purchase of locally-made equipment.

For a variety of reasons but mainly because of the sheer volume of requests, the Foundation has discontinued the award of overseas travel grants unless the travel in each case is an integral and essential part of a program or project the Foundation is currently supporting or plans to support. Similarly, for administrative reasons, but also because of questionable impact, the Foundation in Thailand has found it necessary to discontinue all grant requests at the $500 level or below unless special circumstances justify an exception. The Foundation continues to pursue a policy of phasing down on all projects after the second or third year of support unless special circumstances dictate otherwise. At the same time, the Foundation seeks program continuity on an institutional or subject basis when the desirability of such continuity is readily apparent. Finally, the Representative endeavors to maintain contact with as wide a spectrum of the assistance community as possible in order to ensure that duplication or overlapping of interests does not arise or is held to an absolute minimum. The Foundation does not pretend that it has a unique role to play but after two decades of operation in Thailand, it has developed its own character and style, it has built up a range of experience and contacts in a few given fields and it is identifiable in the public mind with such fields as well as with certain types of funding arrangements.

With regard to the past year's activities, the Foundation can ascribe strength to some areas and weakness to other areas. The Representative would like to think that an impartial and knowledgeable observer would view the overall contribution as one of accomplishment. Unstable political, economic and social conditions in Thailand and in the region, a perceptible zenophobia, not necessarily directed against the United States but certainly including the United States, has brought about a certain unease in relationships with the academic, intellectual, student and political communities. The strain is spotty and wholly impersonal and only incidentally involving the Foundation as an American organization. But the fact remains that programming with the above-mentioned groupings has been difficult during the year. Among the universities, programming with Chiengmai has been minimal because of internal strains. By July, however, the situation appeared to have improved, not necessarily because the Universities were more stable but because the need for outside assistance was becoming more acute. For reasons which have been explained in some detail, programming with youth and student groups is currently very risky and every proposal requires the most careful examination. On the other hand, there has been no diminution in the Foundation's role in rural development, supplemented by population programming in the rural areas.

In summary, the purposes and accomplishments of the Foundation in relation to its country plan and program objectives continue to be significant in terms of Thailand's development. However, because of a modest budget in relation to those of other Foundations and other assistance agencies in Thailand, of which there is a considerable number with much greater financial resources, the Foundation's strategy is to concentrate attention on leadership, actual and potential and at various levels of influence. Foundation support for a range of educational and social development projects in rural areas, undertaken by the Buddhist Ecclesiastical authorities, for a labor education program and for a range of private voluntary organizations working in provincial areas contributes to national unity and stability. Through programs of assistance to the Colleges and Universities for upgrading teaching and research and linking higher education to community needs, and to the education authorities on behalf of minority peoples and for other educational purposes, the Foundation contributes to improving educational standards in a positive way. Foundation assistance for legal research, training and publications and for international conference attendance supports the rule of law and the development of Thailand's legal system. Within very strict budgetary limitations, the Foundation has also sought to promote regional cooperation.

Throughout its entire range of programming, the Foundation has encouraged a better understanding between Thailand and the United States.

THE REPRESENTATIVE: ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS

The present Representative serves as a Member of the Civic Affairs Committee, American Chamber of Commerce; Council Member of the Siam Society; a member of the Board of Directors, the Peurifoy Foundation; a member of the Advisory Committee of the Bhirasri Foundation for Modern Art and Chairman of the Rural-Urban Relations Committee, Rotary Club of Bangkok. The Representative also serves as Peoples Warden of Christ Episcopal Church of Bangkok. During the year, the Representative attended a number of local and regional meetings including a SEADAG meeting on foreign aid, held in Chiengmai in June.

The Representative remains in close consultation with officials of AID (both USOM and RED), and the American Embassy on all significant programming. However, in only a few instances has there been a sharing of costs with American assistance programs and these relate mainly to projects involving travel to the U.S. One notable exception is represented in joint support provided to SEAMES by the Foundation and the RED office of AID/Washington for a study of non-formal education in the eight member countries comprising the SEAMEO region. The Foundation earmarked $15,000 for the major part of the cost of data collection while RED/AID provided matching funds in the amount of $34,000 for salaries and other benefits for the study team members; travel and transportation costs.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
VIETNAM OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

South Vietnamese leaders last year were more responsible for more national decisions than at any time during the last century. Understandably, the last year was characterized by shifting and obscure government priorities.

To assure his political position, President Thieu organized the Dan Chu (Democratic) Party. His party won the August 1973 senate elections and gained control of the National Assembly. In January, a constitutional amendment extended the presidential term of office from four years to five, and it allowed presidents to serve two terms. A much-heralded Administrative Revolution which began in July offers a dubious promise of modernizing the country's antique civil service system now laden with functionnaires. While this administrative revolution decentralizes administrative decision-making, the net effect is to strengthen presidential control. A major cabinet reshuffle in February appeared to promote ministerial efficiency, but it produced few real changes. At the same time, the arrest of the Minister of War Veterans' Affairs for operating illegal gambling houses temporarily quelled complaints of unchecked corruption at high levels.

During these efforts to gain public confidence, the Prime Minister and his cabinet were called before the Lower House in July to answer an unprecedented number of pointed questions. The sixteen-hour interrogation was only the second instance in four years that the Prime Minister has appeared before a special session of the House. The popular perception of the incident in Saigon is that it was a display of "democracy-in-action" planned to coincide with Congressional review of pending foreign aid legislation.

Last year's economic recession, unparalleled in the history of Vietnam, was aggravated by an escalation of military hostilities. The International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS) has proven to be more of a boondoggle than a peacekeeping force. Since the signing of the Paris Agreement, North Vietnamese ceasefire violations are reported to have exceeded 58,000, and combined North and South Vietnamese deaths are estimated at 100,000--more than the number of American lives lost during all of the years of the U.S. involvement. In response to this ceasefire-war, the GVN maintains an army of 1,100,000 men which consumes one-fifteenth of the nation's manpower and almost two-thirds of its budget.

During the immediate post-ceasefire period, Vietnam expected a considerable increase in American economic aid for reconstruction. By September 1973, it was obvious that economic aid would not be adequate even to cover the expected deficit. At the same time, it became

clear that third-country economic aid would not be significant. In December, 60% of Vietnam's oil stocks was destroyed by saboteurs, and the government instituted a harsh austerity program. The program had little long-term effect, and the cost of living increased 65%.

There were some indicators that the country could salvage its sagging economy. Exports in the first half of 1974 increased 95% over the same period last year. With nearly 300,000 tons of rice in stock, Ministry of Agriculture officials predict that Vietnam will be self-sufficient in rice in 1974. There is hope that American private investment will follow the extension of the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to Vietnam. And the greatest hopes rest with the discovery of offshore oil.

Under contract from USAID, a $7 million humanitarian and relief program was established through other private international agencies.

As GVN priorities shifted between pressing political, military, and economic problems, several projects in the Foundation's major field of work, higher education, were slowed. During the course of the year, the Foundation's emphasis in higher education shifted more toward programs of training for Vietnam's manpower needs, which promise to have more immediate effect on the country's economic problems. Through public administration too, the Foundation supported small projects of importance to economic recovery, such as the provision of a consultant for the Planning Commission. The uncertainty attached to the country's shifting priorities precluded Foundation consideration of most long-term projects such as faculty development grants, and most long-term projects which concluded during the year were not extended.

Although the Foundation moved to projects in different areas, such as management and business training and other projects addressed to Vietnam's economic problem, it did so mainly through its established field of higher education. This movement is seen as a transition out of higher education emphasis into public administration, management and business, urban and rural problems, and regional cooperation. But the basic operational objectives were virtually the same as those in preceding years:

-- to broaden the base of responsible leadership, educated citizenry, and trained manpower,

-- to improve mass communication and access to information essential to greater popular participation in the formulation and pursuit of national goals,

-- to encourage greater Vietnamese understanding of and participation in regional development and modernization, and to develop better international appreciation of Vietnam's post-war role within the region,

-- to strengthen the legal and administrative framework essential to

national development,

-- to assist private organizations and associations in their efforts to resolve urban and rural problems and encourage greater popular participation in nation-building activities.

Last year's grants were more exploratory than in recent years. Major changes in the amount and emphasis of foreign aid, the GVN's trial-and-error response to Vietnamization, and the return of dedicated and talented people from abroad in many disparate fields have made this exploration timely and useful. The evaluations of these exploratory grants, and the resultant direction that the Foundation expects to take next year are described in each category of the program report.

PROGRAM REPORT

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A leading Vietnamese social scientist recently said, "The principal present problems of education in Vietnam are a vast increase in student population, and the shortage of the means--physical, organizational, material, financial--to cope with it. This is compounded by government neglect and, above all, by war. The result is overcrowding, low standards, wastage of time and talent, social injustice and discontent in the short run, and national degradation in the long run."

In spite of this bleak but accurate assessment of education in South Vietnam, the past year brought important changes. Dr. Do Ba Khe became Rector of the new Thu Duc Polytechnic University and was replaced as Vice Minister of Culture, Education and Youth by Dr. Bui Xuan Bao, Dean of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Saigon. Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Huy, a cardiology graduate of the Hanoi Medical School, was appointed Rector of the University of Saigon marking the first time the university has had a full-time rector in over two years. Construction on the College of Agriculture and several dormitories was completed at Thu Duc Polytechnic University, and the private Mekong University moved into newly-acquired quarters. Academic and master campus plan programs were launched for the public community colleges in My Tho and Nha Trang. A new objective-question, baccalaureate-leaving examination was passed by 53,000 of the 127,000 students who sat for it.

Noteworthy was the open criticism of the entire educational system by laymen and professionals alike; especially the lack of qualified instructors, inadequate physical facilities, and outdated and irrelevant curriculum. In spite of effort to curtail the opening of new private universities which place an even greater strain on the severe teacher shortage, four were granted temporary or final licenses. To update an obsolete 1956 law, the House submitted to the Senate a draft law on private primary and secondary schools and the legal basis for their operation. With national attention being focused more on education development problems, the Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth (MOCEY) streamlined its administrative organization by consolidating functions and coordinating operations. A Prime Minister's decree in May decreased the number of Directorates from 17 to 11 and required more planning coordination among staff. It is still too early to evaluate results, but the reorganization should help break down established empires and maximize interministry planning.

One of the greatest setbacks to educational planning in general, and the MOCEY in particular, was the major cutback in USAID education support. From a FY73 budget of $4,000,000 and a direct hire staff of 10 people, the program dropped to one person and a FY74 budget of $1,000,000--most of which is earmarked for participant training programs which are presently underway. By FY75, funding is expected to fall to the $200,000 level with a total phase-out anticipated the following year.

Foundation programming during the year continued to place major emphasis on higher education, but in somewhat smaller amounts than previous years. An exception was the large $124,000 Thu Duc Polytechnic University master campus plan program which began in July 73. Though beset with a variety of problems, it focused national attention on the importance of integrating higher education development and postwar reconstruction goals. The master campus plan and first phase construction program were written under the guidance of the campus planning team of Dober, Paddock, Upton and Associates, Inc.. This will be the first time a new Vietnamese university has been constructed and administered with interrelated academic and physical facilities. The Foundation has taken a keen interest in the development of this national university, which is intended to serve as a prototype as it trains leaders and specialists in a broad spectrum of applied technical skills. To expedite Vietnamese follow-up, salary assistance to Mr. Nguyen Cong Chanh will allow him to spend full time assisting Rector Khe and supervising the construction hearquarters.

Assistance to the University of Saigon, with an enrollment of 63,'89 students (46,144 in the open faculties of law and arts) was directed almost solely to the Faculty of Science, which shows the most promise of moving forward. Dean Phung Trung Ngan and his dynamic young assistant, Dr. Trinh Toan, have worked with the separate science departments to create core courses and encourage inter-departmental cooperation. Grants centered on faculty development and applied graduate research. Transportation was provided for a graduate student to do seismographic research at Berkeley, a teaching assistant to accept a fellowship for a Ph.D. from the University of Delaware in Physical Chemistry, and Dr. Toan to deliver a series of lectures on Organometallic Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. Stipends for applied research projects and the purchase of a spectrophotometer and accessories facilitated graduate research efforts. Future support to the University of Saigon is expected to center around this progressive faculty.

Under the able leadership of Rector Le Thanh Minh Chau, the University of Hue continues to be the outstanding government university. The Minister of Education presided over the July graduation ceremony and noted that in spite of the University being temporarily closed by the 1972 offensive, students completed their academic programs on schedule. With the completion of physical facilities, cataloguing of the collection, and the return of degreed librarians from the U.S., the Foundation-supported library development program reached maturity. It is now a national model of a central university library, and a testimonial to the work of the Foundation's library consultant John Urquidi, who left in August 1973. Under the returned scholars program four new professors were added to the full time staff. In addition Dr. Ngo Dong completed his Ph.D. program in entomology at the University of Florida, Gainsville, and is now setting up a four year program in agriculture production. The final phase of a four-year English curriculum was completed and will be revised and tested during the coming year by a former Fulbright instructor and member of the English Department staff. Plans have been formulated to establish a Regional Economic Research Center, and Foundation participation is anticipated.

Assistance to Community Colleges continued to be a high Foundation priority, but viable avenues of input were meagre because the proponent of the concept, Dr. Do Ba Khe, left as Vice Minister of Education. This was a major setback to the community college movement, and especially to the work of the Foundation's Consultant on Higher Education, Dr. Kenneth Williams. It wasn't until March that a well-attended national seminar on the role of community colleges pointed out the myriad problems facing this educational concept. Though public universities agree that a system of two-year terminal college programs to meet regional manpower needs is desirable, they fear that the prestige attached to a 4-year degree and the fact that a graduate of a 2-year program is subject to the draft two years sooner will result in community colleges serving as a springboard to the vastly overcrowded four-year university. Drawing on the concepts, experience and staff of the Thu Duc Polytechnic University master campus plan project, a totally Vietnamese project of master campus planning for the government community colleges at My Tho and Nha Trang was launched with Foundation support in July. A third public community college to be located in Danang was officially decreed, and master plan support is probable during the next year. Though it has not yet been granted official status by the MOCEY, Regina Pacis Junior College for Women graduated its second class in Business Education. Miss Do Thi Tuyet, who completed an internship in the United States, returned to become Dean of the School of Home Economics and plans to offer courses in hotel management during the coming academic year. General development assistance from the Foundation was provided for the last time.

Programming with both Dalat and Van Hanh Universities was significantly less than in former years. New faculty development grants were kept to a minimum, while efforts were placed on the identification of programs and organizations, such as the new Private University Rectors Association, which addressed themselves to cooperation among existing institutions. Nevertheless, specific grants were given to both universities. As a part of the Dober, Paddock, Upton and Associates consultation, a master campus plan was written for Dalat University, but partly because the Rector does not exert very dynamic leadership, virtually nothing has been done to implement it. To strengthen university leadership, Father Vu Minh Thai, acting Vice Rector, was sent to the Wisconsin Seminar in University Operations and Administration.

As Vietnam's only Buddhist higher education institution, Van Hanh University continues to offer one of the better higher education programs in the Saigon area. Beset by a variety of political pressures that are not readily apparent, and propelled by a desire to maintain prestige by keeping abreast of the growth of private universities, Van Hanh has expanded its faculties and enrollment to a point where fund-raising concerns dominate a disproportionate amount of the administration's energies. For example, a fifth faculty, the Faculty of Applied Science, will be added. Van Hanh has just received German and local grants of $100,000 for scholarships to one-fifth of its students and 400 low-cost meals to be provided daily. There is a legitimate question as to how long such growth without a regular funding base can continue. Major financial assistance in the past has cast the Foundation in the role of a benefactor, for which Rector Thich Minh

Chau expressed public appreciation during his speech at the 10th Anniversary celebration. Grants to the university were in the areas of materials and textbook printing and ongoing faculty development programs. General development funds from the Foundation were about one-third of the previous year's total.

Reduction in support to larger universities, especially the University of Dalat and the University of Van Hanh, coupled with large Foundation support for the Thu Duc Polytechnic University master plan, produced a certain amount of anxiety and concern. For many years the Foundation has been strongly identified with higher education programming, particularly graduate education. Efforts to redirect support toward educational alternatives more appropriate to the postwar period required continuous reassurance to several institutions which have come to rely on Foundation assistance each year.

While support to the larger universities was decreased, several smaller private universities received increased Foundation support for innovative projects. Minh Duc University's School of Applied Science and Engineering under Dr. Vu Thuong Quat, and the School of Economics and Business under Dr. Nguyen Hai Binh, have launched some of the country's most innovative and exciting new programs. Drawing on their American education, Drs. Quat and Binh offer their students programs which are addressed to the present conditions and carefully-researched needs of Vietnam. Though tuition at the University is relatively high, it has attracted an impressive array of professors, who mostly have both doctoral degrees and work experience in their fields. Lectures are augmented with discussions, research, and video tape recordings produced by the University so that the students can actively participate in the learning process. A one-year program, jointly sponsored by the university and the Navy, to retrain military electronic workers in commercial electronics is planned for next year. The Foundation is interested in providing support for pre-demobilization programs of this type. It will also encourage skill-training efforts, such as the two year executive secretary and accounting programs to be offered at Minh Duc.

While the Foundation would like to give support to other small private universities, such as Hoa Hao University, the highly centralized nature of their administration and their inability to attract competent teachers precludes extensive involvement. The participation of Mr. Trinh Van Muoi Hai at the Asian Institute of Technology Short Course on University Administration provided training which could have alleviated many of the administrative problems faced by Hoa Hao University; however, since returning, Mr. Hai has not had any administrative responsibility.

Under the able guidance of Dr. Orin Hascall, one of the Foundation's most important--and perhaps most successful--projects, reached fruition: the administering and IBM scoring of the first objective Baccalaureate-leaving examination. The examination is the single most important factor in the education system because it plays a direct role in determing the future of every Vietnamese student. Passing of the examination means that a student can enter a university, which in turn

is a basis for military deferment. Extending Dr. Hascall's consultation until the end of the calendar year will make it possible for him to work with the Ministry of Education and universities which are interested in using the test results as a screening device for university admission. Given a national university enrollment of 98,900 students during the 73-74 school year, and the successful passing of the Bac II by 53,000 students (another 8,000 are expected to pass a second testing in September) the universities of Vietnam may have to enroll, for political reasons, at least 50,000 more students than they had this academic year.

Related to this area was the guidance and counseling work done by Dr. Bill Raines. Under a grant to the MOCEY, Dr. Raines organized guidance training courses for secondary teachers and developed a Problem Check List Inventory and a Handbook for Guidance Workers. After two years of concentrated Foundation assistance in this area, the MOCEY has staffing capabilities to carry this program forward. Dr. Raines' employment by the MOCEY ended on August 1, 1974. In addition to the MOCEY's guidance program, the Foundation supported the private Alexandre de Rhodes Guidance Center which researched and rewrote a Catalog of Universities and Technical Institutions in Vietnam. The catalog, the only one of its kind in the country, will be an invaluable resource for guidance workers and for students who passed the Bac II examination. The Center could not become financially self-sufficient this year because it lacked counselees. At the suggestion of the Foundation, it established a guidance training program for Minh Duc University students. The Foundation supported this program, and the Center expects to pay its own expenses next year when Van Hanh University joins the consortium. Foundation interest in guidance and counseling will be directed more toward the university level, and toward student placement services.

Though specific requests were considered, vocational and technical education programs received minimal support. Both USAID and the United Nations Development Programme programmed actively in these areas. Foundation efforts were involved more with reviewing programs than supporting them. Grants for supplies and equipment were made to the National Health Laboratory Training School, which trains laboratory technicians for government hospitals and medical centers and assistance was also given for a field work experiences project. This latter project is considered the most important because it is one of several practical experience training projects which are beginning to emerge in Vietnam.

In summary, education programming during the year leads to two main thoughts: (1) education in Vietnam has been influenced by a set of factors which are changing, and a uniquely Vietnamese concept of education is beginning to emerge; and (2) that Vietnam needs a wider variety of educational alternatives in order to produce an education that can be actually used by the person who has it.

List of Grants

University Development

Campus Planning: Thu Duc Polytechnic and Dalat Universities (1-116/SF-V-FAP-3124, L/A 2 Jul 73). An FY 74 expenditure of $65,121 to the campus planning team of Dober, Paddock, Upton & Assoc. (DPU) provided final funding for the development of a master campus plan for the new government Thu Duc Polytechnic University, which cost $126,216 over a two-year period. The university is intended to be a prototype institution with interrelated core programs and facilities under a central administration. In cooperation with a team from the Ministry of Culture, Education, and Youth, the DPU team wrote an academic plan, land use plan, and first phase construction plan over a three month period. The project also provided the Minister with information needed to support his FY 74 budget request for the university. As a part of the project an abbreviated master plan for Dalat University was written. Since the completion of the project, the handful of Vietnamese educators who worked with the DPU team have applied their experience to the development of master plans for two government community colleges. This project represents the Foundation's largest single grant in Vietnam, and spin-offs are expected to continue for many years. The MOCEY provided salaries for the Vietnamese counterpart staff and a full time secretary at an estimated value of $3,500.

Minister of Education's Visit to Korea and Hong Kong (1-804/V-4003, L/A 23 & 30 Aug 73). A grant of $505 provided airfare and full per diem to allow the Minister of Culture, Education, and Youth, Ngo Khac Tinh, to visit Seoul National University and meet with University planners, and to spend one day at the Chinese University of Hong Kong discussing university development, planning, and fund-raising. Due to a change in the Minister's personal travel plans an amendment (L/A 30 Aug 73) provided an additional $524 toward per diem and the remaining roundtrip airfare expenses from Saigon to Korea with a stop in Hong Kong. The amendment made it possible for the Minister to spend additional time in Seoul consulting with higher education officials and members of the Thu Duc University campus planning team who were visiting Korea at the same time. The visit was personally supervised by Mr. James Paddock, senior campus planner of the firm which was developing the master campus plan for Thu Duc Polytechnic University during this same time period. The Ministry of Culture, Education, and Youth provided salary to the Minister during his trip. Actual expenditures for this grant totalled $1,265.

University Planning: Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth (1-804/V-4004, L/A 23 Aug 73). A travel grant of $2,089 allowed three key officials from the Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth, Dr. Nguyen Van Thuy, Dr. Vu Thuong Quat and Mr. Nguyen Quang Nhac to visit Seoul National University and to meet with university planners in Korea. The participants were actively involved in the master planning of Thu Duc Polytechnic University, in conjunction with the Foundation-sponsored campus planning team of Dober, Paddock & Upton Associates.

Dr. Quat and Mr. Nhac are now playing major roles in the totally Vietnamese master plan projects for Vietnam's first two community colleges. Salary for the participants during the observation tour, estimated at $300, was provided by the Ministry.

Observation and Study Tour of Vice Minister of Culture, Education and Youth (1-804/V-4018, L/A 12 Oct 73). This grant of $232 for per diem expenses allowed the then Vice Minister of Culture, Education and Youth, Dr. Do Ba Khe, to visit Seoul National University and selected higher educational institutions in Korea and the Republic of China from November 1-7, 1973. The Government of Vietnam provided the cost of his travel in connection with attendance at an unrelated event, the East Asian Seminar on Copyright in Tokyo. At the time of the trip Dr. Khe had been nominated to be the first rector of the new Thu Duc Polytechnic University. The trip provided an opportunity for him to meet with the construction staff of Seoul National University, which had been designed by the same American campus planning firm that made the plan for Thu Duc Polytechnic University. Shortly after his return to Vietnam Dr. Khe's appointment as rector was confirmed.

Thu Duc Polytechnic University: Central Administration (1-116/V-4117, L/A 31 Jul 74). The first quarterly installment of $569 (of a $2,276 obligation for FY 74) was paid to Thu Duc Polytechnic University to ensure full-time administrative staffing by providing supplementary assistance until June 1975 to Mr. Nguyen Cong Chanh to allow him to execute master plans for coordination and development of this new national university. It was impossible for Mr. Chanh to devote his energies to this program on a full time basis because he had to supplement his salary of $50 per month through several additional jobs. The Ministry of Education contributes, through its allocation to Thu Duc, approximately $600 per year. Mr. Chanh is proving invaluable to Rector Khe as the master plan is implemented. Additionally Mr. Chanh is being given released time to serve as Secretary-General of the Master Planning project for the new Community Colleges.

Thu Duc Polytechnic University: Faculty Development (1-111/V-4049, L/A 17 Apr 74). A grant of $2,400 provided partial scholarships for 4 young instructors of the National Institute of Technology, now the College of Engineering of Thu Duc Polytechnic University, who had been accepted for Master's degree study at the University of Missouri at Rolla. Each of the grant beneficiaries had been granted a GVN scholarship valued at $1,800 annually, and each has received from the University of Missouri remission of fees valued at $1,250 per person. The four instructors will return to Vietnam and rejoin their respective faculties: two in Engineering Management, one each in Electrical Engineering and Sanitary Engineering. The latter off-shoot of Civil Engineering is the first such program to be established in Vietnam.

Thu Duc Polytechnic University: Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities (1-111/V-4063, L/A 8 May 74). A grant of $674 for airfare and living expenses enabled Vice Dean Le Van Ky of the College of Agriculture of Thu Duc Polytechnic University (formerly the National School of Agriculture) to participate in the Biennial Meeting of the Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and

Universities, held in Indonesia in June, 1974. Vice Dean Ky's institution continued his salry in full, estimated at $150. The organization sponsoring this meeting is the most prestigious of its kind in Asia, and the conference had a star-studded list of speakers, dealing with practical problems facing university-level agricultural education, research and service. Professor Ky was just promoted to Dean of the College of Agriculture.

Thu Duc Polytechnic University: Coordination Center for Security and Development (4-101/V-4113, L/A 29 Jul 74). A grant of $450 covered the cost of printing the Preliminary Report on the Establishment of the Urban Planning School. Ten people from the Coordination Center, the Ministry of Education, and Thu Duc Polytechnic University contributed 300 man-hours, valued at $600, to prepare the report. This report will underscore the need for schools of urban planning, and it will be used in fund-raising for the Urban Planning School to be opened at Thu Duc Polytechnic University during the 1975-76 academic year.

Consultant on Higher Education (1-001/SB-V-FAP-3100). Expenditures of $60,962 made possible the work of the Foundation's Consultant on Higher Education, Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, who coordinated closely with the Ministry of Culture, Education, and Youth, USAID, and institutions of higher learning to assist in the development of community colleges in Vietnam. During a period of eight months, while frequent shifts in the MOCEY precluded major activity in community college programming, Dr. Williams assisted special programs to help universities with projects of administrative reform and redirection of curricula from theoretical to practical objectives. With the appointment of Vice Minister Bao in March 1974, the community college program moved forward with launching of the first National Seminar on Community Colleges in which Dr. Williams served both as a consultant and a participant. Dr. Williams is now consulting with the master planning team for the My Tho and Nha Trang community colleges. Another consultancy is being done with a MOCEY group that will hold week-long workshops at each community college. Throughout the above projects, MOCEY financial support for staff time and facilities is estimated to be about $5,000. Dr. Williams' consultancy will end in December 1974, by which time the community college concept is expected to be imparted to a small but dedicated group of educators.

Seminar on Community Colleges in Vietnam (1-113/V-4039, L/A 22 Mar 74). This grant of $793 enabled the Ministry of Culture, Education, and Youth to hold the first national Seminar on Community Colleges, in which more than 100 participants from universities, colleges, and ministries discussed the development of community colleges in Vietnam with respect to organization, management, financing, and Vietnam's manpower needs. The Minister gave the opening address, and the Vice Minister personally presided over each of six seminar sessions. USAID and Foundation representatives worked closely with the Ministry in planning the Seminar, and the Foundation's Consultant in Higher Education presented one of the formal papers. This grant, reflecting what was at that time the Ministry's priority interest in the develop-

ment of community colleges, was helpful in encouraging an attitude of cooperation, rather than competition, among representatives of universities and junior colleges. The cost of facilities, program arrangements, and travel costs, estimated at $300 for this three-day seminar, was borne by the Ministry.

Community Colleges: Proceedings (1-113/V-4100, L/A 18 Jul 74). This grant of $562 made it possible for the Ministry of Culture, Education, and Youth (MOCEY) to publish 500 copies of the proceedings of the Foundation-sponsored First National Seminar on Community Colleges, held in Saigon in March 1974. The copies will be distributed to the seminar participants, colleges, universities, libraries, and the Ministry. The MOCEY provided staff to prepare the materials at an estimated contribution in excess of $175.

Community College Master Plan (1-113/V-4116, L/A 31 Jul 74). This grant of $6,333 for staff time and expenses enabled the Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth (MOCEY) to launch the long-overdue master planning for community colleges at My Tho and Nha Trang. Planning had been discussed, drafted, and revised over a period of several months, with input from the Foundation, USAID, MOCEY, and the community college administrators. Shifts in major personnel assignments in MOCEY were a major cause of the delay; possible loss of Foundation support was a major cause of the project's top priority reinstatement. In the planning of this project, master planning done for Thu Duc Polytechnic University will serve as a guide, and persons with major responsibilities in this project bring valuable know-how from the Foundation-sponsored Thu Duc planning. The Vice Minister's interest, and the effective leadership roles of the community college educators indicate that this project will progress rapidly. The operational pattern developed in this totally Vietnamese effort will be available, with appropriate modification, for community colleges at Danang and other places when they are brought into being. The government of Vietnam is furnishing space and equipment, and the two community colleges will assume the cost of printing the final report, estimated at $600.

Regina Pacis Women's Junior College: General Development (1-201/V-4034, L/A 29 Jan 74). A grant of $5,154 enabled Regina Pacis Women's Junior College to cover operational and partial administrative expenses during the academic year 1973-74. To date, a cumulative total of $12,000 for general support has been provided by the Foundation to this pioneering women's junior college, which is in its fourth year of operation. This grant represents final Foundation support for general administrative expenses. Future support of this nature is expected to come from the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Youth, the Catholic Church, and tuition fees.

Regina Pacis Women's Junior College: San Francisco Public Service Internship (1-201/V-3049, L/A 13 Mar 73). Payments of $675 (from an FY 73 obligation) for living allowance and airfare allowed Miss Do Thi Tuyet to complete a seven months internship in home economics at San Francisco State University, and to extend her internship by two months in order to observe hotel and restaurant management.

She completed the internship in December 1973, and she is now the Dean of the Faculty of Home Economics, where a new course in hotel and restaurant management will be offered.

Regina Pacis Junior College: Faculty Development (1-703/V-3061(1), L/A 16 Aug 73). A faculty development grant of $3,019 (from an FY 73 obligation of $3,000) provided partial support for the studies of two future faculty members. The candidates for training were not identified until the close of FY 73, and an amendment (L/A 16 Aug 73) authorized a $200 clothing allowance and airfare for Sister Pierre Huynh Thi Liet, and Miss Doan Minh Thi to enter intensive English training at St. Mary's College, Leavenworth, Kansas, leading to B.A. degrees. They hope to earn masters degrees subsequently, and they will return to join the faculty at Regina Pacis. St. Mary's College is providing scholarships valued at $6,000.

Regina Pacis Women's Junior College: Book Cooperative (1-201/V-4081, L/A 21 Jun 74). A grant of $663 provided partial support to open a bookstore cooperative at Regina Pacis Women's Junior College. The College contributed $1,700 toward the initial purchase of equipment and supplies. The cooperative will allow students to purchase school books and supplies at a reasonable price while providing practical training to the business and management students who will operate and manage the cooperative.

University of Hue: General Development (1-106/V-3014(3), L/A 15 Apr 74). An amendment (to an FY 73 grant for general development) authorized the use of $3,939 in FY 73 funds already disbursed to the University to be used for a variety of institutional development activities, publications, staff development, and administrative development. This completes a three-year (FY 71-73) development program of Foundation assistance totalling $45,175. The University of Hue has suffered greatly from the 1968 Battle of Hue and its aftermath, and Foundation assistance for consolidated general development has been instrumental in the University's dramatic recovery and growth. The prospects for rational expansion of the University's services and facilities are now excellent.

University of Hue Library: Library Consultant (5-102/V-0287, L/A 17 Jul 72 & 24 Apr 73). A total of $3,426 (from an FY 73 obligation of $9,500) was expended during the reporting period for the final costs of a three-year consultancy of Mr. John Urquidi, which ended in August, 1973, at a total cost to the Foundation of $26,947. The library has continued to grow under the direction of Vietnamese staff and part-time student assistants. Mr. Urquidi's consultancy and the return of several USAID-trained librarians were the major factors in the rapid growth of the University of Hue Library.

University of Hue Central Library Development (5-103/V-4048, L/A 26 Apr 74). Since FY 71, approximately $107,000 in assistance including the services of a consultant has been extended to the Library, which is now expected to be self-supporting. The University of Hue Library is now commonly acknowledged to be the model university library in

the country. Payments of $860 (of a $1,290 FY 74 terminal obligation for general support of the University's Library through July, 1974) provided supplies not covered in the Library's regular operating budget and supplemented staff salaries. The University is paying regular staff salaries valued at approximately $3,000 during the 9-month period of this grant.

University of Hue Central Library (5-103/V-3016, L/A 2 Nov 72). Final expenditures of $3,469 (from a $14,998 obligation) for books for the University of Hue Central Library completed a general development grant for equipment, books, and staff salaries.

University of Hue Faculty Development: Mr. Ngo Dong (1-106/SF-V-4017, L/A 16 Sep 73). Grants totalling $3,333 (from a $3,633 FY 74 obligation) enabled Mr. Ngo Dong, an outstanding faculty member and the most highly-decorated civilian in the 1968 Battle of Hue, to continue his studies at the University of Florida, Gainesville, for a Ph.D. in entomology. When the Foundation learned that USAID, who sponsored his M.S. program, had asked him to return to Vietnam, Foundation funding was immediately frozen. Seven months later, Mr. Dong received a Ph.D. and was provided with an airticket from AID valued at $800. At the same time, USAID agreed to the extension of Foundation support to cover Mr. Dong's debts and dissertation expenses. Through two amendments (L/A 19 Jun & 24 Jul 74) the obligations of previous letters of agreement were revised. Mr. Dong has returned to work full-time reorganizing the faculties of zoology, botany, geology, and entomology to create a four-year under-graduate program in agricultural production. Specializations in this program would redirect these faculties to the teaching of applied science in plant protection, vegetable crops, fruit crops, and agronomy.

University of Hue Faculty Development: Mr. Vo Xuan Han (1-106/V-0283 (2), L/A 8 Aug 73). A total of $6,169 (of a $8,065 obligation for FY 74) was spent to continue support begun in FY 1972 for Mr. Han's studies leading to a Ph.D. in economics at Vanderbilt University. Mr. Han is struggling to maintain his grade level, and the Foundation is closely monitoring his progress. He is expected to graduate in late 1975 and return to the Faculty of Law at the University of Hue, where he will serve for at least six years. To date the cumulative cost of support to Mr. Han's program, has been about $19,100.

University of Hue Faculty Development: Mr. Le Tien Thu (1-106/V-4031, L/A 20 Dec 73). The Foundation paid $2,500 (of a $5,000 obligation for FY 74) for partial support of the first year of a two-year program of a dedicated economics professor, Mr. Le Tien Thu, studying at Michigan State University. Mr. Thu received a Government of Vietnam scholarship of $1,800 per year, plus roundtrip transportation valued at $1,500 to study for a Ph.D. in economics. When he completes his studies in August 1975, Mr. Thu will return to work full-time for the University of Hue for a period of five years.

University of Hue: Returned Scholars Program (1-112/V-4069, L/A 15 May 74). A grant of $326 enabled the University of Hue to employ a highly competent faculty member in languages and linguistics, by

providing a special relocation allowance to Miss Truong Thi My Van who recently returned to Vietnam with an American masters degree. This grant, covering her personal effects shipping and settling-in costs, made it possible for the University to persuade her to live and work in Hue, where salaries are no higher than in Saigon. Since signing a two year, renewable contract, she has served on English curriculum, academic, and other university-committees, and she is the Executive Secretary of the Reading Program Team. The University pays her salary and various allowances amounting to approximately $200 per month.

University of Hue: Returned Scholars Program (1-112/V-3119(1), L/A 5 Nov 73). During the reporting period, funds already paid in FY 73 for incentive payments under the Returned Scholars Program at the University of Hue enabled the University to attract four returned scholars who have agreed to become full-time resident professors for a minimum of two years. In addition to Prof. Nguyen Duc Tien, who will teach statistics and demography for a minimum of two years, the university employed Prof. Thai Thi Ngoc Du in geography, Prof. Tran Ha Nam in mathematics, and Prof. Le Chi Niem in physics. The University of Hue provides the maximum GVN allowances of approximately US$100 per month, and housing. Without these incentives it would not be possible to secure persons of this quality under prevailing conditions. The presence of highly qualified faculty at Hue may prove one of the strongest deterrents to the ill-conceived desire on the part of some leaders in Danang to pressure for a "separate" university. This program, which has attracted 5 returned scholars at a cost to the Foundation of $5,376 since FY 73, will receive continued support next year.

University of Hue: Wisconsin Seminar in University Operations and Administration (1-106/V-4007, L/A 3 Aug 73). A grant of $2,484 enabled the Vice Dean, Faculty of Science, to attend the 1973 Wisconsin Seminar undertake a month-long post-seminar internship, and make a two-week observation tour through Asia on the return leg of his travel. The University of Hue continued salary payments to Vice Dean Danh during the period of his tour, valued at approximately $200. His final report showed a keen analysis of the administrative problems of the University of Hue, but it contained no recommendations for action.

University of Hue: ASAIHL Workshop Participation (1-106/V-3115, L/A 30 Jul 73). A total of $1,903 (of a $2,155 obligation from FY 73) was spent for five administrators from the University of Hue to participate in an Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning workshop, "Extra-Curricular Activities of University Students" and visit universities in Malaysia and Singapore. Their salaries, estimated at $300 in total, were continued by the University. The workshop took place in November 1973, and the participants' report showed that they learned from their trip; however, there have been no subsequent changes at the University of Hue that can be traced to this grant.

University of Hue: RELC Seminar Attendance (5-099/V-4070, L/A 17 May 74). A grant of $503 to the University of Hue enabled Returned Scholar Miss Truong Thi My Van, Executive Secretary of the Reading

Program Team of the Faculty of Letters' English Department, to participate in the SEAMEO Regional English Language Center (RELC) Seminar from July 23-27, 1974, and the International Reading Association Workshop from July 29-30 in Singapore. The portion of her salary payments from the University during this period was about $20. The Seminar and workshop dealt with recent developments and research in reading relevant to the teaching and learning of English in Southeast Asia. The University continues to develop its English teaching program with assistance from the Foundation, the Fulbright Program and U.S. Information Service.

University of Hue: Summer Institute on Demography and Statistics (1-114/V-3062(1), L/A 19 Feb 74). The Foundation paid $2,100 (the remainder of a $7,500 obligation from FY 73) for publishing in Vietnamese a textbook from the course notes of Professor Bui Dang Ha Doan, an eminent demographer from Paris. These course notes, the first of their kind to be published in Vietnam, will be available for Vietnamese national planners who are now responsible for plans formerly made by foreign administrators and advisers.

University of Hue: Documentary Film (1-106/V-3120(1), L/A 20 Apr 74). A grant amendment gave the University of Hue a time extension to July 31, 1974, to complete with funds already provided in FY 73 a documentary film on the development of the University. The production of this film, to be used in promoting closer cooperation and support from the community for the University's Development Program, was delayed by the temporary return of the producer to Germany. At the expiration of this extension, the filming was completed, but it is still being edited in Germany. The University expects to receive the film sometime in September, 1974.

University of Hue, Equipment Gift (5-102/V-3113, L/A 31 Jul 73). A gift obligated in FY 73 of an air-conditioner and miscellaneous furniture used by the Foundation's former contract adviser to the University of Hue library. Equipment valued at $717 .

Cantho University: Training Course in Academic Administration at the Asian Institute of Technology (1-108/V-4011, L/A 28 Sep 73 & 12 Nov 73). A grant of $1,697 was made to the University of Cantho to enable Dr. Tran Phuoc Duong, Dean of the Faculty of Science, to participate in a two-month Short Course in University Administration at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, to up-grade young administrators and to prepare young faculty members for administrative assignments. Dr. Duong, in addition to serving as Dean of the Faculty of Science and Professor of Chemistry, is a member of the President's Planning Council of Deans, and is Director of the Research Council. He offered, in his end-of-course report to AIT, cogent suggestions for improvement of future course offerings. Due to increase in living costs it was necessary to make an additional grant of $450 through an amendment (L/A 6 Dec 73). Both Rector Xuan and Dr. Duong feel that the program was of assistance in the further development of the University and of Dr. Duong's leadership role. The university released Dr. Duong with full salary during the time of the short course as its contribution to this program, estimated at $250.

Can Tho University; Asian Agriculture Association Meeting (1-108/V-4064, L/A 9 May 74). This grant of $674 enabled Assistant Dean Nguyen Phu Thien of the College of Agriculture of the University of Can Tho to participate in the Biennial Meeting of the Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities, held in Indonesia June 15-23, 1974, and visit agriculture institutions in Indonesia. The University of Can Tho provided Dean Thien's salary during this period of released time, at an estimated value of $100. The Conference sponsor is the most prestigious organization of its kind in Asia, dealing with practical problems facing university-level agricultural education on research and service. Dean Thien is a driving force in the university's developing agricultural program of research, instruction, and extension.

Can Tho University: Observation Tour (1-108/V-4071, L/A 29 May 74). A grant of $276 made it possible for Rector Nguyen Duy Xuan of the University of Can Tho to extend by six days his SEADAG-sponsored participation in an International Conference on Economics in Savannah, Georgia, in order that he might (1) study at first hand the External Degree Program at Florida International University in Miami, (2) hold discussions with Fulbright officials in Washington arranged through USAID, and (3) make visits in San Francisco arranged by the Consulate of the Republic of Vietnam and visit The Asia Foundation's home office. SEADAG provided international air travel and per diem, estimated at $2,000 for his attendance at the Conference. The Foundation provided additional air travel within the U.S., and up to six days per diem for the Miami and Washington extensions. Rector Xuan found the Florida International University's external degree (university without walls) program more costly than the one he envisions at Can Tho, but he did gain detailed knowledge useful for initiating the University of Can Tho's program.

Van Hanh University: General Development (1-102/V-4032, L/A 2 Jan 74). A grant of $2,902 was paid to Van Hanh University for its general development program. The expenditures supported honoraria to 4 authors in the English Language Teaching Program, materials and counselors' allowances for individual and group counselings, and printing cost for three research papers. Within the programs assisted by these expenditures, Van Hanh University provided salaries and printing costs estimated at $3,000. These were considered by the Rector to be priority areas for the University's development plan. Since FY 66 the Foundation has expended $115,642 for various forms of general development at Van Hanh University. The university is attracting general development funds from other sources now, and Foundation assistance will continue to decline.

Van Hanh University: Faculty Development (1-101). During the reporting period, payments were made for the programs of the last four beneficiaries of a seven-year program of assistance to Van Hanh University for faculty development:

Mr. Nguyen Hoi (V-0246, L/A 3 Oct 73) received $1,312 (from a $1296 FY 73 obligation and a $100 FY 74 obligation) for final expenses and

return airfare. He completed a M.A. in educational psychology at Ohio University, Athens, and is now teaching and conducting educational guidance and counselling. Van Hanh counterpart contribution for his salary is estimated at $120.

Miss Pham Hong Dung (V-3040(1), L/A 14 Sep 73) received $2,000 for partial living allowance to complete a M.A. in Indian Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Her parents provided the major portion of her support, estimated at $3,000. She has informed the Foundation that she will remain in the United States to study for a Ph.D. The Foundation will not support her program further.

Mr. Nguyen Long (V-4005, L/A 8 Sep 73, 8 Feb 74, 4 Apr 74, 19 Jun 74) received $8,051 in full fellowship support to complete his distinguished dissertation, "Village Government in Vietnam: The Politics of Infrastructure." He received a Ph.D. in political science in June, and he is now Van Hanh's Director of Student Services and teaching two courses at the university. His salary, estimated at $450, was contributed by the university.

Mr. Le Van Hoa (V-0068, L/A 20 Apr 73), who left for the United States under full Foundation sponsorship in FY 67 for a M.A., received $230 (of a $200 obligation from FY 73) for final dissertation expenses. He received a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Kentucky, and he is now at Van Hanh teaching and conducting research projects in rural sociology.

Since FY 66 the Foundation has spent approximately $200,000 in grants for Van Hanh faculty to study in the United States. A total of 11 beneficiaries have been supported to date for higher degree study: 7 for master's degrees, 2 for Ph.D. degrees, and 2 for both the master's and Ph.D. degree. Of those 11 beneficiaries, 6 returned with degrees to Van Hanh University, one returned without a degree, 3 remained in the United States without Foundation support to pursue Ph.D.'s, and one who was dropped from Foundation support for poor academic performance, is still pursuing his degree. Additionally, three persons studied in the Republic of China for M.A. degrees under Foundation support, but they refused to return and stayed on for Ph.D. degrees.

<u>Van Hanh University: International Council on Education for Teaching</u> (1-102/V-4105, L/A 22 Jul 74). A grant of $544 was made to Van Hanh University to enable Reverend Thich Nguyen Hong, Dean of the Faculty of Education, to attend the XXIst World Assembly of the International Council on Education for Teaching (ICET) in Singapore from July 28-August 1, 1974, and to make a five-day observation tour of teaching demonstration centers in Singapore. The ICET assembly's theme was "Continuity and Change--Teacher Education and Schools." The importance of teacher in-service training was emphasized as a vehicle to adapt teaching to new changes while maintaining continuity. Dean Thich Nguyen Hong is in a position to bring change with continuity through his responsibilities at Van Hanh University and in the Buddhist Commission General for Education. Van Hanh University paid his salary during the trip, estimated at $80.

Dalat University: Wisconsin Seminar in University Operations and Administration (1-103/V-4098, L/A 17 Jul 74). A total of $3,112 was paid (of a $3,162 obligation for FY 74) to enable the Dean of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Acting Vice Rector in Charge of Administrative Affairs, Fr. Vu Minh Thai, to attend the Wisconsin Seminar, August 4-30, 1974, and possibly to engage in a post-seminar four-to-six-week internship. This grant dovetailed with Fr. Thai's participation in an East-West Center Population Institute program, and the Population Institute provided $500 for roundtrip airfare between Saigon and Seoul, Korea. Tuition, estimated at $500, was waived by the seminar. After the program Fr. Thai will resume his duties at Dalat University where he is a strong candidate to become the next rector.

Dalat University: Faculty Development (1-104). During the reporting period, payments were made for the programs of the last four beneficiaries of a four-year faculty development program:

Mr. Pham Van Hai (V-0291, L/A 23 Sep 71) dropped out of studies in linguistics at Southern Illinois University. A final payment of $656 for tuition was made.

Mr. Le Van Khue (V-0292(2), L/A 30 May 74) received $2,764 (of $2,664 FY 73 and $100 FY 74 obligations) for expenses for a program leading to a M.A. in history, which he received from U.C.L.A. in June. Although he had the opportunity to continue his studies through funding from private sources, Mr. Khue kept his promise to return to Dalat University. In recognition of his high grades and his returning, the university promoted him to Fifth Class Lecturer The University's salary contribution is about $300. He is teaching full-time.

Mr. Vu Quoc Thuy (V-0045(4), L/A 30 Jun 73) received $1,304 (of a $1,304 FY 73 obligation) for final expenses for his program leading to a Ph.D. in economics from Michigan State University. He returned to the university in December 1973, and he is teaching economics. The University's salary contribution is estimated at $60.

Mr. Pham Van Thanh (V-0293(2), L/A 27 Aug 73) received $1,399 (of $902 FY 73 and $1,274 FY 74 obligations) toward final expenses for studies toward a M.S. degree in biology at the University of Oregon. He received his degree in December and went to Montreal to study for a Ph.D., despite his promise to return to Dalat after receiving his M.S. The University's salary contribution is estimated at $60.

Since FY 70 the Foundation has paid approximately $73,000 for study in the United States for six Dalat Faculty members: 4 for master's degrees, and 2 for doctorates. Of those 6 beneficiaries, 2 returned to Dalat University with degrees, one without a degree, one went to Canada to go on for a Ph.D. without Foundation approval or support, one remained in the United States to pursue a doctorate under his own support after being dropped for poor academic performance, and one more refused to return and is financing his own Ph.D. studies. A seventh beneficiary, Mr. Nguyen Trung Nghia, received partial support in FY 72 for a M.A. program in Geneva, Switzerland, and he returned to Dalat University to teach. No further faculty development assistance for Dalat University is contemplated.

University of Dalat: Social Science Training Program (1-103/V-4082, L/A 21 Jun 74). A grant of $1,900 was given to Dalat University in partial support of a Social Science Training Program in early July 74 during which 170 students from the Department of Social Science participated in a one-month field work program at urban and rural, public and private social agencies. The Foundation grant covered part of the students' living expenses and remuneration for teachers. The university provided basic teachers salaries ($1,500) and the students contributed an estimated $1,000 toward food and transportation costs. This new program of working directly with community action organizations aims at supplementing the formalized lecture approach to education received by most university students in Vietnam.

University of Dalat: Chemical Materials (1-103/V-4099, L/A Jul 16 74). Payments during FY 75 will implement an obligation of US$1,000 made to the University of Dalat to help secure chemical materials needed by the Faculty of Science. The Foundation will purchase and ship these materials for laboratory work of students and professors during the 1974-76 academic years. Recent foreign currency restrictions have made it impossible for the university to purchase these goods in-country or from overseas suppliers.

Dalat Graduate School Library (1-701/V-0370(2), L/A 31 Oct 73). The Foundation authorized Dalat University to keep the balance of an FY 72 payment to purchase books, journals, and library equipment, and to cover a librarian's salary until the end of December 1973. This financial assistance from the Foundation helped provide enough basic facilities to the Graduate School Library so that it operates under a well-trained graduate student librarian. The library serves teachers and students of Dalat Graduate School and professionals from public and private sectors in the community.

Dalat University Library: Wantrup Book Collection (3-101/V-4033, L/A 7 Jan 74). The private Wantrup Book Collection on resource economics was purchased through a grant of $1,000 for the Graduate School of Social Sciences of Dalat University. This collection consists of 1,627 books and monographs and 1,081 journals of four complete runs from 1939 to date of the Journal of Economic Literature, American Economic Review, Journal of Agricultural Economics and the AAAS Bulletin. The collection is being used by faculty, students, and the community.

Minh Duc University: Training Course on University Administration at AIT (1-111/V-4012, L/A 25 Sep 73, 12 Nov 73). A grant of $1,691 was made to Minh Duc University for Rev. Nguyen Huu Nghia, a young administrator, to participate in a two-month Course in University Administration conducted by the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. Although Rev. Nghia had little previous experience in university administration, he was given increased responsibilities as Dean of Academic Affairs and Acting Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. Higher living expenses in Bangkok made necessary an additional grant of $450 (L/A 6 Dec 73) for increased living allowances. For the two month period, the university gave Rev. Nghia leave with full salary, estimated at $250. Since returning to his work at Minh Duc University, Rev. Nghia has become more involved in central academic administration.

Minh Duc University, Faculty of Science: Equipment (1-111/V-4057, L/A 8 May 74). This grant of $3,303 enabled the Faculty of Science of Minh Duc University to purchase a lathe for the Repair and Maintenance Shop and to purchase electronic equipment. The lathe will be used in the building of much of the University's laboratory equipment, and the electronic equipment will be used to develop and operate instructional television programs which are used in both campus instruction and extension programs. Minh Duc's Faculty of Science has become a model for Vietnamese universities in designing and building much of its own laboratory equipment from parts found on the local market, rather than depending on expensive and sophisticated equipment. The university is contributing general operating expenses of approximately $1,200 in its workshop program. A special discount from Sony for video equipment of $800 is also an institutional contribution.

Minh Duc University, School of Economics & Business: Book Acquisition (5-103/V-4096, L/A 15 Jul 74). Payments in FY 75 will implement an obligation of $1,000 for the purchase of text and reference books for the school of Economics and Business, Minh Duc University, which in late 1974 will begin its first graduate programs to train qualified professionals for executive positions in economics and business management. If this graduate program is able to achieve its goal to provide practical education matched to the immediate staffing needs of business and industry, further Foundation support will follow.

Hoa Hao University: Training Course on University Administration at AIT (1-111/V-4009, L/A 25 Sep 73, 12 Nov 73). A payment of $1,678 enabled one of the University's young instructors who was to be given administrative responsibilities, Mr. Trinh Van Muoi Hai, to benefit from a two-month Short Course in University Administration at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. The curriculum was developed to fit the problem needs of Asian universities, stressing newer techniques and practices for university-wide planning and policy making. Due to increases in the cost of living in Bangkok it became necessary to grant an additional sum of $450 through an amendment (L/A 6 Dec 73). Mr. Muoi Hai was selected from among the participants to give an evaluative interview to the press at the end of the course. To date, he has not been given the administrative assignments which would enable him to begin to bring some degree of order and effectiveness to the university. Hoa Hao University gave him leave with full pay for the two months, estimated at $100.

Hoa Hao University Faculty Development: Mr. Le Duy Tam (5-302/V-3032, L/A 9 Aug 73, 4 Mar 74). In FY 73, a grant to Hoa Hao University provided full fellowship support for Ph.D. studies at Indiana University for Mr. Le Duy Tam, Director of the Language Center and Acting Head of the English Department of Hoa Hao University and Director of Teacher Training at the Vietnamese American Association. During the reporting period $6,322 (of a $7,984 FY 74 obligation) was spent for continuing support for Mr. Tam's program and attendance at the 1974 Summer Institute of Linguistics at Amherst, Massachusetts. The estimated total cost of Mr. Tam's Ph.D. program was $18,000, of which approximately $11,000 has been spent to date. Mr. Tam is expected to graduate in December 1975.

Hoa Hao University: Science Equipment (1-111/V-4115, L/A 27 Jul 74). A grant provided $1,000 for microscopes to be purchased by Hoa Hao University for its science laboratories. The staff of Hoa Hao University will select, subject to Foundation approval, purchase, and transport the microscopes, a contribution valued at about $20. This is one of three relatively small grants made to Hoa Hao University during the reporting period, which reflects both the Foundation's interest in the development of this private university and the Foundation's reservations about large assistance until major administrative and management problems are resolved.

Publication of a Brochure on Hoa Hao University (1-111/V-4025, L/A 26 Nov 73). A grant of $318 enabled Hoa Hao University to print 10,000 copies of a brochure describing in English the objectives, current programs and development plans of the university. The Foundation's Consultant on Higher Education assisted in the revision and upgrading of this brochure before the grant was formalized. Most of the finished copies were distributed to potential donors in the United States, Europe, and Japan. Their effectiveness in Hoa Hao University's fund-raising efforts will be evaluated next year though preliminary responses are not encouraging. Hoa Hao University provided the costs of staff time in preparation of the brochure, photography, and layout, estimated at $200.

Cao Dai University: Scholarship Assistance (1-111/V-4114, L/A 27 Jul 74). Payments in FY 75 will implement an obligation of $1,500 to provide support for Cao Dai University's faculty development program through assistance for the Master's degree studies of one of the University's physics instructors, Mr. Dang Quang Tam. Mr. Tam received a Government of Vietnam scholarship of $1,800 per year plus round trip air travel valued at $1,500. He is also receiving partial tuition assistance from the University of Missouri at Rolla amounting to $1,250 per year. Upon completion of his studies Mr. Tam will return to Cao Dai University where he will be a member of the faculty in physics and mathematics.

Vocational and Technical Education

National Laboratory School: Field Work Training Program (1-202/V-4086, L/A 24 Jun 74). The first quarterly payment of $327 (of a $1,309 obligation for FY 74) was made to the National Laboratory School for transportation and meals of students and supervisors for the organization of student field work programs over a period of one year starting July 1, 1974. The programs are designed to provide first-hand experience in rural health and preventive medicine to students through contact with medical and social service programs for rural people. All 220 students of the School have been participating in weekend field work in Bien Hoa Province where they are surveying child nutrition and cases of infectious diseases, and constructing sanitation facilities for an orphanage. The National Laboratory School provides medical supplies and other support for the construction of sanitation facilities. This counterpart contribution, plus contributions of labor of students and staff, is estimated to be $1,680 over a year's time.

National Laboratory School: Medical Laboratory Journal (1-202/V-4085, L/A 24 Jun 74). A grant of $325 was made to the National Laboratory School to cover partial publishing costs of a medical laboratory journal for a period of one year starting September 1, 1974. The School provides administrative and editorial staff valued at $750. The journal will provide medical educators, technologists and students with current medical education information. The school will increase the number of copies of each issue from 200 to 500 to meet new requests from professionals in the provinces.

National Laboratory School: Laboratory Equipment and Supplies (1-202/V-4084, L/A 24 Jun 74). The Foundation paid $403 (of a $1,422 obligation for FY 74) to cover expenses for purchases and repair of laboratory equipment and supplies; and slide film and processing for a period of one year starting July 1, 1974. The American Medical Association (AMA) provided consultants and several pieces of laboratory equipment, and USAID and the US military donated supplies and excess property. Estimated value of total foreign inputs is in excess of $100,000. Affiliated to the Ministry of Public Health, the National Laboratory School is responsible for professional training, in-service training and post graduate training for the staff of laboratory centers, supervision of public and private medical laboratories, and research work required by the Ministry.

National Laboratory School: Audio Visual Equipment (1-202/V-4083, L/A 24 Jun 74). Through a grant of $396 to the National Laboratory School, audio-visual equipment was acquired, and it is now being used for the training of medical students in a new $20,000 auditorium building provided by the Government of Vietnam.

Student Counseling and Guidance

Educational Consultant for Education Reform (1-001/V-3029(1), L/A 10 Jan 74). Payments of $48,794.
extended for a second year the consulting services of Dr. Orin W. Hascall to the Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth's (MOCEY) Council of Education Reform (CER) to continue developing the new Baccalaureate Examination taken by all 12th year students in Vietnam. Though pre-examination response was rather critical, the new objective examination was well received by over 140,000 students in late June. Foundation assistance to date has consisted of the services of Dr. Hascall and the purchase of a used IBM 1230 scoring machine from USAID. The MOCEY provided partial support toward Dr. Hascall's housing plus full office facilities estimated at $1,800. The Foundation plans to send a key member of the CER abroad for advanced training in test and measurement, and to support newly emerging testing programs for university admission.

Ministry of Education, Culture, and Youth: Counselling and Guidance (1-401/V-0350(1). Expenditures of $16,020 completed a two-year project costing $30,213 which enabled the MOCEY to have the continued services of Dr. Bill Raines in the development of counselling and guidance services and materials in the secondary schools of Vietnam. It reflected the Foundation's assessment of the considerable progress made

during the preceeding year of Dr. Raines' consultancy and the interest and support of the Director of Secondary Education. Through this extension, gains were consolidated, seminars were conducted to train new counselors and reinforce in-service training. Of particular significance was a Seminar in Counselling and Guidance between Secondary School Principals and Guidance Counsellors. The Ministry continued to employ Dr. Raines and provided him with an appropriate local currency salary during the reporting period, estimated to be $600. Foundation support for this consultancy terminated in July, and it is felt that further work in this field can be accomplished through the work of in-country professionals.

Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth (MOCEY): Observation Tour (1-403/V-3114, L/A 21 Jul 73). A total of $1,962 (of a $1,962 obligation from FY 73) was spent to enable two experts of the Ministry and a consultant, Dr. Bill Raines, to observe comparative guidance and counselling planning and development in the Philippines and the Republic of China. The Ministry continued the salaries of the two experts during the observation tour, valued at about $250. As a result of the trip, the Ministry seemed more determined to expand and develop its modest guidance and counselling efforts, but to date, limited progress has been made.

MOCEY: In-service Seminars & Publication of Guidance Materials (1-402/V-3065(1), L/A 24 Jun 74). The Foundation authorized the Directorate of Secondary Education of the MOCEY to use the unspent balance of $650 (from a FY 73 payment for in-service training programs) to cover partial expenses of a three-day seminar for school counselors and guidance workers, produce additional copies of "Handbook for Guidance Workers", and print a "Problem Check List Inventory" for School Counselors. The seminar, held during the first week of December, 1973, allowed guidance workers to discuss and understand new decrees related to school guidance programs. The two basic guidance publications were published and distributed to guidance workers. The Ministry provided per diem for the conferences and administrative and staff services, estimated at $500.

Catholic Education Central Committee: Teacher Training Course on Guidance and Counselling (1-402/V-4078, L/A 20 Jun 74). A grant of $876 was made to the Catholic Education Central Committee for partial support for the organization of a teacher training course on guidance and counselling held at the Chi Thien (Catholic) Teacher Training Center from June 22-July 14, 1974. The grant covered expenses for stationery and per diem for the 25 participants who do not live in Saigon. The Committee and 153 participants contributed $1,000 toward the cost of instructors' fees, staff salaries, transportation and receptions. The Catholic Education Central Committee found that 50% of the participants applied what they learned in the course as soon as they left the Center, and the other 50% are preparing facilities to open guidance offices in their schools. The Center has also opened a liaison office for guidance workers to maintain contacts, exchange ideas, and give technical advice to teachers.

Alexandre de Rhodes Guidance Center: Catalog Publication (1-402/V-3101(1), L/A 21 Jan 74). This final grant of $1,106 for staff salaries for the compilation of the Catalog of Universities and Technical Institutes in Vietnam followed grants during the previous two fiscal years totalling $8,331. During the reporting period, the Guidance Center contributed office space, administrative services, and equipment estimated at $100. The revised edition of the catalog has been completed, and 100 of the 3,000 published copies were sold within the first month even though the selling price was seven times that of the previous edition. With over 53,000 students passing the baccalaureate examination and looking toward continuing their education, this catalog fills an important guidance need.

Alexandre de Rhodes Guidance Center (1-099/V-4046, L/A 23 Apr 74). A grant of $923 provided partial support to the Center for staff salaries and operating costs during the period April 1-July 31, 1974. The Center contributed $662 earned from payments for its guidance service, and all instructional materials were printed with contributions from the students. Foundation assistance since the end of 1973 has facilitated the Center's efforts to introduce and develop guidance programs in Vietnam. This grant enabled the implementation of a joint-project between the Center and Minh Duc University's Department of Applied Psychology for on-the-job training for counselors and psychologists. Alexandre de Rhodes Guidance Center has also coordinated with the Saigon Faculty of Pedagogy, the Catholic Teacher In-service Training Center and high schools to provide them with theoretical and practical training, guidance service and instructional materials.

Social Science Education

Vietnamese Social Science Association Quarterly Journal (1-501/V-4112, L/A 27 Jul 74). Payment will be made during FY 75 to implement a grant of $2,951 to support two-thirds of the publishing cost of four issues of the Social Development Review (Phat Trien Xa Hoi). The Association contributes the other third, or $1,580. Since FY 72, the Foundation has provided support amounting to $9,500 for this publication. Although there is no hope that this magazine will become self-supporting in the foreseeable future, the Foundation intends to continue partial assistance for its publication next year because it provides the best, if not the only, forum for dedicated professionals in the social sciences. The soaring cost of paper continues to offset the magazine's efforts to economize. The English language biannual edition was dropped for lack of funds, and the journal is now published solely in Vietnamese.

Science Education

University of Saigon Faculty of Science: Graduate Study Travel (1-099/V-4024, L/A 23 Nov 73). The Foundation paid $808 (of a $1,448 obligation for FY 74) for a travel grant to enable Miss Tran Thi Vinh, an assistant in Physical Organic Chemistry at the Saigon Faculty of Science, to accept a fellowship of $5,000 per year to work toward a Ph.D. degree in Physical Chemistry at the University of Delaware. The grant reflects Foundation interest in upgrading the quality of scientific research at the university level. Upon completion of her studies, Miss Vinh will return to the Faculty of Science where she will be Vietnam's first physical chemist in this field.

University of Saigon Faculty of Science, Department of Geophysics: Research Work in the U.S. (1-099/V-4073, L/A 1 Jun 74). A grant of $770 to the Department of Geophysics enabled a graduate student, Mr. Vu Van Thanh, to do research work at the U.S. Seismological Station at Berkeley. The Foundation grant covered Mr. Thanh's living expenses at the International House in Berkeley for 14 weeks beginning mid-July 1974. Other expenses of this $12,000 project between the Berkeley Seismological Station and the Geophysics Department of the University of Saigon Faculty of Science are provided by an Arthur Day Fund grant from the U.S. Academy of Sciences. During the summer of 1975 portable seismographic equipment will be brought to Vietnam by a counterpart professor from the Berkeley Seismographic Station, and Mr. Thanh will be qualified to use it.

University of Saigon Faculty of Science, Department of Chemistry: Fund-Raising Trip (1-099/V-4095, L/A 16 Jun 74). A grant of $500 provided partial living allowance assistance for Dr. Trinh Toan, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, to accept an invitation from the University of Wisconsin to give a series of lectures on Organometallic Chemistry and do research work for 3 months. He visited several universities to seek support for a University of Saigon faculty development program of graduate scholarships and teaching fellowships in the United States. The University of Wisconsin provided $1,750 toward airfare and living expenses, and the University of Saigon continued Dr. Toan's salary, about $200, during his trip.

Saigon University Faculty of Pedagogy: NSF Summer Institute (1-601/V-3075, L/A 23 Jun 73). A final expenditure of $203 was made (against an FY 73 obligation) for Miss Ngo Thi Ngoc Anh of the Faculty of Pedagogy to participate in a 1973 National Science Foundation Summer Institute with the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study group in Boulder, Colorado, and to take an observation tour of the United States and the Philippines. Miss Ngoc Anh's report showed that she felt that she had learned a great deal, but the benefit of her experience, if any, to the Faculty of Pedagogy is not apparent.

Candidate for American Board of Ophthamology Examination (1-099/V-4015, L/A 29 Sep 73). This modest grant of $394 to Dr. Huynh Huu Cuu provided living costs during two weeks of refresher study at Walter Reed Army Hospital to prepare him for taking the oral examination of the American Board of Ophthamology. The American Medical Association's, USAID contract team in Saigon provided round-trip airfare estimated at $1,300. Dr. Cuu's passing of the examination earns him the distinction of being the first Vietnamese ophthamologist certified by the American Board of Ophthamology and the most promising candidate to head a proposed Department of Ophthamology at the University of Saigon.

University of Saigon Department of Chemistry: Applied Research (1-099/V-4044, L/A 16 Aug 74). Based on the success of similar grants in the past to the Faculty of Science, especially to the Department of Physical and Physical Organic Chemistry, this grant provided $201 for research stipend and field trip expenses for a brilliant graduate student to complete an applied research project on the transformation of residue from the manufacture of fish sauce into enriched organic fertilizer. This project, involving visits to fish sauce industries

and to the agricultural interests who would consume the fertilizer, will be completed in mid-1975, and the research findings are expected to be used by the private sector of Vietnam's economy. The graduate student is contributing his own graduate fees, and his research time, estimated at $100. This applied research project will be submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the student's Doctorate Third Cycle Degree in Applied Chemistry.

University of Saigon Department of Physical Organic Chemistry: Research Stipends (1-099/V-4042, L/A 29 Mar 74). A grant of $401 was made to the Department of Physical Organic Chemistry, to provide modest stipends for 4 doctorate candidates with outstanding academic achievements and serious financial need. The four recipients of this grant, Miss Le Thi Nhut Hoa, Mr. Do Quang Tho, Mr. Dam Quang Hao and Mr. Nguyen Xuan Canh, are graduate student assistants who expect to complete their three year-old research projects in 1975. This grant will help cover the costs of chemical products made more expensive by devaluation. The funds provided by this grant represent only a small part of the grantees' total expenses, amounting to about $400 annually for each, including university fees and costs of laboratory work.

University of Saigon Faculty of Science Department of Geophysics: Research Stipends (1-099/V-4047, L/A 18 Apr 74). A grant of $196 provided financial support to two graduate assistants doing research for doctoral dissertations at the Department of Geophysics. Both students, Mr. Tran Tan My and Tran Quang Phu, expect to complete their research in early 1975. The grant helped defray partially the research cost and thus allowed them to devote more time to their experiments. The remaining yearly costs of approximately $100 each have been borne by the students.

University of Saigon Faculty of Science: Purchase of Equipment (1-606/V-4104, L/A 20 Jul 74). Payments in FY 75 (for a $4,200 FY 74 obligation) will enable the Faculty of Science to have a Beckman Spectrophotometer and accessories for use in applied research programs. This essential tool for analytical work will replace an old unrepairable instrument and allow several applied research projects which had been funded by outside sources to go ahead. Although other departments may use this delicate instrument, the spectrophotometer's operation will be under the direct supervision of Chairman Son and Professor Long, the latter having had special training in the use, care, and maintenance of the instrument at the Beckman Company in California. The Faculty of Science will provide installation at an estimated cost of $300, and it will underwrite the salary of a trained operator.

Public and Private Organizations

Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth Staff Development: Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thu (1-804/V-0247, L/A 11 Dec 73, 3 Jul 74). Payments of $6,401 were made for the final costs of the studies of Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thu at the University of Indiana. At a fourth year cumulative total cost of $21,605 for both masters and doctorate degrees including a round-trip air ticket for dissertation research in Vietnam, Mr. Thu received an Ed.D. in higher education with minors in instructional systems technology and radio and television. Mr. Thu's dissertation was entitled

"Organizational Structure and Governance of Public Universities in Vietnam," and his professors sent spontaneous letters of enthusiastic praise for his graduate work. The celerity with which Mr. Thu passed through both the masters and doctoral program indicates the extraordinary competence and energy that he brings to educational research in Vietnam. He has been appointed Director of the MOCEY's Educational Research and Documentation Directorate. Foundation encouragement for programs of applied educational research, one of the Ministry's main areas of current need and concern, is contemplated in the next fiscal year.

MOCEY: Mr. Tran Dinh Tri (1-804/V-3117, L/A 28 Jul 73). A payment of $1,732 (of a $3,506 obligation from FY 73) was made for partial living allowance support of Mr. Tran Dinh Tri of the Directorate of Secondary Education who is studying for a Ph.D. in educational administration at the University of Ohio, Athens, under a teaching assistantship. He is expected to complete the degree requirements in late 1973, and he is committed to serve the Ministry for a minimum of one year for each year of support from the Foundation. The value of Mr. Tri's teaching assistantship is about $2,000 per year.

MOCEY: Comprehensive Education Program (1-804/V-4019, L/A 16 Oct 73). A grant of $2,868 to the MOCEY provided partial support to the writing of secondary education comprehensive program material undertaken by the Directorate of Teacher Training and In-Service Training. Funds from this grant covered the purchase of resource materials and payment for extra curriculum writing and research time. The MOCEY is providing regular teaching salaries estimated at $1,750. With a new curriculum being adopted by the public comprehensive schools, this project aims at development of course outlines and teaching texts in eight subject areas. Simultaneous teaching/testing of the material will provide a basis for continued revision. Due to schedule changes the project could not be completed on time and permission was given (L/A 17 Jun 74) to extend the project for two months. The MOCEY plans to convene a national curriculum reform seminar, in which the results of this project will be discussed.

Buddhist Commission General for Education: National Conference (1-802/V-4088, L/A 24 Jun 74). Payment in FY 75 will implement a grant of $1,675 to the Buddhist Commission General for Education (BCGE) to cover partial expenses of the 4th National Conference of Buddhist Education in Saigon. The Commission General will furnish the physical facilities, and conference participants will provide transportation expenses totalling approximately $2,500. From September 4-7, 1974, delegates from various Buddhist institutions will discuss the financing and administration of Buddhist schools and revise the statutes of the Buddhist Parent Teacher's Association. It is hoped that this conference, which has been delayed for several years by the war, will provide the basis for policy and curriculum changes needed to make Buddhist education programs in primary and secondary schools more responsive to present conditions in Vietnam.

Buddhist Commission General for Education: Inspections and Surveys (1-802/V-4087, L/A 24 Jun 74). Payment in FY 75 will be made for a grant of $854 to provide travel and living expenses for six members of

the BCGE to inspect administration and academic programs in provincial Buddhist primary and secondary schools. Inspections covering 32 provinces will begin in late October and continue through February 1975. In addition to auditing financial records and evaluating academic programs, the team will provide on-the-spot counselling. The BCGE will provide salaries to the inspection team valued at $1,000.

BCGE: Training Course on Extra-Curricular Activities (1-802/V-4026, L/A 13 Dec 73). A grant of $1,591 to the BCGE supported a teacher in-service training course on school extra-curricular activities held in Saigon from December 15, 1973-January 15, 1974. The Buddhist Commission contributed $950 for physical facilities, per diem, and transportation of participants. Training in social and youth activities was given through lectures, discussions, field work, and practice to 101 secondary school teachers from 21 provinces. This program was in response to a MOCEY decree of October 18, 1973, requiring the introduction of extra-curricular activities in all secondary schools in Vietnam.

Catholic Education Committee Extra Curricular Activities Training (1-099/V-4035, L/A 14 Feb 74). A grant of $584 to the Catholic Education Committee covered partial expenses for a teacher's training course on extra curricular activities. This course, conducted on weekends from November 5, 1973 to January 13, 1974, was attended by 289 teachers from Catholic and non-Catholic high schools in Saigon and neighboring cities. Financial support for the training program from other sources, including MOCEY, the Catholic Church and participants' contributions, totalled about $1,600.

Education Committee of Cantho Diocese: Teacher Program (1-099/V-4061, L/A 7 May 74). A grant of $1,632 to the Education Committee of Can Tho Diocese extended partial support to two teacher-training programs. The first program of training in teaching theory was conducted from June 2-16, 1974 for 208 elementary school teachers. The second program of courses in counselling, guidance, administration and supervision was held from June 23-July 7, 1974 for 155 school administrators. The Catholic Church and the participants contributed $2,200 to cover the remaining expenses. This was the second training program organized by the Education Committee of Cantho Diocese. Last year's program was partially supported by the Foundation in the amount of $1,733. These training programs have done much to upgrade teaching in elementary schools in the Mekong Delta provinces, but they must become self-supporting. This is the last year for which assistance is contemplated.

General Association of Teachers of Vietnam (GATV): Conference Attendance (1-804/V-4103, L/A 17 Jul 74). A grant of $1,396 provided partial support for the Association's President, Dr. Do Ba Khe, and full support for three other officers to participate in the 23rd Assembly of Delegates of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP), Singapore, July 31-August 7, 1974. Because Air Vietnam's discount on airfares was less than expected, the actual amount expended was $1,396 instead of $1,307 as estimated. The Government of Vietnam paid Dr. Khe's airfare and per diem, estimated at $375. After a dormant period of six years, the GATV revived in 1969 and has steadily expanded its membership and activity and now serves as the only professional teachers' organization in Vietnam.

Vietnam Educators Social Action Group: Summer Seminar (1-099/V-4065, L/A 10 May 74). A grant of $2,068 enabled the Vietnamese Educator's Social Action Group (VESAG), a chapter of the International Educator's Social Action Workshop, to cover partial expenses for a teacher and youth leader's conference on student problems, held in Nha Trang Province from July 11-19, 1974. VESAG and the participants contributed $1,334. Working from a pre-conference questionnaire, the 83 participants discussed social and economic situations which hinder education and identified practical solutions. The conference brought together educators and leaders of various youth and social action groups. Evaluations showed that increased inter-agency communications and coordination resulted.

Regional and International Interchange

Report on Training Opportunities for Vietnamese Nationals in Thailand (1-099/TH-V-4020, L/A 29 Nov 73). An honorarium of $198 was given to Professor Ajavana Vayavanonda, Deputy Director of the Research Center, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand, for identifying potential training resources in Thailand for Vietnamese Nationals.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

With the exception of appointments of a new Minister of Justice and several judges to newly-opened courts of appeal, legal structures and appointments in Vietnam remained virtually unchanged. The Faculty of Law of Saigon University received a new dean, Dr. Vu Quoc Thong, formerly Vice President of the National Assembly, Rector of the National School of Administration, and a former Foundation grantee. Few hold much hope that Dr. Thong can prevail against the conservatism and politics surrounding this open draft-haven Faculty, which this year enrolled 30,000 students (projected to be 60,000 students next year) even though Vietnam has an over-abundance of law graduates. The Vietnamese Law Center remains underutilized and entangled in group and personal politics. Foundation assistance to legal programs continued in a downward trend pointing to a cessation of support in this field.

The national spotlight has been on the "Administrative Revolution," which was announced by President Thieu on July 10, 1973, as a decentralization aimed at greater efficiency and responsiveness to the people. As a first step toward changing the "individualistic mentality" of civil servants into a new "cadre spirit," 25,000 civil servants were retrained in massive six-week courses by a new National Commission for Public Service, created under the office of the President. Army Colonel Quach Huynh Ha was appointed Commissioner with responsibility for "all of the things that concern civil service," which caused consternation within the politicized civilian bureaucracy. Accompanying this reform was a partial shift of power and authority from Saigon's individual ministries to the 55 provincial and municipal administrations under Provincial Chiefs, appointed personally by the President.

In response to a need for coordination between ministries and foreign aid funds (some of which had gone unused during more plentiful years),

an October 1973 reshuffle further weakened the power of the ministries through the elevation of the Ministry of Planning and National Development to a supraministerial Office of the General Commissioner for Planning, reporting to the Prime Minister's Office. In a period of four months, two Commissioners came and went; the third and present Commissioner is Dr. Nguyen Tien Hung, a former professor of economics in the United States. The Commission for Planning now reviews and coordinates the budgets of all the ministries and will supervise a new development budget.

As the Administrative Revolution took effect and adjustments were made to ministerial realignments, the Foundation followed closely developments within the Commission for Public Service and the Commission for Planning in addition to the activities of the older training institutions, the National School of Administration (NSA) and the well-run National Institute of Training (NIT). At the present time, the expectations of the Commission for Public Service, based on past USAID assistance and proposed new funding from UNDP, are generally beyond the Foundation's budget capacity. A Foundation grant supported a Commission project to publish a layman's guide to civil service regulations, and the Foundation anticipates further assistance as the Commission becomes more realistic about its needs and funding sources.

Because there is little depth of capabilities within the staff of the Commission for Planning, the Foundation supported a short consultancy to the Commission by a Taiwanese economist now teaching in the United States so that he could write an econometric model for development planning. The Foundation foresees a training role in building up the capabilities of the Commission's staff, although care will be taken to avoid duplication of assistance roles with other donors such as UNDP, which will continue to provide substantial support in this area next year.

The Foundation expects to continue this year's exploratory and developmental approaches with the NSA and NIT as their roles alongside the giant Commission for Civil Service become more clearly defined.

Legal Education

Academy of American and International Law: Mr. Ta Van Tai (2-602/V-4062, L/A 10 May 74). A grant of $2,355 enabled Prof. Ta Van Tai to attend the 1974 Session of the Academy of American and International Law, Dallas, May 20-June 28, 1974, and to undertake a two-week professional observation study tour in the United States. The Southwestern Legal Foundation provided a $1,920 scholarship for tuition, room and board. A portion of the funds for this grant were made possible by a special grant to the Foundation from Caltex Vietnam. In Order to extend his observation tour, a grant supplement (L/A 12 Jul 74) provided an additional $350 for per diem.

Academy of American & International Law: Mr. Cao Dac Buu (2-602/V-4054, L/A 8 May 74). A grant of $3,839 enabled Mr. Cao Dac Buu to attend the 1974 session of the Academy of American and International Law at the International and Comparative Law Center in Dallas, May 20-June 28, 1974, and to undertake a professional observation tour in the United States, Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong. Partial scholarship assistance

from the Southwestern Legal Foundation for board and room amounted to $470. Mr. Buu returned to his positions as journalist with the Dan Chu newspaper, a member of the Journalist Union, and Assistant Professor at the University of Saigon Law School. He is writing a short textbook on American Law for first year law students, acquiring Vietnamese law books to send to Harvard to form a Vietnamese Law Library there, and developing cooperation between the Vietnamese and the Korean Journalists Unions. These activities resulted from Mr. Buu's attendance at the Center and the observation tour.

University of Saigon Faculty of Law Library Development (2-102/V-0308 (4), L/A 20 Dec 73). A grant of $1,200 covered an increase in staff salaries, a "Tet" holiday bonus, and needed library equipment. This will conclude the Foundation's commitment to the cataloguing project for the Faculty of Law Library. A permanent staff is finally familiar with the new cataloguing procedures, and it is trained to carry on the work with an adequate budget. Since FY 70 the Foundation provided about $14,500 to support the development of this Law Library. In the near future this Library will transfer to a newly-completed building.

University of Saigon Faculty of Law: Book Publication (2-099/V-0401 (1), L/A 24 Jun 74). An additional grant of $273 to cover the increased cost of paper supplemented an FY 73 grant for publication of a textbook entitled Luc Luong Chanh Tri: Doan The Ap Luc (Political Forces: Pressure Groups) written by Prof. Tran Thi Hoai Tran of the Faculty of Law. This book has been published, and it will be used next academic year by students at the Saigon Faculty of Law and the Political Warfare College.

Education for Public Service

National Commission for Public Service: Regulations (2-099/V-0425(3), L/A 4 Dec 73). Payments of $4,248 (of a $2,021 FY 73 obligation and a $2,227 FY 74 obligation) covered half of the increased cost of paper and printing for Mekong University to publish the Civil Service Regulations. Mekong University absorbed the other half of the recent increase in publishing costs, $2,227. The "Regulations", which are complied in three volumes, were distributed by the General Commission of Public Service. This project to compile and publish all civil service regulations in one place consumed almost four years and a total Foundation input of about $17,000.

National Commission for Public Service: Guidebook (2-402/V-4108, L/A 27 Jul 74). The first payment of $3,209 (of a $4,000 obligation for FY 74) will cover the cost of writing and part of the cost of publishing a layman's guidebook to administrative regulations and services. The Commission will pay for the rest of the cost of printing 30,000 copies, estimated at $3,000. The second payment will be paid in FY 75 when a printing budget is submitted. The guidebook will be invaluable to citizens and civil servants alike in explaining new procedures resulting from the Administrative and Civil Service reform and in defining the relationship between the citizen and the Civil Service which is supposed to serve him.

National School of [illegible] ion: Conference Participation (2-099/V-4038, L/A 25 Fe[illegible] [illegible]t of $441 enabled Mr. Nguyen Van Thu, who is largely r[illegible] [illegible]anizational changes at the National School of Administrat[illegible] [illegible]erly National Institute of Administration), to participate in the "Conference of Heads of Major Training Institutes of the Asian Region", Kuala Lumpur. NSA's Rector, Dr. Nguyen Quoc Tri, recommended that Mr. Thu attend this first major international meeting sponsored by the new Asian Center for Development Administration because he wanted to have NSA's curriculum compared with the programs offered by other institutions in Asia in order to evaluate NSA's role in assisting Vietnam's administrative revolution. Mr. Thu's salary, estimated at $50, was paid by NSA.

National Institute of Training: Training Film (3-099/V-4080, L/A 20 Jun 74). A grant of $2,533 enabled The National Institute of Training to make three copies of a 30-minute training film entitled "Group Dynamics and Teamwork Development", and to dub in Vietnamese nine American 16mm training films. The NIT is providing salaries for the staff assigned to this project and other miscellaneous expenses, estimated to be $1,000. The work is expected to be completed in November 1974, and the film will be used as a training aid for administrators at NIT and in provincial centers.

Judicial Administration

Ministry of Justice: Chief Greffier Seminar (2-301/V-4075, L/A 11 Jun 74). A grant of $1,412 enabled 45 newly-appointed Chief Greffiers of the Ministry of Justice to participate in an orientation seminar from June 13-15, 1974, describing their role in providing assistance to the Prosecutor's Office. The Ministry organized the seminar in response to a decree from the Prime Minister establishing a Greffier Bureau for the Prosecutor's Office. The Ministry provided $1,300 for transportation and organization expenses, and it plans to publish the proceedings of the seminar in guidebook form for judges, prosecutors and laymen.

Research, Planning, and Publications

National Commission for Planning: Project Analysis Course (3-099/V-4021, L/A 6 Nov 73). A grant of $273 provided partial support for the Directorate's 6-week course in project analysis, held in Saigon. The grant covered per diem for two course teachers, Mr. H.B.H. Visscher from the Netherlands Economic Institute (NEI), and Mr. Martin Sanders from the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning (AIEDP) in Bangkok. Participants included 40 planners who are involved in project planning and analysis from various Ministries. The Directorate provided more than $4,000 toward course expenses, and the consultant services provided by AIEDP and NEI are valued at $5,000. Of the 30 participants and 10 auditors who attended the course, 30 received certificates of completion.

National Commission for Planning: Consultant (2-502/V-4102, L/A 19 Jul 74). Payments of nil (of a $4,703 obligation for FY 74) provided airfare and consultant fees for Dr.Lien Fy Huang, an economist at

Howard University, to spend 14 days working with the Commission to set up an econometric planning model. Per diem estimated at $250 was provided by the Commission. An amendment (L/A 31 Jul 74) extended the consultancy by 6 days and also allowed Dr. Huang to accompany the Minister of Planning from Washington D.C. to Saigon in the first class section. During the incountry consultation Dr. Huang reviewed and wrote an evaluation of a 5-year budget projection, completed an input-output model with an estimate of the country's 1975-76 capatal requirements on the basis of several unemployment assumptions, and prepared and revised the 1975 Development Budget tables. Before leaving, he briefed the Commission staff on his methods and their use in future planning. Two additional short-term consultants have been funded by UNDP to assist in developing various national budgets.

Regional and International Interchange

National Commission for Planning: Symposium Attendance (2-503/V-4101, L/A 19 Jul 74). A $200 payment (of a $1,580 FY 74 obligation) for registration fees was made to allow one of its economic experts, Mr. Phan Huy Kiem, to attend the Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions in Asian and South Pacific Countries, Sydney, August 19-23, and thereafter to spend five days meeting with planners of the Reserve Bank of Australia, the Treasury Department, the Finance Department, and the Budget Bureau. The Commission will continue Mr. Kiem's salary during the Symposium, and the Australian Government has been requested to provide per diem for the extra days estimated at $300. A partial refund on this grant is anticipated. Payments in FY 75 will cover travel and per diem.

Symposium Attendance: Prof. Trai (2-099/V-4094, L/A 12 & 26 Jul 74). Payments in FY 75 will implement an FY 74 obligation of $1,273 to enable Prof. Tang Thi Thanh Trai, Vietnam's foremost corporate lawyer and a university professor, to participate in the 2nd Symposium on Private Investments & International Transactions in Asian and South Pacific Countries, Sydney, August 19-23, 1974. When Prof. Trai was invited to chair the session on Ocean and Seabed Resources at the Symposium, an amendment (L/A 26 Jul 74) provided for per diem in recognition of her contribution to the Symposium and her representation of Vietnam.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In the late October reshuffle of ministries, the Ministry of Trade was renamed the Ministry of Trade and Industry,and the former Assistant Minister, Engineer Nguyen Duc Cuong, became the new Minister. Throughout the year, the Ministry has been beset with economic problems and scandals which have made it the object of national criticism, much of it undeserved. In view of criticisms and the declining economic situation, the public's strong expectation that Vietnam will soon experience an economic takeoff seems overly optimistic and may be the result of publicity accompanying current offshore oil explorations.

Coincident with the year's economic problems and popular hopes for foreign investment and economic prosperity, was a more focused review of Vietnam's educational system. During the review, the most highly-

touted aspect of education was training for business, management, and economics. Although the concept has not yet been fully thought-out by educators, course offerings in this field continued to multiply in nearly every university and even in secondary schools. There are more business, economics, and management graduates now than Vietnam's economy can absorb, yet foreign businessmen still complain that they can not find competent English-speaking accountants, mid-level managers, researchers, or executive secretaries. Many Western-trained officials in the civil service, too, cite the need for better training in these fields.

Foundation support to programs in this area began at a low level. Assistance was extended to the few institutions (some of them described in other sections of this report) which mounted programs for attitudinal and practical training to meet the needs of modern business. The most notable was the Minh Duc School of Economics and Business (see p. V-7) which created its academic programs after carefully canvassing and interviewing industries in the Saigon area. Next year it will offer mid-level management and secretarial training courses, and it will increase the English language requirements for graduation.

Serving both the public and private sector is the semipublic Management Training Institute, an outgrowth of the 700-member Management Association of Vietnam. The founder of both the Association and the Institute is also the President of the Industrial Development Bank and one of the better former Ministers of Economy, Mr. Khuong Huu Dieu. Earlier this year, he succeeded in getting the MOCEY to budget $50,000 toward the eventual construction of permanent facilities for the Institute. The Foundation assisted the Institute through a grant for furnishings for its temporary facilities.

Serving the public sector, the National School of Administration (see NSA, p. V-33) shows signs of slowly moving toward less theoretical programs of education for public servants. The NSA is well-funded by the Government of Vietnam, though, and the Foundation foresees a more likely innovator in the National Institute of Training, which provides short-term specific training programs for mid-level civil servants. Continuing in the pattern established during this report period, future expanded support will be given to programs which coordinate the education and business communities.

Business and Management Training

Management Association of Vietnam: Classroom Equipment (3-102/V-4036, L/A 18 Feb 74). A grant of $3,718 to the Management Association of Vietnam helped defray furnishing costs of three classrooms, one laboratory and one library for the Management Institute. The GVN has given important encouragement to this semi-public specialized institute with a grant of $46,600 in FY 1974 for the construction of buildings in Phu Tho and a commitment for future buildings in Thu Duc. With donations from in-country businessmen and trainees, the training operation of the Institute is self-sufficient. The construction and furnishing of the Phu Tho building is complete, and in-service training began in February, 1974. To date, the Institute has held 18 training and in-service training courses in management theory and techniques for officials and staff of the GVN and private enterprises.

Economic Research and Conferences

Ministry of Trade and Industry: Mekong Meeting (1-099/V-4002, L/A-8 Aug 73). A grant of $301 was made to Mr. Pham Trong Quy of the Faculty of Science, University of Saigon, and an expert of the National Resources Department, Ministry of Trade and Industry, for airfare and per diem to participate in a meeting on Earth Resources Technology Satellite data in Bangkok from August 9-16, 1973. Mr. Quy was a member of a Vietnamese delegation of 3 persons of whom two were supported by the ECAFE Committee for Investigations of the Mekong Basin. This meeting studied the application of data gained from the ERT satellite. It was one of a series of conferences in Southeast Asia visited by experts of the Natural Resources Department in a program to promote exploration for natural resources in Vietnam. The Ministry provided Mr. Quy's salary during his stay in Bangkok, estimated at about $25.

Ministry of Trade and Industry, Natural Resources Department (1-099). Two grants were made to the Ministry to enable two consultants to attend two consecutive conferences in Kuala Lumpur from October 1-18, 1973: the Second Consultative Meeting on the Tectonic Maps of Asia and the Far East, and the Ninth Session of the Regional Conference on Geology and Mineral Resources Development. The participants were:

Miss Le Thi Ngoc Thanh	V-4013	L/A 25 Sep 73	$288
Miss Hoang Thi Than	V-4014	L/A 25 Sep 73	$467

Miss Thanh, whose airfare, valued at $250, was paid by ECAFE, presented at the first meeting a tectonic map and a mineral distribution map of Vietnam. Miss Than submitted a report on the mineral resources in Vietnam at the second conference. The Ministry paid the salaries of both participants during their absence, valued at $100 each.

Regional and International Interchange

Ad Hoc Committee of Accountants: Conference Attendance (3-099/V-4006, L/A 9 Sep 73, 26 Oct 73, 30 Oct 73). Four members of the Ad Hoc Committee for the formation of a Professional Association of Accountants for Vietnam were able to attend the 7th Conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants, Bangkok, November 4-10, 1973, under Foundation grants totalling $1,407. The participants were:

Mr. Le Van Lang, Chairman the Ad Hoc Committee	L/A 9 Sep 73	$340
Mr. Phan Huu Tat, Professor Regina Pacis Junior College	L/A 9 Sep 73	$340
Mr. Vo Hong Xinh, Auditor Censorate Corps	L/A 26 Oct 73	$340
Mr. Gene Gohlke, Accountant Education Adviser	L/A 30 Oct 73	$337
Mr. Tran Long, Professor University of Dalat (Registration fee only)	L/A 9 Sep 73	$ 50
		$1,407

Due to exit formality problems Mr. Tran Long was unable to attend the conference. The conference theme was "Economic Data for Motivation and Decision Making". The Ad Hoc Committee intends to establish a professional accounting association in Vietnam, and it will conduct a national symposium in August. The report of the participants showed

that they are better prepared to launch such an association as a result of contacts with other Asian accountants. The value of authorized leaves of absence for the participants from their employers is estimated at $200. In making this grant, the Foundation worked closely with members of the USAID Public Administration Division staff.

URBAN AND RURAL PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In March 1973, the successful redistribution of over one million hectares of riceland to the 800,000 farmers tilling it marked the completion of the government's Land-to-the-Tiller program. Attention then shifted to increasing exports through promotion of agricultural production. In October, a new Minister and Vice-Minister of Agriculture were charged with responsibility for increasing agricultural production, but by the end of the fiscal year, Vietnam remained a net rice importer. In February the Ministry for Rural Development was dissolved, and its programs were absorbed by the Ministry of Interior. The merger represented GVN efforts to consolidate rural activities under one ministry, and to adjust to decreased foreign assistance to rural pacification programs. With USAID support, the Ministry for Development of Ethnic Minorities published last December a five-year plan for agricultural development in Montagnard areas and prepared for a phase-down in USAID assistance. Resettlement programs during the year placed over a half million refugees, war victims, and veterans in sixty-four new or reclaimed resettlement areas.

During the winter months and continuing through most of the year, the Central region experienced severe economic conditions. In some villages and hamlets people starved to death. Exacerbated by unemployment, crop failure, continued fighting, and floods, the situation became so bad that thousands of parents could not afford to send their children to school. Huge welfare and emergency relief programs were generated by the Ministry of Social Welfare. To administer the large funds from international relief and rehabilitation organizations, a former Minister of State, Dr. Phan Quang Dan, was appointed in February to concurrent positions as Deputy Prime Minister for Land Reclamation and Minister of Social Welfare. Dr. Truong Thi Bach was appointed Director General for Social Welfare to head up new urban and rural relief programs heavily financed by USAID. Through contracts from USAID, Catholic Relief Service began an expanded $1.3 million welfare program and CARE initiated a program of day care centers throughout the country. Programs to upgrade orphanages also received increased support. Although a wide spectrum of Vietnamese and foreign organizations is responding to symptoms of urban and rural problems, few, if any, address themselves to the basic long-term ills.

During the year, the Foundation was most active with private organizations which showed the greatest potential for seeking longer-lasting solutions. Two research projects will provide basic information on rural economy and on the working conditions of women. The Christian Youth for Social Service rural training program, conducted by urban-based youths but held in Quang Tri province, combined mobilization of urbanites for voluntary action and a concern with rural problems. Reduced assistance was given to the Saigon Prefecture Community Center

Committee and its program of training community center workers. Lt. Colonel Huynh Khac Minh, who established these training programs, returned from a San Francisco Public Service Internship program, but his transfer to a higher position created a leadership void that is apparent throughout most of the centers.

For several years the Foundation has taken a special interest in the National School of Social Work (NSSW), under the capable directorship of Mrs. Pham Thi Tu. Mrs. Tu's sudden resignation from the NSSW in July suggests that the school may not be as effective under changes brought about by the new Minister of Social Welfare.

Through the active leadership of Mr. Tran Khanh Van and his assistant, Dr. Truong Ngoc Quy (formerly a Dean at Minh Duc University), the High Commission for Housing has shown signs of unusual progress. The Foundation supported Dr. Quy's participation in an international conference on low-cost housing in underdeveloped countries and a study tour in Korea, which provided him with the incentive to organize Saigon's first regional conference on public housing, planned for the coming year. The Foundation also subvened plans for the establishment of a School of Urban Planning at Thu Duc Polytechnic University. Classes will begin during the coming academic year, organized around the basic concepts outlined by Dean Leandro A. Viloria, of the University of the Philippines Institute of Planning, during his recent Foundation-sponsored consultancy.

Large amounts of foreign aid are available for programs of relief and rehabilitation, most of which are handled by established local and international welfare organizations. The Foundation has sought to assist smaller, less-well-funded Vietnamese social action groups to mount coordinated programs, and this year's experience indicates that assistance is best directed toward short-term training and action programs, particularly in the rural areas.

Research and Publications

Saigon Business and Professional Women's Club: Research Project (2-401 V-4110, L/A 29 Jul 74). The Foundation paid $1,897 (of a $2,845 obligation for FY 74) to enable a team of women to conduct research on recommended Labor Law changes enhancing the working conditions of female workers, to be presented to the Labor Commission. The existence of a large standing army in Vietnam has dramatically increased the participation of women in the labor force. In order to make effective use of this important segment of the labor force, traditional social roles must be modified through well-documented research.

Alexandre de Rhodes ETV Center: Report on Vietnamese Rural Economy and Society (4-401/V-4066, L/A 16 May 74). A grant of $2,464 was made to the Alexandre de Rhodes Educational Television Center for expenses to conduct a survey and compile a report on Vietnamese rural society and economy. The Center contributed staff time and physical facilities valued at $1,000. The report was subsequently presented at the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia Workshop held in Thailand from August 4-26, 1974. The Vietnamese delegation to the workshop was

financed by the Government of Germany and the individual delegates. Support for this report which provides a refreshing view of Vietnamese attitudes toward their own rural problems helped increase dialogue and understanding between urban and rural groups. To date, though, no group has stepped forward to apply the results of this research.

Socio Economic Development-Vietnam: Publications (4-401(72)/V-0344(2) L/A 4 Mar 74). This second amendment to a previous grant authorized the Socio Economic Development-Vietnam (SED-VN) to use previously committed funds to publish a research paper by Mr. Nguyen Tu Dau entitled The Contribution of Cooperatives in the Economic Development of Vietnam in place of Miss Vu Thi Thuy's thesis entitled Credit Union Education. Though printing of the paper has been completed, copies have not yet been received by the Foundation. This final amendment brings to a culmination $8,700 of Foundation support to SED-VN over a four-year period.

Community Development Programs

Saigon Community Centers (4-202/V-3038(2), L/A 30 Nov 73). The Foundation authorized the use of an unspent balance from an FY 73 grant to the Saigon Prefectural Committee of Coordination and Community Centers to cover transportation and graduation ceremony expenses for its staff training project, costs of a seminar for the Centers' Boards of Management, and costs of publishing a brochure on Community Development. In all, 57 coordinators and social workers graduated from a four-month training course, and 40 members of managing committees attended a three-day seminar. Participants' evaluations showed that they learned more than they expected. The evaluation is being used as a basis for organizing further training sessions.

Prefecture of Saigon: Bong Sao Elementary School (4-202/V-4059, L/A 9 May 74). A grant of $3,998 provided final construction costs for the 17-classroom Bong Sao Elementary School. The Saigon Prefecture and the Bong Sao Parents' Association provided the initial $46,000. This one-time grant was made because increases in the cost of building materials had brought construction to a stand-still. The Parent's Association raised the unusually large amount of $14,000, and with the onset of the rainy season construction had to be completed or several thousand elementary students would spend the next academic year on triple sessions in a small three-room school. This grant represents an exception to the stated programming objectives of the Vietnam program, but it is probably the least difficult grant to evaluate: several thousand children now attend the Bong Sao Elementary School.

Strengthening National Identity and National Unity

Publication of Phuong Dong Magazine (5-099/V-4045, L/A 13 Apr 74). The Foundation paid $703 (of a $1,405 obligation for FY 74) to the Hung Giao Van Dong Movement for the movement's monthly periodical, Phuong Dong Magazine. The grant provided partial clerical and office expenses to this non-profit cultural publication which concentrates on Asian Studies in general and Vietnam in particular. Phuong Dong Magazine receives approximately $3,000 in support from members' contributions

subscriptions and a modest government subsidy. This is the last year of Foundation financial support to this magazine.

Hung Giao Van Dong Movement: Public Address Equipment (5-099/V-4058, L/A 8 May 74). A grant of $464 was provided to the Hung Giao Van Dong Movement (Movement for the Promotion of Asian Culture) for the purchase of an amplifier, microphones and stands. In addition to publishing Phuong Dong Magazine, this non-profit cultural organization offers monthly lectures and discussions on cultural subjects and current social issues. Members of the Hung Giao Van Dong Movement contributed $100 for the purchase of accessories. It is hoped that this developmental grant may lead to a closer relationship with this organization whose activities encourage a Vietnamese sense of national identity.

Ministry for Development of Ethnic Minorities (MDEM): Publication of Study (4-201/V-4022, L/A 9 Nov 73). A grant of $876 enabled the Ministry for the Development of Ethnic Minorities (MDEM) to publish 1,000 copies of an ethnographic book entitled Nung Ethnic Minority People (Dong Bao Sac Toc Nung). The author provided $500 worth of research and writing time. Professor Nghiem Tham, Vietnam's foremost anthropologist and Curator of the National Museum, noted that this is the first and only book on the Nung people to have been published. Newspaper reviews, senators, and educators have expressed appreciation for this modest, but culturally important publication.

MDEM: Scholarships for Montagnard Students (4-201/V-4043, L/A 15 Apr 74). The Foundation paid $1,486 (of a $2,197 obligation for FY 74) to enable the MDEM to supplement government support to 30 Montagnard students in a special Tham Su administrative training course at the National School of Administration. Due to ministerial budget cuts, the students' monthly stipend was so inadequate that the MDEM would have had to send them back to their villages. Upon graduation the students will fill local administrative positions in highland provinces, districts and tribal villages. The Tham Su program has been designed specially for Montagnards so that the ethnic community can develop cadres of public servants to guide their development programs. The MDEM contributed $1,360 to this project for stipends.

MDEM: Home Economics Training (4-201/V-4041, L/A 29 Mar 74). A grant of $1,249 provided partial support to 14 Montagnard girls for a special Home Economics Training Program at Thu Duc Technical School. UNICEF provided funds for the general operation of the program estimated at $5,000, Vietnam Christian Service gave partial scholarships ($630),and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Youth provided facilities ($1,000). This is the second home economics program for Montagnard girls supported by the Foundation. The first course was taught at Regina Pacis Home Economics School and funded by an FY 72 grant of $2,858. Future Foundation assistance will depend the ability of the MDEM to reintegrate the girls into highland community development projects.

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

Women's Protection Association: Handicraft Training Program (4-401/V-4040, L/A 22 Mar 74). Payments of $887 (of a $1,774 obligation for FY 74) for teachers and supplies made possible two handicraft training programs of six months duration for a total of 40 young Montagnard refugees. The WPA contributed planning, logistics, and volunteer workers, valued at $150. This grant was made after the successful completion of a FY 73 grant of $1,575 for a handicraft training project at An Loi refugee camp. Upon completion of training the Montagnard youths will be able to practice trades in weaving and carpentry.

Women's Protection Association: Refresher Course for Monitresses (4-401/V-4079, L/A 19 Jun 74). A grant of $2,023 supported a refresher course from August 1-27, 1974, for 40 monitresses of the WPA working in urban and rural social welfare programs and nutrition centers. The WPA provided instructors' salaries and meeting facilities valued at $1,345. The course offered theoretical and practical work in over 10 home economics and health care areas and demonstrated inexpensive ways to improve the daily life of the common man. The monitresses were fairly representative of all regions of the country, bringing their new knowledge to rural and highland WPA centers.

YWCA: Training Workshop (4-202/V-4111, L/A 12 Jul 74). A grant of $735 was made to the Young Women's Christian Association to help carry out a training workshop and post-workshop research project at the YWCA Community Center for two months starting July 8, 1974. The YWCA provided physical facilities valued at $50 and participants paid for their own transportation estimated to be $50. The nine-day workshop included the participation of 40 women from Dong Ba and Dong Nhi Villages, 10 professionals and University professors, and 8 students from the University of Dalat who are engaged in this program as a part of their summer field work. The objective of the workshop was to learn from the villagers their needs and problems, and to establish projects to use local resources to solve the most immediate problems. The students are now working with the villagers in post-workshop research and implementation. This grant was exploratory, aiming at new modes of bringing together urban and rural voluntary groups to work on common problems.

YWCA: Adult Education (4-099/V-4017, L/A 11 Oct 73). A grant of $675 was made to the YWCA to enable Mrs. Le Thi Hong, a YWCA member and a social worker of the Foster Parent Plan, to accompany Miss Le Thi The, President of the Saigon Chapter, to the World YWCA Meeting on Adult Education in the Asian Region, Seoul, October 13-22, 1974. Forty participants from 17 Asian Nations discussed the educational needs of women's groups in Asia and concluded that the YWCA adult education program should focus on reorientation programs, teaching lerning systems, and continuing education. The World YWCA provided registration fees for Mrs. Hong, and total expenses including airfare for Miss The estimated to be $900.

Christian Youth for Social Service: Training Workcamp (4-099/V-4023, L/A 16 Nov 74). A grant of $1,561 was made to the Christian Youth for

Social Service (CYSS) for the purchase of tools and materials and a portion of operating costs for the organization of a training workcamp in rural development to be held in My Chanh District of Quang Tri Province from November 19-December 1, 1974. The CYSS contributed $900 for partial living expenses, transportation, and training costs. Because of heavy winter rains, only 54 of the 72 volunteers reached the flooded campsite. The training did not take place because the rural development volunteers helped the flood victims recover from the disaster, repair their houses and build a road. The tools purchased for the training workcamp will remain with CYSS for next year's workcamp. One of the most capable youth social service organizations in Vietnam, CYSS is able to win the sympathy of rural people.

Buddhist Youth for Social Service: Audio Equipment (4-402/V-4106, L/A 25 Jul 74). A grant of $759 enabled this organization to purchase audio equipment needed for its training center. BYSS will provide the cost of installation and facilities, estimated to be about $300. Since 1966 the Foundation has extended modest support to this social service center for equipment and summer work camps. Students who graduated from the social service course are working in all areas in Vietnam, including the demilitarized zone. Growth of the BYSS has been set back by the deaths of its two previous directors, but it is expected to become a stronger force encouraging a sense of dedication to development of the community.

World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth: Executive Board Meeting (1-802/V-4074, L/A 7 Jun 74). A grant of $329 enabled Senator Tran Quang Thuan to participate in the fourth Executive Board Meeting of the World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth (WFBY) held in Bangkok, Thailand, from June 21-24, 1974. Senator Thuan is the chairman of the WFBY Standing Committee for Youth Leadership Training. The participants discussed items related to finance, youth leadership training, WFBY newsletter, future programs for national chapters and WFBY public relations. The Vietnam chapter has been assigned to draft a series of youth training textbooks, for the approval of the WFBY membership. Sen. Thuan spent six additional days at his own expense, estimated at $180, conferring with WFBY leaders.

Xavier Students' Center: Public Address System (4-202/V-4090, L/A 27 Jun 74). A grant of $555 was given to the Xavier Students' Center for the purchase of a public address system and to support a lecture series and a seminar. Xavier Students' Center is a private institution operated by the Jesuit order. It houses about 100 students of all religions studying at various faculties of Hue University. Besides offering library facilities, the Center organizes monthly lectures and musical performances attended by university teachers and students. The Center provides services and physical facilities on an extimated budget of $300 a month.

Xavier Students' Center: Purchase of books and periodicals (5-103/V-4091, L/A 27 Jun 74). This grant of $1,012 enabled the Xavier Students' Center to purchase reference and text books and periodicals written in Vietnamese and English for its library. The library is used by over 350 university students, scholars and professional people in the Hue area.

Vietnam Scout Association: Trainers Course (4-401/V-4030, L/A 26 Dec 73). A grant of $276 was made to the Vietnam Scout Association to cover partial expenses for the second National Trainers Course held from December 25-30, 1974 in Thu Duc. The Vietnam Scout Association and participants contributed about $200 for travel and living expenses for 80 participants and 20 instructors. This biannual course trains scout course directors and instructors of the Association. Since the end of 1973, the Vietnam Scout Association has increased its membership, professional staff, and activity in national reconstruction programs.

Vietnam Scout Association: International Training Course (4-099/V-4068, L/A 9 May 74). A grant of $908 to the Vietnam Scout Association enabled 4 members of the Association to participate in the 21st International Training Team Course held at Camp Semangat, Selangor State, Malaysia, from May 27-June 2, 1974. The course, jointly sponsored by the Asia Pacific Regional Scout Bureau and the Malaysian Scout Association, is designed to qualify and refresh regional scout leaders and trainers. The Vietnamese delegation included Messrs. Mai Ngoc Lieu, The National Camp Chief; Nguyen Quang Minh, the Secretary General; and Vu Thanh Thong and Phan Manh Luong, the Second and Third Zone Camp Chiefs. The International Boy Scout organization provided facilities and meals, estimated at $450 for all four participants. The first incountry application of this program will be a national trainer course to be held in Saigon in December 1974.

National School of Social Work: Scholarship support (1-502/V-4020, L/A 26 Oct, 73 & 6 Jul 74). Payments of $1,270 (of a $3,612 obligation for FY 74) enabled Miss Nguyen Thi Tu of the National School of Social Work to undertake a two-year Master's degree program in Social Work at the Institute of Social Work and Community Development of the University of the Philippines. Miss Tu was Former Secretary General of the Vietnamese Association of Social Workers and a resident teacher in the NSW. She will return to teach at the NSW in 1975. Although the NSW is not a private organization, this grant is included in this portion of the report because it is part of a broad program for regional graduate studies in conjunction with the next two grants.

CARITAS School of Social Work: Scholarship (4-401/V-0383, L/A 13 Jun 72). Payments of $1,359 (of a $1,774 obligation for FY 73) covered living allowance for Sister Pascale Le Thi Trieu, Director of CARITAS, Saigon, to study for a M.A. degree in social work at Philippine Women's University. She is expected to graduate in 1975 and return to CARITAS to resume her directorship.

Ban Co Community Center: Scholarship (4-202/V-0282(1), L/A 3 Mar 73) Payment of $720 (of a $328 FY 73 obligation and a $392 FY 74 obligation) provided living allowance and thesis expenses for the Program Director of the Ban Co Community Center to study for a M.A. in social work at the University of the Philippines. Her thesis was delayed, and in February 1974, shortly before her thesis was to be typed, she accepted a training fellowship to visit Prince George's County's family service program in Maryland for four months. Although she stated that she would return to Manila to complete her thesis, she has not communicated

with the Foundation to date, and efforts to contact her in Manila and Saigon have been unsuccessful.

Regional and International Interchange

Ministry of Agriculture: International Seminar on Land Reform (4-099/V-4027, L/A 11 Dec 73). A grant of $386 enabled Mr. Bui Huu Tien, Director General for Land Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, to participate in the International Seminar on Land Reform in Relation to Industrial Development, sponsored by the China Research Institute of Land Economics from December 28-January 3, 1974 in the Republic of China. Per diem and conference arrangements provided by the China Research Institute of Land Economics are estimated to be about $200. In making this travel grant, the Foundation expected that the Director General for Land Affairs would benefit from contact and discussions with his international counterparts in implementing Vietnam's priority land reform program; however, his report has not been received.

High Commission for Housing Development: International Symposium (4-101/V-4067, L/A 17 May 74). A travel grant of $1,610 to the High Commission for Housing Development enabled Dr. Truong Ngoc Quy, the Commission's Technical Director, to attend the 3rd International Symposium on Low Cost Housing, Montreal, from May 27-30, 1974. After the Symposium Dr. Quy visited housing centers in Washington D.C., arranged by the State Department. Dr. Quy's per diem expenses and conference fees, estimated at $1,200, were borne by the Vietnamese government. After conferring with housing experts in Korea, Dr. Quy was so impressed with the potential for the exchange of imformation among his counterparts in developing countries that the Housing Development Commission plans to organize a regional conference in Saigon for Southeast Asian countries. Foundation assistance is planned during FY 75.

Development

Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (4-099/SF-V-4103, L/A 25 Apr 74). A grant of $975 provided for air travel from Kuala Lumpur to Saigon and four days' consultancy fees for Ms. Karen Smith, Field Representative of the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, to consult with Vietnamese women's groups in identifying and organizing action programs in Vietnam. The interest generated by the consultancy has resulted in a new sense of direction and cooperation among women's groups in Vietnam. At least one viable project has been established, and Ms. Smith's final report provided useful insights to the Foundation for future programming in this field.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Last year the Foundation was active in the communications field mainly with private organizations. The major exception was the large Books for Asia program which distributed 59,922 books to 7,629 individuals and 461 institutions. Since its inception the program has provided a total of 774,366 books to Vietnam.

Consideration was given to assisting government communications programs with the Ministry of Communications and Open Arms (MCOA), but the highly political nature of this recently-consolidated ministry precluded involvement beyond the providing of books. Under the forceful leadership of Minister Hoang Duc Nha, a cousin of President Thieu and a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, the MCOA has become one of the most powerful ministries in Vietnam. Although there is officially an open press, a system of checks and balances keeps it under tight control, and in July most of the private Vietnamese news agencies were closed for operating illegally. Nevertheless, journalism is being studied by over 500 students in departments of communications at Mekong, Dalat and Van Hanh Universities.

Publishing suffered from the increasing cost of paper, which climbed 400% last year and still has not stabilized. The Foundation responded to this situation in the case of several publishing projects by making immediate payment of a first installment of a grant so that paper could be purchased by the grantee and held until manuscripts were ready for printing. Many of these publishing projects are described in other sections, especially in the education section. Each university in Vietnam is badly in need of textbooks, but each is reluctant to use any text that is not published through its own textbook publishing program. It was not until late in the year that several universities who were seeking assistance for textbook publishing agreed to coordinate their textbook programs. The Foundation hopes to broaden assistance to university textbook publishing programs, but it intends to fund only the publishing of basic texts used by at least three universities.

The understaffed National Library continues to try to classify its vast collection of books and reference material. Presently it serves more as a study-hall for university students than a national resource center. Due to procedural problems in the government the library has not obtained any microfilm, and microfilming equipment provided by the Foundation remains unused, though well cared-for. A Foundation grant provided Vietnamese children's books for a new children's section which opened in January. The first library workers' training course offered by the National Library has not been evaluated, but preliminary reports are not encouraging. The first Foundation-supported training course offered by the Library Association of Vietnam, on the other hand, was well accepted. The Library Association has made an impressive comeback under a group of younger officials who recently returned from studying in the U.S. With Foundation encouragement they revived their professional publications and set up a national convention and a training course. Since the Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth has taken a fresh look at the role of libraries, the Association stands a fair chance of raising the professional status of librarians in Vietnam. One promising indicator is the opening of a Department of Library Science at the Faculty of Letters at Van Hanh University.

The University of Hue's English curriculum development program (see p. V-5) made great strides in language and research training. Since large English programs are conducted at the Vietnamese American Association and the British Council, the Foundation did not expand programming

efforts in the Saigon area. Provincial language programs will continue to receive special consideration. Media education, which has been supported in the past through the Alexandre de Rhodes ETV center, continues to face the problem of finding outlets for its students and programs. All video tapes for television are produced at the request of various ministies, which limits their scope and content. However, the Alexandre de Rhodes ETV center is the best production center for media education in Vietnam, and while overall assistance will be decreased, modest support will continue.

The Foundation sent the talented assistant editor of the majority party's newspaper to a seminar and a program of observation at newspapers and journalism organizations throughout the United States and Asia. His candid assessment was that, while the tour was personally beneficial, activities of this type are not relevant to journalists working in Vietnam. Until such time as the political struggle subsides, the Foundation will focus its efforts on the development of libraries, assistance for a national association of professional librarians, and the encouragement of inter-university textbook publishing programs.

Books and Library Development

Book Distribution Program (5-101/V-FAP-4010). An amount of $12,817 was spent for the operation of the Books for Asia program in Vietnam. This amount included the cost of salaries for a four-member staff, shipping, clearing, rent, and utilities. Special purchases of books were made through separate grants. During the reporting period, a total of 59,922 books were distributed to 461 institutions and 7,629 individuals. Among the institutions, high schools received the greatest number of books, many of them to be awarded by the schools as prizes for academic achievement. Individual recipients were mostly high school teachers, but government officials and professional people were also included. Of the funds spent by the books distribution program $1,000 was used for gift subscriptions to selected institutions and professionals in Vietnam. This amount was spent in addition to the $1,500 allowance for gift subscriptions reserved by the San Francisco office for Vietnam. The demand and need for books in English in Vietnam grows apace with the teaching of English in the education system. Books are even more valuable as the cost of paper continues to rise. In some universities, such as Minh Duc University's School of Engineering, Books for Asia have been used as textbooks.

National Library: Book Acquisitions (5-103/V-4072, L/A 6 Jun 74). Payments of $482 (of a $1,500 obligation for FY 74) provided for the purchase of children's books in Vietnamese for the National Library. The remainder of this obligation will be disbursed after receipts are sent to the Foundation showing the titles of books purchased by the first payment. It is expected that ten sets of books on the Dewey Decimal System will be provided by the Foundation out of part of the remaining obligation. This grant encourages the National Library to promote better services and to serve a growing audience of young readers in its recently-opened children's department. The National Library is providing staff salaries and physical facilities.

Library Development: Mekong University (5-103/V-4107, L/A 17 Jul 74). Payments of $435 (of a $1,249 obligation for FY 74) provided the new Mekong University library with needed magazine and newspaper racks, card catalogs and cards. Many of the university's American-educated faculty members emphasize the student's use of reference materials, and the library serves as the hub of the academic program. This, and other modest grants have helped this small innovative university in its attempts to offer a Western-oriented higher education environment in Vietnam. The University is provided staff salaries and physical facilities for the library estimated at over $250 a month.

Translations and Local Publishing

Textbook Publication: Mekong University (5-201/V-4093, L/A 5 Jul 74). A payment of $482 (of a $964 commitment for FY 74) provided funds to cover partial costs of printing 1,000 copies of a book on mass communications entitled (Truyen Thong Dai Chung Nhap Mon - Introduction to Mass Communications). The book will be a basic textbook used by all journalism students at Mekong University. This grants complements a previous grant to Mekong University of an offset printing press to develop a textbook publication program. Any funds collected from the sales of the book will be used by the university for additional printing of textbooks. The author contributed his time in preparing this book, and Mekong University will provide the manuscript for the textbook and the manpower to print and bind the book, an estimated contribution of $720.

Textbook Publication: Minh Duc University, School of Economics & Business (5-201/V-4092, L/A 28 Jun 74). The Foundation paid $1,028 (of a $2,046 obligation for FY 74) to enable the School of Economics and Business to print 2,000 copies of a Vietnamese dictionary for economics, finance and business. This book of technical terms will be an essential text for all students studying in the fields of economics and business at Minh Duc and elsewhere. Funds obtained from the sales of this dictionary will go to a revolving fund for the printing of other university textbooks. The School of Economics provided the editing and proofreading, and the authors have forfeited royalty fees valued at about $1,000.

Textbook Publication: Van Hanh University (5-201/V-4089, L/A 28 Jun 74). The Foundation paid $1,044 (of a $2,091 obligation for FY 74) to the Van Hanh University textbook development program to cover printing costs of three books: Dien Tien Phat Trien Xa Hoi (Process of Societal Development), Quan Tri Hoc (Management Science) and Lich Su Kinh Te (History of Economics). All three will be used as basic texts by social science students at Van Hanh University. Funds collected from the sales of the books to other universities will be used as part of a university revolving fund to print new books. The Faculty of Social Science contributed editing, proofreading, clerical work and authors' royalties estimated at $1,200. The number of requests for Foundation assistance for publishing of Vietnamese textbooks has gone up greatly, and future assistance will be given only for textbooks which will reach the largest number of students.

Bibliography of Medical Theses (5-103/V-3098(1), L/A 15 Dec 73). A supplementary grant provided an additional $101 to Dr. Nguyen Duc Nguyen to supplement a FY 73 payment of $727 for the publication of 500 copies of the 2nd part of his Bibliography of Medical Theses. This additional grant covered increases in paper and printing costs. This second volume, and the first volume already printed through a previous grant, include all medical theses presented to Faculties in Vietnam, including the Faculties of Medicine in Hanoi, Saigon, and Hue. The books have been distributed without charge to university and medical libraries and to medical professors. Copies have also been sent on request to physicians and medical libraries abroad. Dr.Nguyen contributed research time and writing costs, estimated at $400.

Bibliography of Vietnamese Doctoral Dissertations (5-103/V-4050, L/A 29 Apr 74). A grant of $375 provided for the publication of the Bibliography of Vietnamese Doctoral Dissertation in the U.S. and Canada, compiled by Mr. Pham Van Thong, Librarian at the University of Hue Library. The grant covered the cost of mimeographing 300 copies of this annotated list compiled by Mr. Thong while he was studying library science in the United States under USAID sponsorship. His research contribution is valued at about $1,100. The USAID participant training staff brought this important research to the Foundation's attention. Mr. Thong plans to compile additional bibliographies covering Vietnamese doctoral dissertations written in Europe and Asia. This bibliography has been distributed free to faculty libraries of universities in Vietnam and to interested institutions in the United States.

Vietnamese American Association: Cassette Tapes (5-099/V-4118, L/A 31 Jul 74). This somewhat unusual grant provided $997 to allow the Vietnamese American Association (VAA) to purchase and record on 394 cassettes 197 sets of folk dance music to accompany the first book of instruction in Vietnamese on international folk and square dances. The VAA published 2,500 copies of the book at an estimated cost of $2,000 from a manuscript written by Nguyen Thanh Trung, a Catholic brother working in youth activities. International folk dancing has become an extremely popular activity largely through the extra curricular efforts of Dr. Winfield Niblo of USAID who obtained his first square dance books from the Foundation's Books for Asia program. Free copies of the book and tapes are to be distributed to 100 youth and education groups. Dancing has only recently been permitted in Vietnam.

Media Education, Training, and Research

Alexandre de Rhodes ETV Center: Operational Expenses (5-502/V-4053, L/A 8 May 74). A grant of $3,562 to the Alexandre de Rhodes Educational Television Center covered partial operation expenses, salaries, and the cost of training courses for the Center's Teleclub Adult Education Program from February to August 1974. The Center provided facilities, regular staff salary, equipment, and supplies valued at approximately $1,200. After three years of operation, the number of rural teleclubs has doubled to eighteen with programs on health education (sanitation, nutrition, maternal child care), family planning, and social issues (drug use, juvenile deliquency, family economics, educational problems)

being the most popular. An evaluation of this project which is underway will help determine future Foundation support, but preliminary indications are that the teleclubs provide a viable forum for intercommunity action on social problems.

Public and Private Organizations

Vietnamese Library Association: Library Bulletin & Newsletter (5-103/V-4056, L/A 8 May 74). The Foundation paid $898 (of a $1,172 obligation for FY 74) to the Vietnamese Library Association for paper and printing of its quarterly Library Bulletin and monthly Newsletter. The publication of these 2 reviews will make it possible for the Library Association to communicate with its 300-plus members and keep them abreast of programs and activities in library science education. Association members contributed time for writing and editing valued at $500. This grant will permit the Vietnamese Library Association to resume publication of professional materials after a 2-year interruption caused by internal disagreements between the former executive committee members.

Vietnamese Library Association: Librarians' Convention (5-103/V-4055, L/A 8 May 74). A grant of $1,714 was given to the Vietnamese Library Association to cover organization expenses for a convention of approximately 200 librarians throughout the country. The convention-seminar lasted from August 9-11, 1974, and focused on amendments to the Association's regulations, draft statutes for professional librarians, rules for cataloguing Vietnamese names, and application of the Dewey decimal classification table. The grant covered per diem, expenses, supplies and the printing of documents. Travel costs from participants and facilities provided by Van Hanh University are estimated at $1,000.

Vietnamese Library Association: Training Course (5-103/V-4051, L/A 8 May 74). A $445 grant for instructors' fees and teaching materials was made to the Vietnamese Library Association to help finance the training of 30 assistant librarians from public and private institutions. The 120-hour training course included the history and development of libraries, cataloguing and classifying, and on-the-job training in selected Saigon libraries. Training was conducted by Library Association members from May 7-June 29, 1974. Association members donated organizational time, and Van Hanh University contributed faciltities estimated at $200. Since the return from studies in the United States of a new young chairman and an executive board, the Foundation has renewed active support to the Vietnamese Library Association. The energetic young librarians leading the Association have brought much attention to the need for upgrading the status and training of library workers in Vietnam. The Association has received many requests to conduct additional training programs, and plans are underway to offer another course in late 1974.

Development

University of Saigon: Summer Institute of Linguistics Seminar Attendance (5-099/V-4076, L/A 12 Jun 74). A grant of $258 supported

partial living allowance for Mr. Nguyen Van Xiem, Professor of Applied Linguistics, Morphology and Syntax at the Saigon Faculty of Letters, who received $500 for tuition, room and board from the Summer Institute of Linguistics to attend a seminar at the University of North Dakota from June 17 to August 16, 1974. Prof. Xiem's international transportation expenses, estimated at $1,700, were paid by the United State Information Service. This modest grant, in cooperation with efforts from other sources, made it possible for Mr. Xiem, who could not accept last year's invitation, to apply his seminar experience to the improvement of his Faculty's linguistics curriculum.

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

Vietnam's increased participation in regional activities last year seemed to confirm predictions that it would acknowledge its place in the security and economy of the region after the signing of the Paris Agreement. Vietnamese leaders optimistically allude to an economic "take-off" patterned after the experiences of the Republic of China and Korea, which rank fifth and sixth on the list of donor countries. Through regional exchanges Vietnam has sought successful models from its neighbors. From the Republic of China it has acquired working knowledge for a Vietnamese export processing zone, where manufacturing will begin in late 1974. And from the Institute of Planning, University of the Philippines, came the basic organizational structure and philosophy for the new School of Urban Planning (see p. V-38). One of the best examples of Vietnam's "post-ceasefire" role in the region was the move in July 1973 of the SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH) from its temporary haven in Singapore to its permanent home in Saigon. For the first time in 15 years, Saigon hosted over ten important regional meetings last year, and more are planned.

The grants listed in this category do not adequately reflect the extent or the pattern of the Foundation's encouragement to Vietnamese regional participation. A large number of grants having regional impact were included in previous sections in order to give a more coherent view of the year's program. These grants depict the Foundation's endeavor to support only those regional projects where immediate benefit to fields of current progress may be expected: in housing, campus planning, urban planning, use of the earth resources technology satellite, and in national economic planning. Scholarships for social work study in the Philippines indicate the Foundation's recognition that high quality relevant training at comparatively lower cost is available in many regional institutions where Asian solutions to Asian problems now can be taught. Expanded regional support of this nature is anticipated for the coming year.

INNOTECH Seminar on Primary Education (6-205/SF-4033(1), L/A 7 Nov 73)
A grant of $1,790 enabled Dr. Douglas G. Ellson to present a paper at the INNOTECH Regional Seminar on the Use of Community Resources in Providing Low Cost Primary Education, November 12-16, 1973. The Director of the INNOTECH Cemter had asked for assistance for the participation of Dr. Ellson, who was a professor of psychology from Indiana University and a former Director of Research and Training at the

INNOTECH Center, because it was felt that his experience with the teaching of reading in Malaysia might apply to Vietnam. His paper entitled, "Programmed Teaching and the Use of Local Human Resources in Education" was well received, but his participation during the seminar was less than anticipated.

INNOTECH Center: Mailing monthly newsletter (5-099/V-4060, L/A 9 May 74). An amount of $260 was granted to the Regional SEAMEO INNOTECH Center to provide postage for mailing of the INNOTECH monthly newsletters to The Asia Foundation field offices and about 100 grantees nominated by eight field offices during 1974. Research work undertaken by INNOTECH Center is relevant to many Foundation programs in education. At the end of 1974, field offices will be asked to comment on the value of these newsletters to their programming before renewal of this grant is considered.

In addition to those already mentioned in the report, the most significant appointments of former Foundation grantees were the following: Lawyer Vuong Van Bac became the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lawyer Le Tai Trien was appointed Assistant to the Vice President. Lawyer Le Van Tuan is Vietnam's new Ambassador to Tunisia, and Prof. Nguyen Manh Hung became the Vice Minister for the National Planning Commission. Mr. Le Van Phuc is the Assistant to the Vice Prime Minister in Charge of Inspection for National Development Programs. Mr. Nguyen Dang Khoi was appointed to concurrent positions as Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Industry and Commissioner of Investment, and Mr. Nguyen Hong Nhuan became the Assistant to the Minister of Justice.

EVALUATION

There was a direct relationship between changes in the Foundation's program emphasis during the year and events within Vietnam. For both it was a year of transition, characterized by reassessment of priorities and adjustment to new stimuli.

Early in the year the staff undertook an extensive exploration of areas for possible expanded programming responsive to future development needs. Although neither time nor staffing were adequate to undertake an indepth survey, preliminary results confirmed that there is an important expanded role which the Foundation can play in postwar reconstruction. An expanded budget proposal provided the basis for some immediate changes in the ongoing program and continued reassessment throughout the rest of the year.

The Foundation's traditional identification with higher education was intensified by the signing of a status agreement with the Ministry of Culture, Education and Youth (MOCEY) in August and the awarding of the largest single grant during the Foundation's 18 years in Vietnam to the MOCEY for the Thu Duc Polytechnic University master plan project. As well as being the largest grant, it was at once the most difficult one to evaluate and the most instructive. To date it has shown that a logical and rational process must be followed in developing a new academic institution. The project will be considered truly successful when these planning processes are utilized to create a uniquely Vietnamese system of higher education which is not wholly dependent on foreign educational concepts.

The Foundation feels that several of this year's projects have potential for long range impact: start-up assistance for Vietnam's first private family planning association (PPAVN), the national seminar on manpower promotion (NMC), the seminar on master planning of public community colleges (MOCEY), development of a national library association (LAVN), and assistance on testing reform through the consultation of Dr. Orin Hascall (MOCEY). Of these projects, the Foundation's two year assistance to the development of a new Baccalaureate leaving examination has been the most direct and far-reaching.

FY 74 can best be characterized as a year during which the Foundation took a long hard look at what it had been doing in the past, assessed and reassessed the continuously changing priorities of the government, and began the careful process of realigning its programming along more responsive lines.

A series of exploratory grants provided a chance to "test the water". In some cases a small amount of funding provided a wealth of experience. A good example is the initial modest grant to the National Commission for Planning, which served to confirm the Foundation's strong conviction that the Commission was a viable organization with which to work. It is expected that these exploratory grants will result in a shift of Foundation emphasis from higher education toward more practically-oriented training related to the immediate and urgent needs of an increasingly non-dependent Vietnam.

During the year, the Foundation played a coordinating role in foreign assistance higher education activities by expanding the Higher Education Liaison Committee. With the Representative as unofficial chairman, the committee met once a month at the Foundation's offices, providing a forum for the exchange of information, ideas, and common problems. Active membership increased to over twenty people from U.S. Government agencies, international organizations, and foreign embassies.

Close personal communication and planning between Foundation personnel and both USAID direct-hire and contract people facilitated the flow of written and verbal information and allowed for cooperative planning of at least ten projects. Periodic information-sharing sessions were held with USAID Assistant Directors and/or their staff in education, public health, population, public administration, labor, and rural development. Mutual cooperation programs included Foundation assistance to graduate students at the University of Missouri, Rolla; USAID's provision of a short-term computer expert to complement the Foundation's consultant's work on testing reform; Foundation support to a population education training program conducted by a USAID short-term consultant; and per diem support for an American Medical Association contract-sponsored participant to take the American Board of Ophthamology examination in the U.S. Because of its close relationship with private universities in Vietnam, the Foundation assisted the USAID education staff in keeping abreast of the many changes that occurred at these institutions. On several occasions USAID and Foundation personnel travelled together on observation trips in and outside of Saigon.

The Foundation continued to maintain a close working relationship with USIS during the year. Frequent discussions with the Cultural Affairs Division were held to review programs, discuss coordination, and evaluate educational institutions and their staff training needs. Foundation personnel participated in a USIS pre-departure briefing for Fulbright students going to the U.S., and copies of the Foundation's Orientation Handbook, published by The Asian Student, were made available to USIS. On several occasions the Representative met with USIS-sponsored visiting speakers to discuss the Foundation's work and current developments in education and culture in Vietnam. Foundation personnel also frequently suggested individuals or institutions which would be of interest to USIS guest speakers, and they often serve as intermediaries and hosts.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
REGIONAL PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

As has been the case throughout its history, The Asia Foundation continued in FY 1974 its strong interest in supporting efforts of Asian organizations and professionals to find practicable regional solutions to common or comparable developmental problems. Following precedents established during preceding years, this Foundation interest was broad-gauged in its intent to provide timely, though limited, assistance toward realization of specific programs carried on by Asian inter-governmental as well as private regional organizations.

At the inter-governmental level, the Foundation stood ready to continue working with such organizations as, for example, the Mekong Committee, with selected programs of ECAFE, with the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), or with the Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) and its constituent institutions, such as the Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH). In the private sector, the Foundation was willing to consider the provision of further support to such regional organizations as LAWASIA, the Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning (ASAIHL), the Asian Regional Association for Vocational and Educational Guidance (ARAVEG), and the Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL).

In many cases, the work being undertaken by these and other comparable regional bodies was not the stuff of which headlines were made, but rather were functionally specific activities carried on by professionals with common goals and aspirations relating to the particular fields in which they were active. They are always non-political, as such, they held forth the potential for substantive, albeit limited, progress toward regional cooperation in the pursuit of solutions to shared developmental problems without, at the same time, being unduly influenced by political shifts within the region.

Regional cooperation in Asia, in our time, has had barely more than two decades of experience. It is still impeded by cultural, linguistic, and political differences, by the degree to which they must be defined, and limited, by national interests, by the fact that contact between peoples is still restricted to the very thin layers in each country of those who are familiar with a common foreign tongue, English, who have been most exposed to modernization, and who, despite the smallness of their number and even perhaps their isolation from the great mass of people in their countries, are nevertheless likely to have a profound effect on the shape and speed of local development. The great mass of Asian men and women are as remote today from the lives of their Asian neighbors as they have been for centuries. But regional ties spread out from this thin layer of people and the solutions that may be devised as a result, often deeply affect the lives of ordinary citizens.

Despite the obstacles, Asian regional interchanges are still growing. In the past year, two factors have contributed to stimulate this growth: there has been a peace of sorts in the area--at least the bellicose involvement of the major powers having ended, the divisive pulls on Asian nations have lessened, the deeply divisive differences and rivalries have become subdued, and in men's minds, peace is expected to continue. At the same time, the growing economic uncertainty in the developed countries, brought about by inflation, the scarcity of essential resources, and rising unemployment, have had a profound impact on the economic and social prospects of nations in the region and caused them to turn to one another in the hope of securing economic and social protection. They know that when the developed countries are preoccupied with their own economic problems, the needs of the developing take second place and that, despite the commitment and eloquence of statesmen, the day in which the affluent will effectively deny themselves, in the interest of world peace and growth, is not yet at hand. They are perforce thrown to look for survival to themselves and to their neighbors in the region who find themselves in similar straits.

But though these world problems are likely to increase regional efforts, the opportunities, by their very difficulty, are likely to come slowly. The Foundation's financial input is too small to influence such developments decisively. Yet the Foundation can, by the nature of the grants made, make regional opportunities available to those men and women in Asia who see the trend of events and whose activities fall within the stream of concern for regional cooperation in those matters of greatest regional economic and social urgency.

Though world economic difficulties and their impact on Asia had not emerged sharply in Fiscal Year 1974, the Foundation nevertheless attempted to respond to regional activities designed to attack the important, continuing economic and social problems. It provided support, for example, to the work of PAFTA (the Pacific Trade and Development Conferences) so as to encourage expanding markets for trade and investment within the Pacific basin as a whole. It continued to assist the APO (Asian Productivity Organization) in its new concern with problems of agricultural productivity.

It made resources available to efforts of SEAMEO to explore the potential within the region of new approaches to education involving non-formal means and the use of community organizations hitherto ignored, in expanding relevant educational services at minimum cost. It supported efforts by AIT (the Asian Institute of Technology) to study ways of adapting modern educational technologies to educational needs in Asia and to introduce the first Asian training program for administrators of higher education in the region. It continued support to the foremost association of members of the legal profession in the region, LAWASIA, in the hope the organization could, through its national member bodies, bring the resources of the law increasingly into play in the interest of greater economic and social justice and greater economic productivity. Thus, it also made funds available for part of the costs, and the greater involvement of Asian expertise, in the design of an Asian Workshop on Legal Services to the Poor. It continued to provide minimum support to the Mekong Committee's efforts to deal constructively with the social and economic implications of its heavy capital investments.

At the same time, the Foundation continued to assist Asian professional organizations and institutions such as ARAVEG, the Southeast Asia Social Science Association, the Asian Confederation of Credit Unions, and the Asian Assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Such organizations have been weaving the web of relationships on which more substantive cooperation can be built to meet national and regional needs. And the Foundation continued to explore ways of adding still new threads to the web, by encouraging the outstanding scientists in the region, representing both the natural and social sciences, to convene periodically for intensive discussions on how their disciplines and their skills could be applied more readily and more effectively to the greater benefit of Asia's average man.

List of Grants

Economic

Pacific Trade and Development Conferences (6-101). Since 1968, the Foundation has supported "PAFTA" conferences on trade and development problems in the Pacific area, held annually and attended by economists of international stature. The Foundation made a general support grant of $10,000 (SF-4119, L/A 20 June 74) for the sixth PAFTA Conference, concerned with "The Role of Technology Transfer in Pacific Economic Development", held in Mexico City July 15-20, 1974. An additional grant of $1,932 (TH-SF-4063, L/A 19 June 74) covered attendance costs of Professor Narongchai Akrasanee, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Bangkok. PAFTA VI was sponsored jointly by the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) and El Colegio de Mexico, and the Ministry of the Presidency, Mexico, contributed $30,000. There were 50 delegates from Latin America (Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil, and Peru); 2 from Russia; 3 from Asia, and 12 from other countries. The conference is reported to have been successful though the proceedings, to be published in Spanish and English, will not be available for several months.

Asian Productivity Organization (6-106/J-SF-4001, L/A 2 Aug 73). The Foundation provided $8,001 to cover the expenses of Dr. James Engibous, Department of Agriculture, Washington State University to serve as a short-term specialist to advise the APO on the production of chemical fertilizer. Dr. Engibous's services covered a period of about two months starting August 31, 1973 and including field trips to Korea and Taiwan. APO was highly satisfied with Dr. Engibous's services and report. The Asia Foundation continues to get good recognition in APO publications of its partial support. APO remains the single Asia--wide organization studying productivity methods, including agricultural productivity--the special field of Foundation interest and assistance.

Asian Regional Seminar on Education and Vocational Guidance (6-108/J-SF-4036, L/A 28 Jun 74). The Foundation made a grant of $1,769 to the Japan Vocational Guidance Association for preparatory and publication expenses connected with the Asian Regional Seminar on Education and Vocational Guidance to be held in Tokyo, September 20 to October 5, 1974. The major portion of conference expenses were to be borne by the Japan Vocational Guidance Association. The JVGA is an important member of the Asian Regional Association for Vocational and Educational Guidance (ARAVEG). The latter remains the most important Asia-wide body

in vocational guidance. The last Asian Regional Seminar was attended by Asian government officials in manpower-related fields, and the reports of the Seminar are expected to be useful in governmental policy decisions in several countries in Asia.

Mekong Committee. Three separate projects involving Mekong Committee activities were funded from the Regional budget during the fiscal year:

Utilizing funds totalling $1,999 ($1,864 of which had been obligated by 6-109/L-SF-3032, L/A 26 July 73), members of the Lao delegation to the Mekong Committee's seminar on Agro-Business (which was held in Bangkok in November) were able to visit agro-industrial activities in the Philippines in September preparatory to the Bangkok meeting. Five other members of this delegation were financed by the Netherlands government.

An expenditure of $2,208 was made on behalf of the Mekong Committee (6-110/TH-SF-4005, L/A 10 Sept 73) for the purchase of five sets of selected English reference books on hydrometeorological and water resources for use in the hydrologic departments of each of the four riparian countries and for the Secretariat's hydrometeorological staff. This grant also covered the purchase of a set of selected books on development planning for use by the Government of the Khmer Republic. The purchase of all books was undertaken by the home office in San Francisco and 125 copies were forwarded to the Mekong Committee. Library space and other administrative facilities were provided by the Mekong Committee. The books are expected to serve as useful reference works for the officials of the Secretariat, the riparian hydrological departments and the planning offices of the Khmer Republic. This project, like others for which support has been provided to the Mekong Committee, comes within the guidelines established for rural development assistance.

Travel and per diem expenses in the amount of $1,975 (6-110/TH-SF-4045, L/A 18 Mar 74) were provided to the Mekong Committee to enable an interdisciplinary group of 5 Khmer officials to undertake a study/observation tour of the Tha Ngone project in Laos from 21 to 26 April 1974. The study group also had an opportunity to observe the Japanese experts at work and to inspect such physical facilities as poultry farming, land levelling, irrigation and drainage and village development. The disciplines represented by the participants in the study group were (1) a banking and finance official from the Banque Agricole Paysanne; (2) an agricultural development official; (3) a Prek Thnot official; (4) an engineering and irrigation official and (5) an administrative official.

Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transportation and Communications Development (6-111/M-SF-FAP-4016, L/A 29 Nov 73). A small collection of 11 books costing $94 was provided as a starter collection for SEATAC's newly established library. See Malaysia Program for details.

Agricultural Typology Conference (6-112/HK-SF-4028, L/A 25 Jul 74). Professor Chen Cheng-siang, head of the Geographical Research Center of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, was provided funds totalling $2,020 to enable him to attend a 14-day working session of the Commission of Agricultural Typology, scheduled for early September 1974 in Verona, Italy, under the auspices of the

International Geographical Union. Professor Chen was invited to help in the standardization of Asian and western methods and techniques relating to agricultural typology. Representatives of 15 to 20 other countries were expected to attend the meeting. The author of the Asian geographical articles in several standard authoritative references, including the Encyclopedia Britannica, Professor Chen also has contributed to a large number of international journals.

Education

Study of Non-Formal Education in the SEAMEO Region (6-204/TH-SF-4006, L/A 12 Sep 73). Funds in the amount of $15,033 were provided to the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES) to partially support a study of non-formal education in the eight member countries comprising the SEAMEO region. The Regional Economic Development Office, Agency for International Development (AID) agreed to provide direct funding of $34,000 to cover salaries and other benefits for the members of the study team; travel and transportation; office supplies and printing of the final report. The Foundation's funds were used to cover the major part of the cost of data collection in the eight member countries. The aims of the Study are mainly to gather information on the effectiveness of significant on-going programs in non-formal education, to identify problems in non-formal education prevalent in the SEAMEO countries and to recommend subsequent regional and/or national action. It is hoped that the Study will pave the way for greater efforts in the non-formal aspect of education in this region.

INNOTECH Seminar on Primary Education (6-205/SF-4033(1), L/A 7 Nov 73) SEAMEO's Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH) held a seminar on the "Use of Community Resources in Providing Low Cost Primary Education" in Saigon, November 12-16, 1973. The Center's Director asked for assistance for the participation of Dr. Douglas G. Ellson of the Department of Psychology, Indiana University, and a former Director of Research and Training at the INNOTECH Center from 1971-73. This grant of $1,790 enabled Dr. Ellson to present a paper entitled "Programmed Teaching and the Use of Local Human Resources in Education" which was well received.

Asian Institute of Technology: Foundation funds attributable to the regional budget supported three separate activities of the AIT during the fiscal year.

Under the terms of a grant in promotion of technology-aided education in the amount of $5,596 (6-207/SF-4042,L/A 12 Oct 73), Mrs. J. M. Brand, the director of the Language and Media Center of AIT, visited several institutions in the United States and the United Kingdom in order to study methods of providing education through television and other communications media. A second series of visits to Asian centers, which might serve as a basis for further testing and development of new education methods, is to be undertaken in early FY 1975. Since the full purpose of Foundation funding has not yet been fulfilled, it is impossible to provide any reasonable evaluation of this project at this stage.

Out of an obligation of $2,545, during FY 1974 $2,215 (6-502/TH-SF-4031, L/A 7 Jan 74) was spent for the purchase of 205 books and subscriptions to 3 journals on or related to the subject of urban development and the environment, to be used in support of a new post-graduate curriculum in the planning and development of human settlements. ($330 was payable during FY 1975).

Through grants provided from both the regional and separate country budgets, the Foundation supported participation by nationals of five other countries in the region in the AIT's Short Course on Academic Administration, held at the Institute's campus on the outskirts of Bangkok during October and November 1973. Regional funds totalling $1,500 supported participation by Dr. C. K. Locke, the Dean of Academic Affairs of the Hong Kong Baptist College (6-206/HK-SF 4-003 L/A 10 Oct 73), while a grant of $2,623 to Malaysia's University of Agriculture (6-206/M-SF-4014, L/A 26 Sept 73) enabled participation by Puan Khamsiah binte Akram and Mr. Sulaiman bin Mohd. Atan, two administrative assistants in the registrar's office. For information concerning other Foundation-supported participants, refer to the separate country reports for Malaysia, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Vietnam. The aim of the AIT's Short Course on Academic Administration was to provide participants with current information, ideas, and tools relevant to administrative functions in typical academic institutions, and provide them with background information for policy-making, fund-raising, planning,and implementation of programs.

International Conference on Social Welfare and Study Tour (6-208/HK-SF-4022, L/A 28 Jun 74). The Hong Kong Council of Social Services was given a grant of $979 to enable its director, Mr. Y. F. Hui, to visit London, San Francisco, and Vancouver after attending the International Conference on Social Welfare at Nairobi, Kenya, July 1974. Mr. Hui's travel and living expenses for the Nairobi conference were covered by the Council, and the supplementary grant from the Foundation was to pay for additional airfare ($691) and his per diem allowances for his stay in London, Vancouver and San Francisco, ($288). In these cities, Mr. Hui was to discuss with social service organizations with a view to borrowing and adapting some of their programs for the Council.

Joint International Conference on South-east Asian Security (6-209/S-SF-4036, L/A 31 May 74). A US $5,000 grant was provided the Institute of South-east Asian Studies (ISEAS) for support to the Joint International Conference on South-east Asian Security held in Singapore from May 31-June 3, 1974. This Conference was co-organised with the International Institute for Strategic Studies. This Conference consisted of a small but wide-ranging meeting of experts and policy makers drawn from various parts of the world. The general consensus amongst the participants was that the meeting gave them fresh and more meaningful insights into some of the major issues and problems associated with questions of stability and security in South-east Asia. This Conference, in addition to contacts with individual participants, also allowed the Institute of South-east Asian Studies to work closely with the highly-reputed and internationally known Institute for Strategic Studies, thereby further enhancing the ISEAS' own international image and status. This represents one of a series of grants to the ISEAS in Singapore. See the Singapore Program report for other ISEAS projects.

Law

Conference on Private Investments and International Transactions (6-301/ - SF-FAP-3111) This conference , held in Singapore in July 1973, was co-sponsored by The Asia Foundation and the Southwestern Legal Foundation of Dallas, Texas, and dealt with a review of foreign investment laws of the region, comparative legal systems for the development of mineral resources within the region, urban development and private construction, financing private investment and monetary policies, and general business law. Funding from this budget during FY 1973 exceeded $13,000. Miscellaneous late payments chargeable to FY 1974 aggregated to $281.

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA) (6-302) LAWASIA has received major support from the Foundation since the Association was formed in 1966. Although the Foundation provided funds to LAWASIA for some administrative as well as program expenses during the early years, it now limits its support to LAWASIA's program activities. During Fiscal Year 1974 the Foundation provided a grant of $10,053 (SF-4098, 8 May 74) to assist in the financing of LAWASIA's work program over the period August 1973 to July 1974. This grant was to assist LAWASIA in continuing its Legal Systems Survey Series, its Family Law Project, the Judges Interest Group Project and various projects carried out by local LAWASIA groups with the approval of LAWASIA headquarters.

Two additional grants to LAWASIA, to support publication of its semiannual LAWASIA Journal with a special section devoted to Asian developments in the field of Law and Population, and to assist the Journal's editor in visiting countries in the region to promote this new Journal feature, are described in the annual report on Asian Population.

A grant of $1,316 (SF-3133 L/A 20 Jul 73) covered airfare and per diem for LAWASIA's new Secretary-General, Mr. David Geddes, to attend a Preparatory Committee meeting in Honolulu in August 1973 for the 1974 Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions.

Asian Workshop on Legal Services to the Poor (6-304/SF-4063, L/A 22 Jan 74 and 15 Aug 74; SF-4126, L/A 21 Feb 74 and 7 Aug 74). Funds totalling $8,391 were provided during the fiscal year and further final payments of $2,293 were anticipated for early in FY 75 to provide partial support for a 6-week workshop for a select group of Asian lawyers, government officials, social workers, and educators actively engaged in legal aid. This workshop was held on the Berkeley campus of the University of California from July 14 through August 23 under the joint sponsorship of the Foundation and the International Legal Center of New York City, in cooperation with the Earl Warren Legal Institute of U.C . A contribution from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. State Department covered travel and maintenance costs of the 25 participants from Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Australia, Fiji, Micronesia, New Zealand and Papua-New Guinea. The Ford Foundation was also a contributor. The workshop's purpose was to acquaint Asian legal aid planners and administrators with recent developments in providing legal services to the poor in developing countries, the U.S., and Europe; to expose American lawyers involved in legal aid to developments overseas; and, hopefully, to open continuing lines of communications between Asian and U.S. groups.

The Foundation participated in the workshop planning and content, and was instrumental in having Adnan Buyung Nasution, Indonesian attorney and Director

of the Institute of Legal Aid, named as a co-Director. Professor Arthur L. Berney of the Boston College Law School was the other co-Director. Local political developments in Indonesia unfortunately prevented Mr. Nasution from attending the workshop, but during the months before it was held he made valuable contributions to its planning, particularly in the development of the agenda. During a month's trip in December 1973 to a number of Asian countries, Barry L. Metzger of the International Legal Center consulted Foundation field representatives on the agenda and aided in the selection of Asian participants.

Throughout the workshop, the quality of both the participation and the subject matter discussed was high. One result of the workshop with potential continuing significance was the constitution of an informal organization, The Asian Legal Aid and Defender Association (ALADAN), which is expected to operate initially through its committees on legal education, research, and training. Among the initiatives to be pursued by ALADAN is a series of modest country research studies into problems of pre-trial criminal detention, consideration of aspects of legal aid in Asia at the forthcoming meeting of LAWASIA in Tokyo in 1975, and the possibility of a meeting with Australian legal aid administrators under Australian Government auspices. Additionally, the bulk of activities currently contemplated by ALADAN consists of single country activities designed to further specific programs but which could acquire regional dimensions. It is expected that this will be promoted by inviting the participation of workshop veterans or other legal aid personnel from neighboring countries. Initiatives for such activities will rest with the committees and with the individual Workshop participants. The sense of the Workshop was that while the primary responsibility of legal aid workers and reformers in Asia would, for the foreseeable future, have to remain to their local programs, such local developments as occurred could, through ALADAN, become the basis for regional activity. The strength of the regional association could therefore be only as great as the strength of the individual legal aid programs in nations of the region.

Science and Technology

Asian Participants in American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting (6-503). The Foundation's interest in encouraging greater cooperation between Asian scientists, between them and their peers in the West, and in the social impact of science, is shared by the AAA and its Board Chairman, Dr. Glenn Seaborg. Seven influential Asian natural and social scientists were provided travel/per diem grants by the Foundation to attend the AAAS annual meeting in San Francisco, February 24-March 1, 1974:

Dr. Lee Kum Tatt, Singapore	S-SF-4018	L/A 14 Feb 74	$1,639
Dr. Mohd. Yusof Hashim, Malaysia	M-SF-4035	L/A 18 Feb 74 & 28 Feb 74	1,678
Dr. Quintin Kintanar, Philippines	P-SF-4048	L/A 6 Feb 74	1,335
Dr. Sangha Sabhasri, Thailand	SF-4070	L/A 28 Jan 74 & 14 Feb 74	1,681
Dr. Hahn Sang-joon, Korea	K-SF-4091	L/A 16 Feb 74 & 1 Mar	1,309
Mr. B. R. Deolalikar, India	SF-4086	L/A 5 Feb 74 & 20 Feb	1,833
Dr. Devendra Lal, India	SF-4087	L/A 5 Feb 74 & 20 Feb	1,828

Dr. Seaborg proposed to host a lunch and interim discussion meeting to bring the Asians into a close dialogue with each other and with his influential colleagues in the AAAS. Dr. Seaborg's invitation was accepted by twelve delegates, who attended the lunch at the Foundation's office on February 28. The Foundation also hosted a reception for the Asian scientists and AAAS officials. That and other hospitality during the meetings totalled $674 (SF-FAP-4095).

The steps agreed upon were initiation of regional cooperation in Asia through local meetings and the establishment of a network for exchanging information and materials among Asian and U.S. scientists. Dr. Hahn of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and Dr. Yusof Hashim of the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) have submitted descriptive materials on new organizations which they are helping to establish: the Korean Federation of Scientific and Technological Societies (KFSTS) and the Malaysian Centre for Professionals.

Response from the Asian group indicates they found the informal discussion stimulating and the questions provocative, Dr. Sabhasri's letter seemed to express the consensus of the group when he said that he was pleased that the Foundation had initiated this interest and would continue to support Asian scientists in establishing personal contacts. Following extended correspondence, a planning session for the creation of an independent organization composed of a limited number of outstanding Asian scientists and a lesser number of scientists from outside, for intensive discussion of issues of importance to the region, is scheduled to be held in Korea, early in 1975. A suggested title for the new organization being considered, is "Asian Conferences on Science and Public Affairs."

Communications

Second Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL II) (6-603/P-SF-4029, L/A 31 Oct 73) Foundation support toward the operating expenses of this conference were shared between the Regional budget, which expended $1,163 and the Philippine budget (AP 5-701) which expended $2,560. See the Philippines Program report for further details. Separate country budgets also supported participation by 12 Asian librarians from 4 countries. For further details, see the country reports of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia.

Public and Private Organizations

South-east Asian Social Science Association (6-806/S-SF-4007, L/A 3 Nov 73). A grant totalling US $1,200 was provided in partial support for the general expenses of the Office of the President of the South-east Asian Social Science Association in FY 1974. Professor S.S. Hsueh, the President of the Association, reported "with the help of this grant, the Office of the President has been able to intensify its efforts in the direction of the affairs of the Association and in the promotion of closer working relations among social scientists in South-east Asia".

Credit Union League of Hong Kong (6-809/HK-SF-4007, L/A 4 Jan 74). The Credit Union League of Hong Kong was given a $2,000 grant to help its important role as a pivotal point of the Asian credit union movement under the direction of the Asian Confederation of Credit Unions (6-810/HK-SF-4011). Although the Credit Union League of Hong Kong is not the largest in Asia, it is known for its services in training credit union mangers and field workers. Even before the formation of ACCU, the Hong Kong League was providing services to other national leagues. One of the factors favoring Hong Kong as the training center was its bi-lingualism. Training sessions could be held in Chinese (Cantonese and/or Mandarin) and in English. When the Foundation gave its previous grant of $3,935 on June 13, 1973 (4-103/HK-3028), the Credit Union League of Hong Kong was told that it would be the last.

However, Mr. Andrew So, then managing director of the Hong Kong League and president of ACCU, pleaded that the local body had become a model for the movement in Asia and its smooth operation could influence the entire region. Another contributing factor to the Foundation's decision to give this grant was that Mr. So was leaving the League to become an Asian representative of the CUNA Mutual Insurance Societies. His successor, Mr. Anderson Lau, should be given a fair chance in his new job.

Asian Confederation of Credit Unions (6-810/HK-SF-4011, L/A 16 Mar 74). The Asian Confederation of Credit Unions (ACCU) was given a $3,000 grant in Fiscal Year 1974. Although the Foundation would have preferred to see the grant used to finance its regional programs, it yielded to the argument that its Board of Directors meetings are far more important at this stage of ACCU development. Mr. Andrew So, ACCU president, and his associates pointed out that it was at the Board meetings that programs for national credit union leagues are to be defined and coordinated. The Foundation grant of $3,000 was therefore spent on airline tickets, low-rate hotel accommodation and inexpensive meals for the Directors representing Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Thailand and Hong Kong. Additionally, Mr. Augustine Kang, general manager of ACCU, also came from Seoul for the meeting. At the Board meeting, held on April 27 and 28, an ambitious ten-year development program for the member countries, especially the under-developed areas, was drawn up. The general manager of ACCU hoped to solicit large amounts of money from the world Credit Union movement and interested organizations as donations to the regional body which would then allocate funds for the national credit union leagues. Several other directors, however, pointed out that it might be easier for the individual national credit union leagues to raise funds for their respective countries. During the meeting, the Board also discussed various training programs for credit union managers. The consensus was to use Hong Kong as a training center.

Previously the Foundation had provided the ACCU with a grant of $8,000 in late FY 1973 in order to help meet one-third of the estimated costs of an educational film on credit unions for showing in various countries. When it was later found that the ACCU could not immediately raise the other two-thirds, the Foundation's grant was refunded in January 1974. In March the World Council of Credit Unions released its earlier-pledged donation of $3,000 as it was learned that the CUNA Foundation had decided to contribute another $6,000. Accordingly, The Asia Foundation's funds were re-released. The filming project thus was able to proceed, and according to later reports, the work was progressing satisfactorily in Taiwan. Total expenses to the Foundation charged against FY 1974 arising from this transaction were $46 due to exchange rate fluctuations.

23rd Assembly of the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) (6-811/S-SF-4045, L/A 29 June & 26 Jul 74). The Foundation provided a total grant of US $3,587 to assist the Singapore Teachers Union in hosting the 23rd Assembly of the WCOTP held July 31-August 7, 1974 in Singapore. This Assembly was hosted by the Singapore Teachers Union jointly with the Singapore Chinese Middle School Teachers Union, the Singapore Chinese School Teachers Union, the Singapore Malay Teachers Union, and the Singapore Tamil Teachers Union.

Some 500-700 delegates and observers from about 90 countries attended the Assembly and the discussions were directed towards "Pressures for Educational Change -- their implications for teachers and teachers' organisations". The in-depth discussion in the major areas of curriculum, teaching methods and teacher education will be of significance to the teaching profession as a whole and to Singapore in particular.

ARCAFA (6-099, SF-4040, L/A 17 Nov 73) A grant of $1,028 to the Applied Research Center for Archaeology and Fine Arts (ARCAFA) a SEAMES organisation, covered perdiem and travel for its delegate to the UNESCO Inter-Governmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia held in Yogjakarta, Indonesia, December 10-20, 1973. The delegate selected was Mr. Chea Thay Seng, an archaeologist and professional in the ARCAFA Project Development Office Phnom Penh.

Sierra Club (6-099/SF-4123 L/A 25 Jul 74) . A grant of $1,200 to help meet the costs of publishing the final edition of the World Directory of Environmental Organizations. The preliminary edition, to which the Foundation also made a $1,200 grant in FY 1973, was well received. The final edition will list some 106 governmental and 154 non-governmental Asian organizations. Funding for this grant will occur in FY 75.

Asian Center for Development Administration, Malaysia (6-099/SF-FAP-4109). Reference books purchased for this organization and shipping charges, totalled $1,141 during FY 1974.

ASEAN Workshop on Grain Legumes (6-099/INDO-SF-4032, L/A 18 Dec 73). A grant of $627 enabled Dr. H. K. Jain of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi to attend the Workshop, held during January 1974 at the Central Research Institute for Agriculture in Bogor, Indonesia.

Regional Grantee Programming (6-001/SF-FAP-4004). Under grants of a regional nature, Foundation grantees may visit Foundation offices in other Asian countries. Expenses incurred in providing local assistance to such grantees totalled $482 during FY 1974.

EVALUATION

Because the regional picture in Asia is more diffuse, it is more difficult to establish a "plan" to guide Foundation grant-making in the region than it is to develop a "plan" for a given country. During the past year, as should be evident from the remarks at the beginning of this report, there were, of course, two interrelated, broad elements of such a plan: support for efforts designed to improve economic and social conditions (in trade, in education, in agriculture, in the law, etc.), and assistance intended to strengthen relationships in the region between individuals representing various professions.

General though this guide may be, it is possible, nevertheless, within the limits of it, to evaluate the work supported. As always, the home office in San Francisco is restricted in its evaluation because, in most cases, its officers have not had face-to-face contact with the principals involved, or such face-to-face contact as there was, was too infrequent or too remote. Home office personnel must rely therefore on reports of the Representatives who are able to meet, if not with principals of the regional group, then with local grantees who have attended programs sponsored by the regional body. The home office must also rely on the written reports of others and, of course, on the written reports of the organizations themselves.

From these, it is possible to say, for example, that the PAFTA meeting in Mexico City, though well attended, was less illuminating on issues affecting the Asian region than had been hoped. The Foundation still believes it highly useful to increase contacts between the Asian region and other countries in the Pacific Basin, particularly the less-developed countries of Latin America. It is hoped in this way to make available information on adaptable Latin American experience with problems of development. But because of distance, unfamiliarity, differences in language, and culture, the process of establishing such relationships may involve more misses than hits. As a case in point, the Mexico City conference was dominated by Latin American points of view on trade and investment that some of the Asian delegates felt were not pertinent to Asia. There was concern by the somewhat more pragmatic Asians that the remedies proposed by the Latin Americans (particularly on problems of technology transfer) were academic and unrealistic. Yet on balance, it was generally felt that the exposure was useful.

The Foundation is very concerned that the results of the PAFTA conferences be made available to persons of position and influence in the countries of the Pacific basin and in the international agencies, especially since the Mexican sponsors of the meeting are publishing the papers and a conference summary in Spanish only. With additional funds made available out of the Foundation's Regional budget for Fiscal Year 1975 to meet part of the cost, selected papers delivered at the conference and a conference summary will be issued by the Japan Economic Research Center (JERC). The Foundation will also assist the JERC in compiling a list of individuals to whom the volume should be distributed.

Another example; the Asian Workshop on Legal Services to the Poor held at the University of California Law School in Berkeley was evidently highly successful. As pointed out in the summary of projects above, the participants were very well selected; the content, reflecting approaches taken in providing legal aid in Asia and in the United States, was pertinent; and the discussion lively. At the Foundation's suggestion, Mr. Buyong Nasution, of Indonesia was appointed an Asian co-director and heavily involved in workshop planning, and Asian participants were selected to lead a number of the discussions. Regrettably, because of problems in Indonesia, Mr. Nasution was not able to participate in the conduct of the workshop itself. The Foundation, because of its interest in assisting those Asians who wish to make the law available to those who need it most but neither know how to use it or can afford to do so--hopes to work with the Asian participants through its Representatives in supporting further developments in legal aid in their countries.

The Foundation sees in the Asian Institute of Technology an institution, that can be effective in the region at various levels, from the sophisticated, modern engineer to the manager of industry, the government agency head, and the educational administrator. The Foundation also continues to be interested in helping Asian institutions establish themselves as respected centers for the specialized training heretofore sought largely in the West. It therefore assisted AIT in sponsoring the first Asian training program for Asian administrators in the field of higher education. This was a new venture for AIT. The Foundation's Representatives in a number of countries made it possible for local educators to attend. But the result was mixed. Representatives in a number of countries reported that participants they had supported found the program appropriate to their needs, though some found it somewhat longer than necessary. Others, however, found the program elementary and not sufficiently related to their own needs. If AIT intends to continue the program, and requests for Foundation support, the Foundation will need to do what it can to see that AIT establishes a more careful correspondence between the program proposed and the needs of interested educators in their respective countries.

Over the years, the Foundation has sought to be responsive to the Mekong Committee. Not all the proposals submitted to it have been sufficiently related to the Foundation's overall aim to assist it in acting upon the economic and social implications of the capital investment made in the riparian countries. In the past year, the Foundation has attempted to be helpful when the Mekong Committee found itself short of funds for the expenses of worthwhile meetings and visits. The Foundation believes that if it is to continue to work with the Committee, it must attempt to take more initiative in discussing with it a broader range of more interesting possibilities consistent with the Foundation's interest, for example, in meetings problems of food production and rural income and employment, and with the Foundation's budget. Failing this, the Foundation should decline proposals for chink filling.

Beyond grants such as these, an essential and integral element of Foundation programming is , of course, the many projects supported at the country level by the individual representatives. These, designed to assist local institutions and individuals to intensify efforts to deepen familiarity with people, institutions, and events in other countries in the region, are described and evaluated in the country reports above. In addition to country programs, there are also essential regional components to the Special

Problem-Oriented Programs in Manpower and Employment and in Population.

As the Foundation moves into additional Special Problem-Oriented Programs, as for example, Food and Nutrition, and as it explores other areas in which experience and competence can be applied to problems of improving health delivery systems and improving conditions of life for the poor in impacted urban areas, the Foundation believes it will be essential to include the regional dimensions of each.

Is it possible to refine a plan to guide further headquarters grant making for regional purposes in more limited terms than applied thus far? For example, should there be particular interest in supporting projects linked to reconstruction in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, to greater cooperation between various countries in the region, on mutually acceptable terms, with Japan, to closer relationships, for example, between such countries as Korea and Taiwan, to Asian efforts to pool resources, on measures to conserve and develop local sources of energy, on the design or adaptation of appropriate technologies for growth? These are some of the questions which the Foundation may be asking in determining where to allocate future assistance. Small though its input would be, the Foundation's resources for regional programming can still be applied in important ways in some of these areas.

Suggesting more specific programming guides such as these, however, (all of which could not, in any sense, be included in an Asia Foundation budget, pertinent though some may be), sets aside the fundamental limitations in Foundation regional programming. For the Foundation's goals can only remain general, and to attempt to spread its resources, in these terms, over 6,000 miles of Asian territory, means a thinning of support overall. Even more fundamentally, officers at Foundation headquarters responsible for Foundation regional programming, cannot apply the proven and highly effective style and technique of the Foundation's country Representatives. They cannot ally their analysis of trends and events with appropriately timed personal encounters--with meeting, conversations, and joint explorations based on personal association with the men and women who carry important responsibility in Asian organizations and institutions. In the absence of sustained personal discussion, over time, the opportunities for joint, creative exploration of opportunities are severely diminished.

To an extent, headquarters officers can and do rely on the regional advisers. This has proved very effective in dealing with some organizations and especially so in the fields of Manpower and Employment and Population, since some of the advisers have a relatively high degree of mobility in the region. It would be best to involve the Representatives more intimately and more effectively in such explorations with regional bodies. But the Foundation has not yet discovered the most effective means of drawing the Representatives into extensive program planning with Regional bodies that would parallel the effectiveness of their planning activities with national bodies.

The Foundation has yet to solve this problem. Not that, having done so, its impact would be significantly greater on regional developments. But perhaps the benefits it seeks to encourage would be more closely related to the costs expended to achieve them.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
SPECIAL PROBLEM-ORIENTED PROGRAMS
ASIAN MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

SITUATION ANALYSIS

"Asian Manpower and Employment," the first Special Problem-Oriented Program established by the Foundation's Board of Trustees, completed its third year on July 31, 1974. In 1971 the Board established a policy to set aside a portion of its resources for Special Programs focused on new and promising approaches to development that the Foundation was uniquely qualified to encourage. It recognized that one of the gravest threats to Asian development was rapidly rising unemployment and underemployment widening differences in personal incomes. This first Special Program was established for a three-year period.

One of the principal purposes of the "Special Problem-Oriented Program in Asian Manpower and Employment" was to help make Asian leadership more aware, more willing to acknowledge openly the critical dimensions and explosiveness of these problems, and to prepare them to act. To accomplish this the Foundation sought to move both at the regional level, through encouraging the establishment of a new Asian organization, and at the country level, through activities encouraged by the Representatives.

The four objectives as modified during the course of the program were as follows:

- to create an instrumentality for mobilizing organizations and specialists in Asian countries to work on problems relating to employment and the improved use of human resources and to help coordinate this work so that a basis could be established for the formation of new and better policies;

- to help improve the quality of data essential to the development of policy and to help increase the number of Asian scholars able to conduct appropriate manpower and income research;

- to see that Foundation-supported research, both at the regional and country levels, was brought to the attention of Asian and development agency policy-makers;

- and to encourage education and training policies that fit training to job requirements and to provide effective job counselling.

In order to encourage work in this field, the program was directed from San Francisco, with close collaboration of the Representatives. This report of the work done under this Special Problem-Oriented Program is thus both a report of the work in the last year of the program as well as an evaluation of the work of all three years.

By establishing the program for three years the Board had, in effect, charged the San Francisco office with the responsibility for generating sufficient Foundation interest, competence, and experience so that work in the field of manpower and employment could in that time become an integral part of program thinking by the

Representatives and by the Home Office staff. As the program evolved its approach altered. In the early years much of the thrust was directed at the establishment of the Council (until FY 1974, the Committee) for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS). The formation of such an organization, composed of a group of distinguished Asian specialists, was intended to help mobilize institutions and specialists in Asian countries for research on problems relating to employment and the improved use of human resources, to help coordinate this research so that a basis could be established for the formation of policy, and to encourage the adoption of new and better policies grounded upon this research.

The work of the Representatives was expected to be greatly influenced by the scholars working with CAMS. This work sponsored by the Representatives was expected to parallel the division of the problem by these leading Asian scholars into five major areas: (1) the improvement of data on manpower and labor supply, which must serve as the basis for appropriate policies; (2) labor absorption experience or the examination of the effect of specific policies adopted by governments for generating more jobs; (3) the relation between educational policies and employment; (4) the adaptation of existing and the development of new Asian technologies likely to result in greater employment, and the dissemination of both; and (5) the relationship between foreign trade policies and employment.

Much of the Foundation's work to help establish CAMS was through its Senior Program Adviser in Economic Cooperation and Manpower, Mr. Arthur Paul. By the end of Fiscal Year 1974 the organization had achieved much of that viability. It had been able to establish a policy of rotating leadership. (It now has its third Chairman, Professor Jose Encarnacion of the Department of Economics of the University of the Philippines.) With Foundation encouragement, and largely with Foundation funds, it broadened its Asian membership from its initial concentration on Southeast Asia, set up a simple administration, began taking trail-blazing steps in sponsoring research in a number of important areas that could yield original and helpful guidance to governments, began to publish some of its work, and emerged as the most articulate Asian center for work in this important field. It has now commanded the interest of some of the largest international and private development funding agencies. Its emergence in this role was underscored by the Foundation's success in assisting it in securing Japanese and Philippine Government contributions, small to begin with but with the promise of becoming larger, the possibility of contributions from the Government of Australia, and, through Foundation initiative, the formation of a consortium of supporters, composed of The Asia Foundation, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Canadian International Development Research Center (CIDRC), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and AID. The CIDRC and the Ford Foundation have now made separate contributions to CAMS' research, for seminars intended to subject research needs and research designs to intensive examination, and for administrative costs associated with such research, will amount to approximately $100,000 per year for the next three years. This budget includes a comparatively small Asia Foundation contribution to this consortium, though the Foundation will exercise its choice as to the research it proposes to sponsor.

CAMS is now established and its financial needs are likely to be met. To this extent the Foundation's objective in helping establish such an organization has largely been accomplished.

By the beginning of Fiscal Year 1974, as CAMS itself became more solidly established, the emphasis of the program shifted toward the work of the Representatives at the country level -- though to a large degree it had been assumed that the direction of work within the countries would tend to be influenced by the work of CAMS and the involvement of local scholars in CAMS activities. But the Foundation tended to view the problems of Asian unemployment and disparities of income more broadly than CAMS. Its geographic range has always been wider. It has always recognized, as CAMS could not, the urgent need to assist in developing local capacity to secure data and to conduct useful policy research at the country level -- beyond the one or two senior scholars who already possessed an international reputation -- for it rapidly became clear that CAMS tended to involve almost all the Asian scholars able to conduct such quality research and that it was beginning to face serious manpower gaps for its own work.

At the country level, the work of the Representatives in this field has reflected the emphases appropriate to the local situation, local priorities, and local capabilities. In some cases, as in Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Taiwan, and Thailand, the Representatives have supported research designed to improve the quality of data available and to encourage the introduction of policies that maximize employment and reduce given inequalities in income. The Representatives have tended, however, to emphasize projects likely to show an earlier return in the form of actual jobs. In a number of countries, particularly in Fiscal Year 1974, support was given for work in the counselling and vocational guidance field (as in Hong Kong and Malaysia), with emphasis being placed on jobs known to be in demand, or particularly related to the skills of the job seeker. In some, the needs of the local labor market prompted the Representative to support new training projects, again designed specifically to meet requirements of jobs actually open on the labor market. Much of the work done in Laos was of this type and a number of innovative approaches were tried out in the Philippines. Some Representatives supported the participation of officials of government and private agencies in the International Manpower or Statistics Programs of the U.S. Department of Labor held in Washington, D.C.

In Vietnam the Representative supported a bold effort to encourage top government officials to examine national manpower problems at the first manpower seminar in the country. The first seminar, held in Fiscal Year 1973, was followed by an even more rigorous examination of the policy implications at a Foundation-supported seminar held in Fiscal Year 1974.

In Taiwan, after considerable discussion and with the assistance at times of two specialists associated with CAMS, a sophisticated, somewhat longer-range program was developed by the Representative and government authorities for the training of government staff capable of providing the predictive and analytical skills required for the making of manpower policy. The problems of Taiwan of course, like those of Singapore, Hong Kong, and to some extent, Korea, differ from those of other countries in Asia since these countries are in a condition of labor shortage rather than surplus. Yet here, too, the Foundation found a singular role to perform.

As this Special Problem-Oriented Program approached the end of the third year under the three-year mandate established by the Board, it was reviewed in the San Francisco office to determine whether it should be continued or whether it was now possible and

appropriate to meld it into the regular country programs and the San Francisco-administered Regional program. As part of this review, a questionnaire was circulated to the Representatives soliciting their views. The analysis of their replies revealed an increase in interest in the Special Program, coinciding with the rise of domestic concerns with problems of employment and income. It was also evident that most of the Representatives (and the San Francisco-administered Regional program) were prepared to continue work in the manpower field so that this Special Program could be "folded into" the regular programs. In addition, CAMS itself, which the Foundation had helped bring into existence and, until the formation of the Consortium, of which the Foundation had been the principal source of support, was now a viable body, known and respected in Asia as well as among major development agencies. Most of the Representatives preferred themselves to administer funds for their work in manpower and employment as part of their country programs rather than through the medium of a San Francisco-administered Special Program. Since it was felt that the program had accomplished its objectives and its conceptions had now been taken over by the Foundation as a whole, the President recommended to the Board of Trustees that the three-year Special Program in Asian Manpower and Employment could come to an end as of the beginning of Fiscal Year 1975. This recommendation was accepted by the Board.

List of Grants

Accumulation of Essential Data and Experience

Indonesia

One of the major by-products of a burgeoning population is the problem of providing gainful employment for every able-bodied citizen. In this context, the Foundation has provided funds to the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia to assist them in some special ODA/CAMS tabulations of the most comprehensive labor force survey ever conducted in Indonesia.

University of Indonesia Demographic Institute: Labor Force Survey (8-141/INDO-4026, L/A 16 Nov. 73). A Foundation grant of $3,358 enabled the Demographic Institute to do further analysis and statistical tabulation of an urban unemployment survey conducted earlier. The additional tabulations have allowed a fuller exploitation of the data obtained during the course of the survey and dealt with underemployment according to educational attainment and with present and desired income according to occupation group and duration of unemployment. This information will be for the use of the Department of Manpower and the National Planning Board in implementing the Second Five Year Plan.

Indonesia's needs in the manpower field are among the highest national priorities and considerable outside assistance is being provided from bilateral and multilateral sources, German Foundations, and other organizations. More needs to be done, but the planning and implementation capabilities of the government agency involved seem super-saturated. Exploratory discussions have been held with prospects of closer cooperation between the Foundation and the Directorate-General of Manpower which controls vocational training centers as well as the more traditional manpower planning and development activities.

Laos

Since the cessation of hostilities, the Ministry of the Plan has had the help of a Manpower Consultant from Louis Berger International in Bangkok to assist in the preparation of an outline for manpower policies to be included in the second Five Year

Plan (1976-1981). The Ministry's own Human Resources Division, however, has not been noticeably more active than reported in last year's report. The promising young director of the Division was appointed to the Joint National Political Council following the formation of the new Government and has had little time to devote to his planning functions. Nevertheless, the new Government recognizes the need for effective policies in this field and appears to be ready to commit itself to a plan which emphasizes employment generation and the improvement of the quality of human resources through education and training. For Laos, the development of basic statistical data on the population generally and the work force specifically is a necessary prerequisite to any meaningful manpower schemes. The Foundation was able to assist in this area and in the area of skills training during the reporting period.

Directorate of Population and Registration: Ministry of Interior (8-158/L-SF-4033, L/A 25 Jun 74). A grant of $4,100 to the Ministry of Interior to provide funds for office equipment, short-term training, and the publication of an instruction manual for the new Office of Population and Registration. The grant is to strengthen the capability of the Central Government level Office of Population and Registration in utilizing a new basis for the collection of pertinent data, and ultimately, in holding the first nation-wide census. UNFPA and ECAFE are expected to put $150,000 into data collection and analysis. The RLG is expected to spend $30,000 on registration forms. As of this writing, the instruction manual is nearing completion, and arrangements are being made for the short-term training of four persons, two for one month and two for two weeks in the Department of Local Administration in the Thai Ministry of Interior in Bangkok.

Malaysia

Employment and under-employment continue as perhaps Malaysia's greatest single problem. Due to the sensitivity of the figure, an exact rate of unemployment is difficult to pin down, but it may be said to run from between 8% to 30%. It is further to be noted that 65% of the country's population is under age 24, and that about two thirds of the registered unemployed are first time job seekers. Government has encouraged the rural-urban drift in the name of modernization and has further attempted to universalize education. The success of these two efforts, however, has had the usual result of raising expectations, sometimes to an unrealistic level. It is here, then, that guidance and counseling efforts become useful.

The Selangor Vocational Guidance Association, therefore, was assisted in bringing a Malay employee on board to strengthen the administration of the association in general and to prepare career materials in the National Language which are not only aimed at the growing numbers of Malay youth in the urban areas but also contribute to National Unity. Though not yet twenty, the employee has not only carried out her duties efficiently, but is also showing signs of considerable leadership potential. This grant may be said to have thus yielded a double benefit.

In December of 1973, the Malaysian Vocational Guidance Association was formed. To help launch the new organization, a grant was given to assist them in the development of small-scale career guidance sessions for teachers in the rural areas. These sessions will be carried out with the help of Peace Corps volunteers, and a leading Ministry of Education official has stated publicly that, if successful, he will instruct his officers to undertake a similar program on a country-wide scale under Ministry aegis. Progress is so far satisfactory and over the long term this grant

may well be considered germinal in nature and multiplied in yield. In the coming year, continued efforts are contemplated in this area.

AID/W Seminar on Maximizing Employment: (SF-8-142/M-SF-4015, L/A 10 Oct 73). A travel and subsistence grant of $2,713 was made to the Ministry of Labor and Manpower, Malaysia, to enable Mr. Annuar Haji Abdul Latiff, Deputy Director of its Manpower Department, to attend the Third AID/W Executive Seminar on Maximizing Employment in Washington, D.C., 29 October--16 November 1973. The Seminar, jointly organized by the U.S. Department of Labor and AID, aimed at providing a better understanding of the role of manpower and employment policies, programs and institutions in national development. Its theme: maximizing employment in economic development with emphasis on the related factor of income distribution is of great concern to the Manpower Department and Mr. Annuar. The Seminar was a good one; the topics for discussion and speakers were well chosen; but the period of the seminar was insufficient for discussion of the subject in depth. Changes such as: (a) bridging of the statistics gap with regard to supply and demand of manpower and graduates, rural migration, job vacancies, number of school-leavers at LCE/MCE/HSC level; (b) more effective liaison of the Employment Division, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and State Development Corporations in regard to filling job vacancies; and (c) research on wage structure in the private sector to attract more job-seekers to it, and on the attitude of youths as job-seekers; are being introduced by Mr. Annuar after his participation at the Seminar. Thus, the objective of our grant has been fulfilled. Mr. Annuar received full-pay leave during the period of his sojourn. AID provided his tuition and other fees.

Republic of China

The rather novel problems of a rapidly developing nation with a full-employment economy were vividly revealed in Taiwan during the past year. International inflationary pressures resulted in huge price rises and jumps in wage rates. Competition for scarce skilled labor and technicians of all kinds served to boost wage scales even higher. The government launched its "Nine Major Infrastructure Projects" (north-south freeway, railway electrification, integrated steel mill, petrochemical plants, etc.) in earnest during FY1974, thus creating new demands for massive quantities of technical labor from an already limited work force.

To cope with its labor shortages, a special Technical Manpower Coordination Board was organized by the government near the close of the reporting period. The Secretary-General of this Board was Mr. Homer Yu, a Foundation grantee whose program is described below. The National Vocational Training Fund Board began full-scale collection of levies and was supporting a wide variety of technical training projects. With the reorganization of CIECD into the Economic Planning Council, the old Manpower Development Committee of CIECD was dissolved and its staff absorbed into the Overall Planning Department of the EPC. Plans for a new two-year National College of Industry and Technology were finalized, and the school was to begin operations in the 1974/75 academic year. All of this activity demonstrated that the government was well aware of its increasingly severe manpower problems, and was trying to deal with them.

Obviously, technical manpower shortage has become one of Taiwan's most difficult problems. As such, it has been gaining increased priority in The Asia Foundation's

programs. Building on work begun in FY1973 -- the Foundation's first year of major involvement in manpower programs -- support was given to two institutions: The Graduate Economics Institute of National Chengchi University and the Economic Planning Council. Assistance to the Graduate Economics Institute was for the purpose of helping develop a new corps of much needed manpower economists for the future. This particular field has long been neglected in local academic circles. But it can no longer be ignored, and the Economics Institute was the first to announce its intention to develop special research and training efforts in manpower studies. The Institute has already forged a good working relationship with the Economic Planning Council, which ensures that much of the Institute's research will be addressed to policy makers and planners. Dr. Hou Chi-ming, the Foundation-supported adviser, was extremely active in getting the graduate program launched. However, this is a new area of study for a local university, and as a pioneering effort there were several false starts. Faculty and graduate students tended to go off in a variety of non-productive research areas, and it soon became apparent that a defined set of relevant research problems for the Institute had to be worked out. This has now been done. There was also a tendency for researchers and students to fall back into the traditional format of unemployment questions -- an area of investigation which does not relate to Taiwan's current situation. Dr. Hou believes that most of these initial problems have been overcome and that a coordinated program of research and training has been designed. The Institute's work will not be easy, because it is working in a field which as yet is unexplored.

In addition to assisting the developing of new manpower studies specialists, the Foundation continued to assist the Economic Planning Council in its attempts to establish more accurate and meaningful manpower forecasting devices and mechanisms. Increased pressures are being put on the EPC and the other agencies mentioned above to produce more detailed data and analysis of short-term and middle-range manpower supply and demand. However, the EPC has a woefully inadequate staff of manpower specialists, and even they are not sure how to proceed to designing new projection models. They know their problems, but they do not know what specific inputs are needed to promote solutions. The dissolution of the old Manpower Development Committee and reassignment of its staff to the Overall Planning Department also resulted in delays and setbacks as EPC staff attempted to integrate their various functions. Still, the EPC is the primary agency for providing manpower projections, and in view of that fact the Foundation was supporting the improvement of its manpower research as much as possible.

Dove-tailing with its assistance activities in this category was the Foundation's increasing interest and support to technical training programs, management development, and improved testing and selection procedures for university students. Taken as a whole, the Foundation's across-the-board activities showed that Taiwan's manpower problems are being given the highest priority by The Asia Foundation.

It is expected that the Foundation's interest in these problems will continue to expand in the future. While continuing to assist the Graduate Economics Institute and the EPC, new grant relationships will be made with the Provincial Labor Force Survey and Research Institute, which collects all manpower data for Taiwan, and with the Institute of Economics at Academia Sinica, which is showing new interest in manpower studies. The objectives of support to all four institutions will remain the

same: promotion of more accurate manpower projection systems and the development of a new group of manpower economists doing pioneer work on a full-employment economy with heavy skilled labor demands. Related to this The Asia Foundation will be enlarging its support to vocational training programs through the National Vocational Training Fund Board.

National Chengchi University Graduate School of Economics (8-145/T-SF-4029, L/A 3 Dec 73). A grant of $18,400 was made to the Graduate School of Economics, National Chengchi University, for the advisory services of Dr. Hou Chi-ming, Charles A. Dana Professor of Economics and Chairman of the Department of Economics, Colgate University, to the Manpower and Employment Research Program of the Graduate School for the period January 1 to August 31, 1974. Payments during FY1974 totalled $16,393. Dr. Hou is assisting the Graduate School of Economics in initiating the first phase of its planned continuing research program in manpower and employment in Taiwan. The U.S. Educational Foundation in the Republic of China provided round-trip airfare ($1,800) and the Economic Planning Council provided research costs ($5,000). Dr. Hou, working closely with the Dean of the Graduate School (who is also Senior Adviser on Research to the Economic Planning Council), has been training graduate students in research methods in manpower economics, assisting them in their Master's Degree research in this field, and advising the School's faculty research program. The programs have moved along well, and have established the School's special interest in this vital area.

Mr. Shih Jhi-tseng, Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica (8-199E/T-SF-4046, L/A 27 Jul 74). A sum of $1,470 was obligated to Mr. Shih Jhi-tseng, Associate Research Fellow, Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica, to enable him to submit and defend his Ph.D. dissertation at Ohio State University for approximately two months starting in August 1974. Mr. Shih's thesis is "Production Efficiency in Taiwan's Agriculture and Policy Implications for Development and Employment." The Foundation believes that this type of research is valuable in more accurately determining Taiwan's current and future agricultural manpower situation. The Foundation grant covered round-trip airfare Taipei/Columbus, Ohio/Taipei. All other costs during his time at Ohio State will be borne by Mr. Shih himself ($900). He will rejoin the Institute of Economics on his return in October, and will enhance the Institute's growing ability to engage in relevant manpower economics research. (Payments will fall into FY1975.)

CIECD Manpower Development Committee -- Observation/Training (8-138/T-SF-3055, L/A 17 Jul 73). Under a grant obligated in FY1973, with payments totalling $5,891 in FY1974, Mr. Homer Yu, Deputy Executive Secretary, and Mr. Peter Chang, Manpower Specialist, both of the Manpower Development Committee, CIECD, undertook an observation/training program in manpower projection models and systems in Singapore, Holland, and the United Kingdom, for a total of nine weeks starting early January 1974. The Economic Planning Council (successor to CIECD) continued the salaries of the trainees while they were abroad and also covered Mr. Chang'a airfare, amounting to approximately $2,300. Upon their return in March 1974, Messrs. Yu and Chang resumed work in the Overall Planning Department of EPC, Mr. Chang as Senior Specialist and Mr. Yu as Deputy Director, Manpower Planning Group. Recently Mr. Yu has been named the Executive Secretary of the newly established Technical Manpower Coordinating Board. Both Mr. Yu and Mr. Chang have reported that they are having ample

opportunity to suggest and apply concepts they learned of during their program. Of special value was their newly acquired knowledge of short-term manpower forecasting and suitable approaches to technical training.

Singapore

International Manpower Seminar, Washington, D.C. (SPOP/Manpower 8-142/S-SF-4032, L/A 15 May 74). The Foundation provided a grant amounting to US $3,256, including cost for cable and luncheon meeting in San Francisco, to enable Dr. Pang Eng Fong, Director of the Economic Research Center of the University of Singapore, to attend the 21st International Manpower Seminar in Washington, D.C., May 28-July 24, 1974. This Seminar was conducted on behalf of the Agency for International Development by the International Manpower Institute of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Seminar covered major themes of employment and income distribution in the developing countries. In summary, Dr. Pang reported that "the Seminar tended to be a bit too long and its success too dependent on the choice of speakers and participants." One benefit was the knowledge acquired by himself.

Thailand

Changes in legislation and other national developments affecting manpower and employment in Thailand are given in other sections of this report. The detailed comments contained in the annual report for FY1973, continue to remain valid except in certain minor respects.

During the year, the Foundation funded only one small grant under this category. This was to enable the Chief of the Sampling Unit, National Statistical Office, to attend a Labor Statistics Program Management Seminar in Washington, D.C. Details are given below. The Foundation also approved a 5-month extension (to 30 September 1974) of a Labor Utilization Survey undertaken by the National Statistical Office and the expenditure of an unused balance of funds amounting to $2,223 for the continued employment of 8 interviewers and 2 clerks until the end of September. Application has been made by the N.S.O. to the Council for Asian Manpower Studies for further funding of the project beyond 30 September. No payment in the Foundation's amended letter of agreement (TH-SF-3074/1) was involved.

In light of an expenditure of less than $5,000 for one project involving the training of a Thai official in the U.S., an evaluation of Foundation activities in manpower and employment is omitted from this report. A brief evaluation of the project itself is given in the project description below.

In the view of knowledgeable local observers, shared also by the Representative, the Committee for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS) is not currently living up to its billing as an agency capable of dealing effectively with problems of manpower and employment beyond serving as a mechanism for the exchange of information and opinions of scholars and experts. Application for funds for research are either not answered or delayed beyond reasonable periods while CAMS discussions have had minimal impact on planners, administrators and policy makers in Southeast Asian countries. Further

details have been furnished to San Francisco in separate memoranda. Unless CAMS can play a more effective role in helping to work out practical new approaches to combat unemployment and utilize labor more effectively and, in particular, to respond to sound research proposals, the preferred course of action will be for the Foundation to respond directly to proposals from such national agencies and institutions as the Department of Labor, the National Statistical Office and the Faculties of Economics, Chulalongkorn and Thammasat Universities rather than suggesting that the CAMS mechanism be utilized.

Participation in a Labor Statistics Program Management Seminar, Washington, D.C. (8-140/TH-SF-4007, L/A 2 Oct 73). Funds in the amount of $4,480 were provided to the National Statistical Office to enable Mrs. Phensri Suwansingha, Chief, Sampling Unit, National Statistical Office, to attend a Labor Statistics Program Management Seminar, Washington, D.C. from 22 October to 21 December 1973 under the auspices of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seminar also included a visit to a BLS regional office city. Foundation funds were used to cover travel expenses, per diem and other allowances, and tuition fees. The NSO provided a leave of absence for Mrs. Phensri's participation. Mrs. Phensri's attendance at the subject seminar was of direct and immediate value in the discharge of her responsibilities as Chief, Sampling Unit, National Statistical Office, Thailand.

Extension of a Labor Utilization Survey Project (8-218 (73)/TH-SF-3074(1), L/A 25 Jul 74). The Labor Utilization Survey Project undertaken by the National Statistical Office under the Foundation's grant in FY1973 was delayed and an extension of the period of this grant was approved by the Foundation with no change in the amount of grant. The first phase of the project under this support is expected to be completed by September 1974.

Vietnam

Every event during the period under review seemed to militate against employment and utilization of manpower in Vietnam. Worldwide inflation and commodity shortages during the last two years exacerbated the effects of the complete withdrawal of foreign troops and a major reduction in foreign aid and personnel. Attempts to shift from a foreign aid-dependent economy to a more self-sufficient one created manpower problems beyond the scope of Vietnam's experience. The Ministry of Labor, which has one of the smallest ministerial budgets, is unable to produce accurate unemployment figures. Most estimates vary between 10-15% unemployment in Saigon with higher percentages in Hue and other provincial cities. Refugees are not included in these urban-oriented estimates. With 250,000 people entering the labor force last year, government officials have expressed concern about the possibility of recession-generated social disorder.

With assistance from USAID, the GVN created the Agency for Development of the Danang Area (ADDA), which resembles the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression in the United States. Intended as a short-term employment-generating project, the ADDA paid per diem to thousands of refugees who rebuilt and refurbished infrastructural elements which had been neglected or destroyed during the war years. The project was so successful that USAID extended more assistance for expansion of the project to Hue and other cities in the northern part of the country. A similar project is planned for the Saigon area.

The Foundation's assistance was directed primarily to the efforts of concerned Vietnamese leaders to define and publicize the magnitude of the manpower problem through the National Manpower Committee. The Minister of Labor, Dam Si Hien, serves as the Secretary General to the NMC, and his ministry does the bulk of the NMC's work. In July 1973, the Foundation supported the NMC's first national Seminar on Manpower and Development, which was successful in bringing national recognition of Vietnam's critical manpower problems; however, no direct course of action emerged from the Seminar. Feeling that the momentum of the first seminar could be used to evoke government action, the Foundation supported a Second National Seminar on Employment Promotion in Vietnam, held in July 1974. Many conference-weary officials had been reluctant to attend another major seminar, but the carefully-selected key members from both the public and private sectors held surprisingly candid discussions which resulted in the adoption of 33 recommendations for government action to be presented to the Prime Minister.

The nature of further Foundation support will depend on the government's reaction to the NMC's recommendations. Now that manpower utilization is recognized to be another of the nation's many urgent problems, it is expected that Foundation support will be directed toward the NMC's efforts to urge the government to act on its carefully-thought-out proposals.

Ministry of War Veterans' Affairs: Observation Tour (8-102/V-SF-3100(1), L/A 29 Sep 73). A grant of $2,611 (of $1,185 FY 73 and $1,428 FY 74 obligations) provided for the Minister of War Veterans' Affairs, Mr. Pham Van Dong, to make an observation tour to Turkey, Europe, and the United States to visit manpower development programs for war veterans. Other key ministers involved with the First National Manpower Seminar, supported by a Foundation grant in July 1973, had to cancel their participation in this follow-up program. Little direct return to the Ministry or the manpower field is expected to result from this grant. Shortly after the Minister returned to Vietnam, he was removed from office for being involved in illegal gambling operations. The Ministry provided salary and per diem estimated at $1,500; however, evidence indicates that these contributions were offset by the Minister's coercing a Pan American officer into endorsing the Foundation's first class ticket over to Air France and receiving a substantial rebate.

National Manpower Committee (8-101/V-SF-4097, L/A 16 Jul 74). A grant of $4,657 (of a $6.054 obligation for FY 74) enabled the National Manpower Committee to organize the 2nd National Seminar on Employment Promotion in Vietnam, held in Vung Tau from July 24-27, 1974. This grant was made to continue the momentum of the successful first Seminar on Manpower which was supported by the Foundation in 1973. Participants at this seminar were educators, professors, high ranking officials in the government and key leaders from labor unions and employer associations. Average attendance was 50 participants daily, or about 85% of those invited. The Ministry of Labor provided 35 salaried people to organize the seminar at an estimated value of $3,500, and government officilas provided their own transportation, estimated at $200. The first installment of this grant was paid out before the conference. The balance will be held until a report is received. Initial press and participant reactions to the conference were favorable, but the 33 specific manpower recommendations made by the Committee will not be made official until the proceedings are printed.

National Manpower Committee: Seminar Proceedings (8-101/V-SF-3079(1), L/A 21 Mar 74). A grant of $1,672 enabled the National Manpower Committee to print the proceedings of the First National Seminar on Manpower and Development. The grant was made in response to a flood of requests for the documents resulting from the First Seminar.

National Manpower Committee: Seminar Proceedings (8-101/V-SF-4109, L/A 20 Jul 74). A payment of $1,265 (of a $2,200 obligation for FY 74) will enable the National Manpower Committee to print the proceedings of the Second National Seminar on Employment Promotion in Vietnam. Additional costs of printing and labor in writing and collating drafts to be provided by the Committee are valued at $300. The remaining obligation will be paid when drafts of the proceedings are ready for printing. The Committee plans to print 300 copies of the proceedings in English and 600 copies in Vietnamese for distribution in Vietnam and abroad. The proceedings are expected to provide a useful reference document for international organizations which have expressed an interest in assisting manpower development in Vietnam. The Foundation provided support for publishing the proceedings of the First Seminar in Manpower and Development with good results.

Training Related to Job Opportunities

Laos

Maintenance Manuals for Woodworking Industry (8-149/L-SF-4013, L/A 25 Feb 74). A grant of $3,028 to the Commission General of the Plan for the publication of two bi-lingual maintenance manuals for machine tools. This project follows the successful completion and application of the first manual of this kind (on bandsaw blades, Grant No. L-3011). The two additional manuals are on "Planing and Moulding Cutters Technology" and "Circular Saw Blades Technology." The bi-lingual feature of these manuals, coupled with the extensive use of drawing and diagrams, is significant for the promotion of skills and employment opportunities in that it facilitates the transfer of know-how at all labor levels regardless of the ability to understand a foreign language. The RLG contribution in terms of office space, supplies, and salaries is estimated at approximately $3,200. UN provided the services of an UNIDO expert, estimated at $2,000.

Woodworking Manuals (8-156/L-SF-4036, L/A 27 Jun 74). A grant of $3,850 to the Commission General of the Plan for the publication of three woodworking manuals: 1) Bi-lingual Manual on Estimating and Costing of Wood Products; 2) Bi-lingual Manual on Standardized Dimensions of Furniture; and 3) Working Drawings of Wood Products. The RLG places a high priority on the utilization of Laos' large timber resources for the manufacture of goods for export and for the promotion of employment opportunities; essential to this is the development of skills needed for a rational transfer of technology. These manuals are to be used in industry, technical schools, schools of fine arts and comprehensive schools. The RLG provided office space and facilities, estimated at approximately $1,000; USAID provided for cost of translation, estimated approximately $500; and UN provided the services of an UNIDO expert, estimated at $2,000.

Ministry of the Plan: Course for Metal Workers (8-155/L-SF-4035, L/A 18 Jun 74). A grant of $1,329 to the Ministry of the Plan to support short-term, in-service training courses for workers in metal trades to upgrade skills with a view to increasing productivity. Expanded production will hopefully lead to increased investment and generate increased employment opportunities. Instructors and classroom space provided by the Lao-German German Technical School, estimated at approximately $1,000. UN provided the services of an UNIDO expert to supervise the course, estimated at $2,000.

Malaysia

MIM Consultant -- Walter Tait (SF-8-152. SF-M-FAP-4084). (Letter of Contract dated 30 January 1974 and letter of 19 February 1974). A grant of $5,290 was made to Mr. Walter Tait to enable him to accept a one-month consultancy to the Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM), 17 February -- 18 March 1974. Mr. Tait's responsibility during this period was to acquaint himself with MIM, learn its importance to the community, meet the project principals, study all proposals for management training support, and advise the Foundation's representative in Kuala Lumpur and the home office in San Francisco on his findings. Mr. Tait's final comprehensive report was submitted on 18 March 1974. His recommendations were: (1) That The Asia Foundation support the plans of MIM to expand its operations by supplying funds for the employment of a full-time professional Director for the Institute; (2) That this support be given for a period of 2½ years after which the expanded operations and income of MIM should be able to carry the salary of a full-time Director; (3) That the Director, who will be supported by Asia Foundation funds, be an American, knowledgeable and experienced in the field of management training and development as well as experienced as an administrator; (4) That the Director be an employee of The Asia Foundation rather than the MIM; and (5) That within a period of one to one-and-a-half years MIM should employ a counterpart to take over the Directorship and the expatriate could then phase out, acting as an Adviser in the final period. The Foundation's Board of Trustees at its April 22, 1974 meeting approved a project involving providing the services for a period of up to 2½ years of an adviser on management and management training to the Malaysian Institute of Management. The MIM provided office space and staff assistance to Mr. Tait during the tenure of his consultancy.

Philippines

Better utilization of unemployed (16%) and underemployed manpower is one of the Philippines' most vexing problems. Surveys have been made indicating substantial needs for a variety of basic, middle level and technical skills, and the government is pushing plans for increased vocational/technical training in schools and colleges as well as in training centers for out-of-school youth. But large-scale implementation of these plans proceeds slowly because of shortages of funds, qualified instructors and training equipment. In the meantime, the high rate of population growth results in added thousands reaching the job market every year. The government's efforts to increase industrialization are helping provide employment opportunities, and the tourist boom has helped increase the demand for services, but neither will come close to solving the problem in the near future.

Foundation programming has sought to explore new approaches which may complement government efforts, and some of the vocational/technical education projects in the Edu-

cation category are also so designed. One of those is the project sponsored by De La Salle College to stimulate development of a set of Philippine norm vocational aptitude and skill tests for both industry and schools. Another was a grant to the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines for an experimental course to retrain science teachers to undertake vocational subjects. The three projects funded from the SPOP budget this year varied widely in purpose and nature. One was the Foundation's joint effort with the Bureau of Prisons and the San Miguel Corporation to provide about-to-be released prisoners with vocational skills designed to make them self-supporting upon release. The second was to Notre Dame de Jolo College to help it provide additional educational opportunities for out-of-school youth through an apprentice training program. The third was for participation in a highly useful program to provide educational and vocational information requirements to high school graduates and counsellors in the Greater Manila area. A set of three booklets produced jointly with the Manila Rotary Club and the National Media Production Center filled the need so well that they became a standard reference throughout the school system. Similar types of programs are anticipated in the coming year and the attention of Cabinet Executive Secretary Melchor has been drawn to the manpower research and studies being produced by the Committee for Asian Manpower Studies. Research and experimental projects appear to be the most useful areas in which modest inputs can be helpful in connection with this overwhelming problem.

Notre Dame of Jolo Apprenticeship Program (8-135)

1. (P-SF-3079, L/A 11 Jun 73). To enable Notre Dame of Jolo College initiate a new vocational program for out-of-school youth in Sulu Province, the Foundation made an FY 73 grant of $2,970, of which $1,488 was paid in FY 74, to meet the training costs of 24 apprentices in skills such automotive mechanics, electrical trade, carpentry, masonry and plumbing. The grant was for the period June 4, 1973 - May 31, 1974. Notre Dame of Jolo provided project personnel (director, guidance counselor, teaching staff) and classrooms at an estimated cost of $1,861.00 Cooperation in the program was given by the largest repair/service shop in the province, the Jolo Power Company, and by the Housing Cooperative.

2. (P-SF-4053, L/A 1 Mar & 9 Aug 74). After favorable assessment of the initial six months of the apprenticeship program, the Foundation approved another grant of $2,506 (of which $1,253 was paid in March 1974 with the balance to be paid in December, 1974) for the expansion of the program to include another group of 20 apprentices in the building and construction trades for the period June 1, 1974 to September 1, 1975. Notre Dame of Jolo provided the use of facilities, honoraria of teaching staff, community development workers, guidance counselor and project director.

The skills being taught are of particular value as Jolo is now starting a reconstruction program to rebuild the 70% of the city center which was destroyed during the fighting in February. Most of the trainees are presently engaged in helping build the low cost housing project being sponsored by the Catholic diocese although 70% of the inhabitants will be Muslim. Despite being delayed as a result of the severe fighting which required a cessation of all activity in the area for some time, and the loss of a few dropouts thereafter, the program is proceeding satisfactorily.

Bureau of Prisons Skills Development Program (8-147/P-SF-4042, L/A 3 Jan 74). The Foundation made a grant of $1,122 to the Department of Justice toward the costs of

the Bureau of Prisons Skills Development Program for Prisoners for the period, February 1-July 31, 1974. The purpose of the program is to provide prisoners with a means of earning their future livelihood and of accumulating some earnings during their time in prison. The granted funds covered the operating expenses of a six months' intensive training program in furniture and cabinet-making. The Bureau of Prisons furnished administrative and instructional staff, shops, classrooms and display centers.

Counseling, Guidance, and Placement

Hong Kong

Baptist College Student Counseling Center (8-199C/HK-SF-4006, L/A 3 Jan 74). A grant of $791 was given the Hong Kong Baptist College to help establish and equip the new Student Counseling Center. Recognized by the government as a post-secondary college and, as such, eventually eligible for government subsidy, the Baptist College has a total enrollment of more than 3,000 students. The Foundation grant was for additional clerical help and purchase of American tests and inventories. By June, 1974, most of the tests and inventories have been purchased and others ordered. A small balance was left to pay part-time clerical help for the fall semester. Although the Counseling Center was only six months old, it was already playing an important role in the College. It introduced testing and measurement systems to replace the essay-type entrance examination this summer. At the same time, it provided counseling services for the regular students.

Participation in CIP (8-144/HK-SF-4016, L/A 10 Apr 74). Mr. Cliff Wei-fun Lau, a Placement Officer in the Employment Service of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service, was given a grant of $2,231 to enable him to take part in the Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders and Social Workers (CIP). Mr. Lau was chosen as one of the two best candidates for CIP training by a selection committee which interviewed ten applicants. The other was given support by the US Information Service of Hong Kong. The three-and-a-half month program began in New York on April 28. After the briefing there, Mr. Lau was to be given field assignment with the Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation Service in Cleveland. This assignment was specially selected for Mr. Lau whose specialization in Hong Kong was to help place the "socially handicapped" --- former drug addicts, juvenile offenders who had served terms in corrective institutions, and the other under-privileged. As Hong Kong mounted campaigns to combat crime and addiction, the special employment services provided by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service may be expected to be strenghtened on Mr. Lau's return from his CIP training. Hopefully more young ex-offenders may find gainful employment despite the social prejudices.

Student Counseling Study Tour (8-157/HK-SF-4020, L/A 6 Jun 74). To continue the build-up of a nucleus of trained student counselors for Hong Kong as a whole and the University of Hong Kong in this case, the Foundation gave a grant of $620 to Miss Ada Wong of the university's Student Counseling Unit to attend a training session at the La Jolla Program, August 24 to September 7, and to follow this up with a study tour in several California universities. The Foundation grant supplemented the funds provided by HKU for Miss Wong's airfare and per diem allowances. Among the universities which Miss Wong is to visit are University of California at San Diego, San Diego State College, and University of San Jose. Arranged with the approval and assistance of Mr. Norman Briers, the HKU Senior Counselor, Miss Wong is to study special features of American student

counseling services for possible adaptation to her own work in Hong Kong. Miss Wong also plans to visit University of Hawaii and the East-West Center in Honolulu for the same purpose on her way back to Hong Kong. Despite the progress made by Hong Kong in the educational field during the past decade, student counseling services as a whole were not well-developed. There has been mounting pressure on the educational authorities to provide better counseling service and vocational guidance at all levels. Thousands of junior and senior high school students must look for employment each year. The Foundation has been encouraging training in student counseling and vocational guidance to relate education to employment. Major progress in this direction, however, was not possible until more specialists become available to take charge of these programs. In Fiscal Year 1973, the Foundation supported Miss Rita Hsu, an appointment officer of HKU, on a study tour in the United States. She will be joining the Hong Kong Polytechnic as head of the appointments office.

HKBC Program for Training of Counselors (8-159/HK-SF-4027, L/A 25 Jul 74). To help strengthen a program for the training of counselors at the Hong Kong Baptist College, the Foundation gave a grant of $4,500 for the purchase of 10 films ($2,500) and video tapes and portable cassette recorders ($1,000), for partial payment of travel expenses from Boston to Hong Kong for an American counselor and lecturer to join the college staff ($500) and for providing supplementary salaries for two counselors for their summer work with incoming new students ($500). This grant is to benefit the course for peer counselors as well as the extramural refreshening course for those who are already working in counseling field. In view of the growing demand for trained counselors, the Hong Kong Baptist College program may be expected to provide the needed trained personnel. The teaching staff at the college was also trying to organize a Hong Kong association of counselors to popularize the concept of modern counseling in the local school system.

Malaysia

Selangor Vocational Guidance Association: Scholarship for Assistant Organizing Secretary (SF-8-146/M-SF-4029. LAs 12 December 1973 (amended 19 March and 13 June 1974). A grant of $6,175 was made to the Selangor Vocational Guidance Association to enable its former Assistant Organizing Secretary and a long-time key staff member, Miss Juliana Das, to undertake a specially tailored non-degree program in guidance and counseling at Ohio University for three quarters: January-September 1974. The SVGA was upgraded as of 8 December 1973 to national status as the Malaysian Vocational Guidance Association (MAVOGA). Unemployment in Malaysia ranges from 7 to 30 percent, depending on the locale. The majority of unemployment is among youthful first-time job seekers who lack realistic information concerning the job market. It was therefore felt necessary that Miss Das' professional skills be enriched to enable her to take over from the able and academically trained professional Peace Corps team when their terms of service expire. Ohio University developed a program for Miss Das which included a number of trips to agencies, universities, and conferences that deal with vocational and career education. Miss Das stayed for two weeks: 24 March - 5 April 1974 at the State Department of Education in Ohio when she visited the state offices, spent five days with the Director of Guidance and Counselling for the state of Ohio, and also visited universities and other educational institutions throughout Ohio that have model occupational development or career education development. She attended the American Personnel and Guidance Association meeting in New Orleans from 8 to 11 April 1974. Juliana Das pro-

fessed an interest in active counseling and expects to devote the afternoons to such active counseling once she returns to Malaysia. SVGA provided Miss Das with full-pay leave from January to September 1974. Ohio University and the State Department of Ohio have financed the travel and registration fees for a number of conferences. A report from Juliana Das is not due until 31 October 1974.

SVGA: Assistant Organizing Secretary (SF-8-150, M-SF-4038. L/A 13 March 1974.) A grant of $2,000 was made to the Selangor Vocational Guidance Association to provide for the services of an Assistant Organizing Secretary for a period of one year: 1 April 1974 -- 31 March 1975. With the realization that Peace Corps Counseling Consultants,who assisted both the Selangor Vocational Guidance Association and the Malaysian Vocational Guidance Association, would leave the organizations after their tour of service, the need to hire a versatile and innovative Malay Assistant Organizing Secretary for on-the-job training was paramount in order to maintain continuity. Siti Hawa Munji, appointed for the post, was largely responsible for preparing and publishing the SVGA Newsletters; maintaining liaison with SVGA Committees and guidance personnel; compiling agendas for SVGA monthly meetings; assisting SVGA's program development and membership solicitation; counseling students and seeking solutions to vocational guidance problems; answering correspondence and translating documents from Malay to English and vice-versa; and stimulating community participation in vocational guidance activities. The Foundation's assistance was timely as Malaysia's unemployment ranges from 7 to 30 percent. Other contributions were Peace Corps consultants, and an anticipated matching contribution from the Malaysian Government. A complete report is expected from the SVGA at the end of March about this grant.

MAVOGA: Mini Training Program (SF-8-151/M-SF-4040, L/A 13 March 1974). A grant of $2,250 was made to the Malaysian Vocational Guidance Association (MAVOGA) to support its Mini Training Program for Career Teachers in Malaysian secondary schools in rural areas. This program was implemented after a survey by the Selangor Vocational Guidance Association in rural areas found that career teachers considered lack of training as one of the problems which inhibited their effective functioning in guidance counseling. The purpose of our grant was to provide these teachers with training in basic counseling and interviewing techniques, career guidance information for counseling students, group guidance techniques in disseminating career guidance information, group discussion of career teachers' problems in career guidance and counseling, and individual conferences with teachers and the MAVOGA's training team. The training team consisted of a Peace Corps volunteer and a Malaysian assistant cum understudy. Our grant contributed towards the substantive efforts of the MAVOGA's aims at reaching out to the rural school teachers and students. Other contributions are Peace Corps Volunteers and their understudy, and anticipated matching contribution from the Malaysian Government. An interim report on this program is expected from the MAVOGA on 30 September 1974.

Philippines

Student Guidance Booklets (8-154/P-SF-4059, L/A 16 Mar 74). A grant of $3,875 permitted doubling the size of a project initiated by the Manila Rotary Club to provide graduating high school seniors with accurate, up-to-date information concerning job requirements and opportunities in vocational/technical areas as well as information

about educational requirements for those desiring to take professional training. Fourteen thousand booklets were effectively done and distributed. The three booklets (The Manual Worker, Jobs in Manila, and The Professional) were particularly timely becasue of the impact of the first National College Entrance Examination which forced many students to think in terms of vocational/technical education for the first time. The Secretary of Education made the booklets obligatory for all guidance counselors working with seniors. The Rotary Club provided $4,627 toward the project, and industrial firms, colleges, vocational schools and religious orders contributed $3,100.

Trade Policy and Employment

Thailand

Visiting Professor, Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University (8-137/SF-FAP-3115, L/A 5 Jun 73). Through an arrangement between the Foundation and the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii, the services of Professor Burnham Campbell, Chairman of the Economics Department, University of Hawaii, were made available to Thammasat University's Economics Faculty for a six-month period from mid-July 1973 to mid-January 1974. A principal objective of the assignment however was to make Professor Campbell's services concurrently available to ECAFE's Division of International Trade for the purpose of conducting, among other things, a series of studies on monetary cooperation and reform within the Asian region and evaluating alternative operating rules for an Asian reserve bank. At Thammasat University, Professor Campbell conducted graduate courses in macro-economics and participated in planning sessions for the M.A. program. While a very brief (and favorable) evaluation of Professor Campbell's services to the Economics Faculty was provided to the Foundation, ECAFE declined to respond to repeated requests for a similar evaluative report. Nor has Professor Campbell submitted his own written report to the Representative although oral comments were provided on several occasions. In the absence of such written reports and bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the project was to make Professor Campbell's services available to ECAFE's Division of International Trade, the Representative is forced to conclude that from the Foundation's standpoint, the assignment was generally unsatisfactory. Professor Campbell has since returned to Thailand as Visiting Professor, Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. $1,126 of this FY 1973 grant was paid during FY 1974.

New Technology and Development of Labor-Intensive Industry

San Francisco

Consultant on Barefoot Technologies (8-199C/SF-FAP-4041, Contract 9 Nov 73). A grant of $1,936 was made to Mr. B.R. Deolalikar from Ahmedabad, India, to enable him to participate in the planning of the panel on "Barefoot Technologies" at the February 1974 meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in San Francisco. He also travelled to several Asian countries, where he met with Foundation Representatives and, through them, with project principals to discuss the application of such limited technologies to local situations in agriculture and industry, designed to increase employment and individual income.

Simplified Technologies in India (8-153/SF-4093, L/A 2 Feb 74). A further grant of $2,000 to B.R. Deolalikar enabled him to undertake a survey of programs in India concerned with the transfer of simplified technologies and design of innovative farm and other implements appropriate to local employment and production needs.

Asian Institute of Technology Consultancy (8-199E/SF-4060, L/A 13 Dec 73). A grant of $788 enabled Professor Larry E. Westphal of the Department of Economics, Northwestern University, doing field work in Korea, to visit the AIT and discuss the development of collaborative research on: (1) the development of new tools of communication between engineers and economists concerned with technology transfer; (2) improved methods of classifying and analyzing industrial systems; (3) the application of a systems approach to analysis of technological development; and (4) the theory that the industrial environment conditions the choice of technologies and the dynamic process of technological development.

Regional Organization for Asian Manpower Studies

Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS). During the reporting period the Foundation provided a total of $118,185 to CAMS through four grants for different purposes. As part of a FY 1973 obligation (8-118/SF-3117, L/A 18 Jun 73) to provide CAMS with funds for administration expenses, council and committee meetings, seminars, and project exploration during 1973, the Foundation paid a final installment of $15,024 in October. A grant of $49,010 (8-118/SF-4076, L/A 25 Jan 74) enabled CAMS to meet similar expenses during 1974. Funds were earmarked for exploratory studies and publications, a workshop on labor absorption (Committee II), the editing and revision for publication of papers delivered at the seminar on income distribution, administrative expenses of the research committees, and two meetings of the Executive Council. As attention was shifted more to the actual work of the committees. a grant of $30,000 (8-143/SF-4036, L/A 24 Sep 73) was made to support research and related workshops of Committee II (Labor Absorption and Income Distribution) in several specified areas. The principal endeavor (utilizing over $13,000) was a workshop on multiple-crop diversification held in Taiwan in October. Funds for these activities were specially made available to the Foundation by the Agency for International Development. Assistance to the work of Committee I for training Asian administrators in the methodology of collecting employment data is reported under the Special Problem-Oriented Program in Population. Other information concerning the work of CAMS is found elsewhere in the report.

Participation in CAMS Seminar on Trade and Development. During December 1973, Committee V of CAMS held a Seminar on Trade and Employment at Chiengmai, Thailand, which was largely financed from a general grant (SF-3117) from the Foundation. In addition, three mini-grants made it possible for specialists from outside Southeast Asia to participate:

Professor Peter Drysdale, Australian National University	$1,252 (8-199D/SF-4055, L/A 26 Nov 73)
Dr. Youngil Lim, Technology and Development Institute, East-West Center	$1,171 (8-199D/SF-4056, L/A 26 Nov 73)
Professor Burnham Campbell, Department of Economics, University of Hawaii	(see Trade and Employment section)

The seminar was highly successful and produced agreement on a number of research proposals to be submitted to the Consortium set up for financing CAMS. Professor Drysdale

is on the steering committee of the Pacific Trade and Development Conferences (PAFTA), and his participation encouraged collaboration between these two regional organizations being supported by the Foundation. Both Dr. Lim and Professor Campbell, with earlier Foundation financing, had assisted ECAFE in its policy research on Asian trade and manpower.

EVALUATION

On instructions by the Vice President for Programs, the Director of Program Reports and Evaluation solicited the views of the Representatives and made his very thorough report on June 25, 1974. Among other things, he concluded that "Considering (a) The Asia Foundation's role in giving birth to CAMS and (b) the fact that programming in manpower is considered of importance now in most Asia Foundation countries, the first SPOP--for Youth Employment and Manpower Needs [subsequently changed to Asian Manpower and Employment] -- may be considered to have been largely successful," and, further, that SPOP "has led to the Foundation's financing exciting new manpower projects [and] has inspired field offices not already giving much attention to the long-range aspects of unemployment problems to do so." He endorsed the recommendation made by all but one Representative that this Special Program be folded into the Foundation's regular program as of the beginning of Fiscal 1975. This recommendation was accepted by the President and, on his recommendation, in turn by the Board of Trustees.

In a sense the Asian Manpower and Employment program has "graduated" in that its principles and its emphasis has been made a part of the Foundation's regular program thinking.

There are a number of points that might yet be made regarding this three-year experience. The Foundation took a bold risk in setting aside a portion of its funds, in a way different from any of its past experience, investing both in the possible future of a brand-new regional organization which it had helped create and in the possibility of encouraging its experienced Representatives to move into yet another and highly complicated developmental field.

It succeeded in that CAMS, as pointed out above, now exists, is viable, has become internationally known in three years, and now commands the support of a consortium of established, prestigious organizations, both public and private.

Though the financial contributions that other Consortium members are likely to make will be much larger than those of the Foundation, they --and CAMS-- recognize that it is The Asia Foundation which is most responsible for bringing CAMS into existence and for providing the flexible and prompt support required during its formative years. A substantial part of the credit for the Foundation's success with CAMS goes to the Foundation's Senior Program Adviser on Economic Cooperation and Manpower, Arthur Paul.

The program succeeded also in encouraging many of the Representatives to program more actively in this field. Yet there are problems remaining which point to additional work both by the Representatives and by the San Francisco office both in CAMS and in the work at the country level.

CAMS can point to almost 100 papers and research studies commissioned by it for presentation at its seminars and workshops or for publication. Some of its papers have been published in a special issue of the Malayan Economic Review (Vol. XVI, No. 2). Its Exploratory Studies on Asia's Size Distribution of Family Income (representing papers presented at a joint CAMS/ADC Seminar held in the Philippines in 1972) will shortly be published in a special issue of the Philippine Economic Journal, with a summary and statement of "Future Directions" by Nobel Prize Winners Kuznets and Tinbergen. A collection of papers on Labor Absorption: Asia's Experience in the Postwar Decade with an introduction by Kuznets is expected to be published by Princeton. Papers presented at Princeton and Penang under CAMS' auspices on the role of adoptive technology in employment creation are now being edited also for publication by Princeton. Ten seminars and workshops have been sponsored by CAMS, some jointly with others, such as the ADC, the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton and the JCRR. CAMS and PAFTA have, with Foundation encouragement, agreed to hold a joint conference on trade and employment. Packages of research proposals by Committees I (new approaches to improving the basic data on employment, underemployment, and income), II (labor absorption or approaches to the generation of employment) and III (education and employment) have now been presented to the Consortium for consideration and possible financing. A package of research proposals is expected to be submitted to the Consortium shortly by Committee V (trade and employment).

There has been some initial unevenness in Committee work, partly reflecting the nature of the research problems involved, partly the weight of the official responsibilities of the able and busy men who head them, and partly shifts in Committee assignments. The most aggressive has been Committee II. The slowest initially has been Committee III (education), though this has now begun to move and to extend its reach, as the Foundation has encouraged it all along, to include educationists as well as economists. Committee IV (technology and employment) has yet to assemble a package of research proposals. But the subject itself is one of the most difficult of all those approached by CAMS. It had been headed by an exceedingly busy member of the staff of Indonesia's planning board, BAPPENAS, and only now, has a new chairman.

How effective is CAMS in making its studies known to the men who make Asia's economic decisions and to the men who guide the policy of the major international development agencies? Many of the men who constitute CAMS and who have been and are associated with its work are influential in their own countries. The Representative in Thailand has criticized CAMS for not seeing that its work filtered "down" into Thai society. This may well be true and, as is pointed out below, CAMS can be faulted for this. Yet it is also true that in Thailand, in particular, through the close association of Dr. Vinyu Vichitvadakan, formerly of Thammasat University, the impact of CAMS' new approach to the problems of employment and income distribution has filtered "up".

Still the impact of the CAMS approach could be both broader and deeper. CAMS needs an improved distribution system for its studies to see that they reach into those offices and research institutions, particularly Asian, intimately concerned with the problems dealt with by CAMS. It is interesting that the Rockefeller Foundation representative on the Consortium now echoes the approach that The Asia Foundation has now established for itself in its Population program, namely,

that CAMS must involve more policy makers in the selection, conduct, and evaluation of the research undertaken. The Foundation goes further in having repeatedly urged CAMS to publish its most significant studies in shorter versions and in simple layman's language so that they can reach an even broader audience of government policy men, administrators, and legislators. There are some signs that CAMS is now considering such layman's "translations" of its scholarly studies.

CAMS is rapidly running out of people to do the work that must be done. One solution is to provide opportunities for younger people to be associated with the more senior scholars in conducting the research studies. It is likely that the Consortium will join the Foundation in continuing to stress this approach. A new need has also arisen, namely, the training of staff to work with Asian policy makers and administrators in applying the new approaches to employment and income distribution proposed by CAMS.

CAMS is beset with the problems of many new organizations, some internal rivalry, some disputes over approaches taken to given problems, and a regrettable untidiness in the management of their funds. With the cooperation of the Representative in Manila, CAMS' failure to report properly on the disposition of their funds is being remedied and improved accounting methods are now being introduced in the CAMS central office.

At the country level, the relationship between CAMS and the Representatives has varied. In some instances (though as far as is known these instances are few), local scholars whom the Foundation's Representatives have referred to CAMS as possible research collaborators have had no reply. Fortunately CAMS does not have the reputation for being "exclusive," but obviously too many instances of such inefficiency and neglect can change the Asian image. In some instances, as in Taiwan, CAMS has , as mentioned above, helped in introducing a range of new, pertinent and even far-reaching projects. But the instances in which CAMS has been directly helpful to the Representatives in the development of projects have been very few. Such direct association with Foundation program development was not intended, although it might have been helpful. Were CAMS to move in the direction of providing more opportunities for younger scholars, as seems likely, it is conceivable that the Foundation will in turn be called upon by CAMS,and thus the Foundation's direct country program interests in developing local talent and the program interests of CAMS are likely to coincide.

Though virtually all of the Foundation's Representatives see the problem as important, not all find it possible to work in the field of employment and income distribution in an active or aggressive fashion. Virtually no Foundation programs in this field have developed in South Asia, despite the appalling needs in countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh. Work is still slow in Thailand and, for different reasons, in Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Korea. Yet in Malaysia, Laos and the Philippines it is moving in different forms, as determined by the different situations in each.

Part of the problem has been funds. If the Foundation were able now to provide as much funds to country programs as it quite properly did to CAMS in the early stages of the program there are likely to be far more programs at the country level,

and imaginative, innovative ones at that. The difficulty has been in not being able to provide sufficient financial inducement to the Representative to extend his talents further into this new field and also, though possibly to a lesser extent, in not being able to provide him with sufficient challenging information directly, through the services of consultants or visitors, or through other more conventional means.

Yet, despite these handicaps, the Foundation has to an extent opened a new road which some outside the Foundation felt might be beyond the range of its operational map. The SPOP experience, hopefully now embedded in Foundation program thinking, has been one further illustration of the Foundation's willingness to change as Asian needs and problems change. As one person in AID remarked, when the Foundation launched this program, the Foundation had "a bear by the tail." The bear has not been tamed, but the Foundation has hung on.

THE ASIAN STUDENT

The Asian Student was in its second year of publication as a fortnightly. Its conversion after twenty years of publication as a weekly was carried out in September 1972 mainly for the purpose of meeting the sharp rise in cost of production. While the frequency of publication was reduced, the number of pages was increased from eight to twelve pages and greater emphasis was placed on the quality of the contents -- more interpretive news, better researched and documented articles, more concise and insightful book reviews, etc. Reaction to the change from the readers was generally favorable during the year under review. They seemed to understand the reason for the change and to appreciate the improvements in the paper. Favorable comments were received on some of the special articles. There were also requests for permission to reprint several of them.

The circulation during the year was about 30,000 copies. Total FY 1974 cost of The Asian Student amounted to $104,401.

The 13th edition of The Asian Student Orientation Handbook with several news articles and revisions to old articles bringing the information up to date was well received by new Asian students, Foreign Student Advisers and others interested. The total supply of some 20,000 copies was exhausted one month after publication. Orders were received long before the Handbook was published and continued to come after all copies had been distributed.

The 1974 Annual Essay Contest on the subject: "My Educational Experience in America: An Evaluation" attracted more entries than in many previous years because the subject was close to academic life in the United States and therefore of great concern to our Asian student readers. Rakesh Kumar Kaul (India), Oswald Mascarenhas S. J. (India) and Richard Giap p. Tan (Indonesia) placed first, second and third in the contest.

Commenting upon the essays, Ambassador M. Khir Johari (Malaysia), who was on the panel of judges, said: "I am impressed by the honest views, mostly complimentary though sometimes critical as well, expressed by the writers on various aspects of their student life in America. I am sure, that, in providing a forum for this commentary, your Foundation will be making a valuable contribution to international understanding among all foreign students studying in this country." The two other judges on the panel -- Minister Toshio Yamazaki, of the Embassy of Japan, Washington, D.C. and Mr. Leo J. Sweeney, President of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs -- also had favorable comments.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
BOOKS FOR ASIA

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

As the Books for Asia Program completed its 20th year, its first under a new name, response from contributors of books in industry, government and the general public remained guarded.

Bound by copyright laws limiting distribution of certain books and more stringent tax laws, publishers, who have always provided the bulk of donations to the program, are now oftentimes finding themselves financially unable to continue these donations.

It is for reasons such as these that we are turning more and more to the public for future contributions of books and equally important contributions of money which can be applied to escalating shipping costs.

The effort to take the program to the American public is being facilitated by creative contributions from a major advertising agency in New York. The agency is presently involved in the design of posters and other publicity materials.

Increasing demand for books of a specialized nature such as population, manpower, and oceanography have placed an added burden on the program. Foundation field representatives are also constantly being asked to respond to more requests from rural schools, libraries, and community organizations, all seeking a means to offer reading materials to their members and students.

Not only is the Books for Asia program active in the 14 countries of Foundation representation, but requests for books from Nepal, the Khmer Republic, Micronesia, and India have also been met in recent years. A total of 4,390 books and 703 journals have been sent to these areas during Fiscal Year 1974.

With testimonials from recipients in Asia and persons in the U.S. who are familiar with the program readily available, the program's major problem is in meeting the costs of shipping these books to offices in Asia. Some free shipping has been obtained through the Navy's Project Handclasp, but the majority of resources must be applied to commercial shipping charges.

Since the inception of the Books for Asia program in 1954, 12,181,748 books and 1,604,036 journals have been shipped to Asia. This is inclusive of 579,601 books and 47,893 journals which were shipped during the last fiscal year.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

THE GRANTEE ADVISER

Although the individual fellowships have been described in the respective country reports, it may be of some interest to discuss the role of the Grantee Adviser, his office, and its purposes. He fulfills a multiplicity of roles: mother-hen, payer of bills, educational consultant, travel agent, insurance broker, immigration (un)official: in short, a foreign student adviser. He is responsible for the more than 100 grantees who are studying in the United States under Asia Foundation auspices.

The thrust of Asia Foundation fellowships varies significantly depending upon the development needs of the countries in which the Foundation works. It is not one grantee program, but rather fifteen, each tailored as part of a larger development effort. The Foundation's assistance may be aimed at developing a particular university faculty or a government department in need of assistance. Persons are nominated for fellowships by their respective university rector or cabinet minister. The Foundation's Representative, in turn, forwards the appropriate documents to the home office. Placement may be done in the field or by the Grantee Adviser, depending upon the nature of the grant or the discipline.

The Grantee Adviser is responsible for seeing that payments are made for tuition, living allowances, books and related academic expenses such as dissertation or thesis costs. (The Foundation generally provides the stipends recommended by the Institute of International Education.) He is also asked to evaluate professional conferences which may be of relevance to a particular grantee. Immigration documents and insurance are two other administrative functions that require his attention.

In the course of a year, efforts are made to visit each grantee and to discuss his progress with both his academic adviser and the foreign student adviser. Evaluations are made periodically, and grade reports are requested each term. This information is shared with the Representative in the field, who in turn, informs the sponsoring institution. In this manner, all of the concerned parties are able to keep abreast of the students' progress.

Generally speaking, most Foundation-financed scholars achieve excellent academic records. A significant factor in this may be the selection process used to choose them. Most are middle-level administrators: they are older and more mature, aware of their own country's needs and priorities. This also explains why the Foundation's attrition rate is very, very low. Occasionally a scholar will stay to complete an additional degree on his own auspices and then return.

While university costs continue to increase, the Foundation has tried to keep its administrative expenses to a minimum. Grants are usually disbursed monthly to the grantee by his respective university. Professional societies play an invaluable role in involving students in conferences and meetings (see IRPS).

Efforts are made to co-sponsor fellowships wherever possible. Indeed, the majority of the students studying in the United States through Foundation grants

are receiving only partial assistance. In some cases, the host institution in Asia will provide airfare or university fees. In others, the universities in America waive tuition or arrange special programming. The University of Missouri, for example, has developed new curricula of particular relevance to five officials from the Ministries of Finance and the Plan of the Khmer Republic in response to an initial request from The Asia Foundation.

Reference is made elsewhere in the report about specific grantees. Speaking from a historical perspective of the past twenty years, there are now thousands of Asians who have received fellowship assistance of one sort or another from the Foundation. These men and women are fulfilling a variety of professional roles in their own countries. Ministry officials, deans and department heads, researchers and planners, professors and librarians, technicians and social workers, the gammut is impressive.

The real purpose of the Grantee Adviser's office, then, is to try and see that academic programs in the United States are relevant, and that they will fulfill the professional requirements which the grantees need on returning to their homes.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS AND PROGRAM SERVICES OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Institutional Relations and Program Services office has sought to fulfill the following objectives:

1) to encourage professional groups in the U.S. and internationally to forge links with their counterparts in Asia and to tap Asian knowledge to broaden the groups' own horizons;

2) to utilize the expertise of American and international voluntary agencies to provide services for Asians here and abroad, and to help them establish and deepen their contacts with each other;

3) to enable the Foundation to act as a direct catalyst in strengthening Asian-American relations by undertaking the orientation and supervised placement in Asia of promising young Americans, and thus to heighten their perception of Asian needs and resources.

Activities in line with these objectives have been financed from the IRPS budget only when they concerned more than one country or, still in the experimental stages, were identified too late for inclusion in country budgets.

The bulk of IRPS' work is in direct service to the Foundation's field offices, by providing placement for Asian professionals in suitable short-term training programs in the United States and elsewhere; by arranging observation tours for Asians in fields of Foundation interest wherever such observation is useful to the professional competence of the traveller; and by making it possible for high-level Asians to address their colleagues abroad and, through their own expertise and insights, to contribute to the body of learning in their professional fields.

Some twenty professional tours were arranged in which this two-way exchange played a significant role. The President of Tokyo University, for instance, was provided with an official invitation to address Japan specialists attending the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, to meet with business executives at the two Aspen Humanistic Executive Seminars, one of which was devoted to the study of Asia, and to meet with professional leaders of American educational societies located in Washington. Similar arrangements were made for two judges from Thailand and the Khmer Director-General of Education. A speaking tour was mapped out for the Adviser to the Secretary of Agrarian Reform in The Philippines in cooperation with the Council on Foreign Relations and interested universities.

Such work is facilitated greatly by IRPS' professional grant program, which has enabled some forty American professional societies, with IRPS financing, and considerable staff investment on their part, to extend to their colleagues in Asia their services, publication and memberships, and to seek out and invite those Asian colleagues visiting or studying in the United States to their conferences or consultations. Professional societies in turn play an important role in scheduling Foundation-sponsored visitors. Leaders of these organizations, travelling to Asia

with funds from the Foundation, or under other auspices, frequently serve as resource persons to Foundation field representatives or Foundation programs in Asia. Specific examples are discussed in their respective program sections.

These professional links have had other significant by-products: as a result of the Foundation's work with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for instance, the Foundation was invited to participate in the Association's planning for a conference held in April devoted to Pacific rim problems and to mount, at that conference, a panel on intermediate technologies, to which were invited some of Asia's leading science policy-makers. Meeting for the first time in a body, these policy-makers decided to form a continuing committee to cooperate in bridging the widening technological gap in many countries of Asia.

In San Francisco IRPS has expanded its utilization of public service agencies as an important non-formal training resource for Asian professionals at the threshold of their careers. As a result of the success of the first year's program of nine internships, The Asia Foundation received another grant of $50,000 from the San Francisco Foundation to continue the San Francisco Public Service Internships. Ten Asian middle-level professionals, representing eight Asian nations, came to the Bay Area during FY 1974 and worked in private and public agencies in the fields of adult education, computer service, law, social work, manpower training, voluntary action, and public television. As a result of the experience gained during the previous year, the overall quality of the interns and the imaginativeness of their training programs was better during FY 1974. Several of the interns will undoubtedly make a significant contribution to their own societies, as have a number of their predecessors in this unique program. Conversely, some of the interns made lasting contributions to the agencies they served in the Bay Area, resulting in "second-generation" placement of additional Asians in the same agencies. Costs for this program were shared equally by IRPS and respective country budgets.

A "reverse placement" program of even greater magnitude was started during the reporting year. Pursuant to an agreement with The Henry Luce Foundation in April 1973, the Foundation began implementation of the new Luce Scholars Program at the beginning of calendar 1974. A program coordinator was designated and preliminary explorations of interest and possible cooperation with Asian governments and institutions were initiated during January, February, and March when he travelled to all Foundation countries in East and Southeast Asia except Indonesia and Laos. In March the first year's scholars were selected by the Luce Foundation, with the assistance of three regional selection panels meeting in Denver, Washington, D.C. and New York. The selectees were a group of eleven men and four women, average age 23, representing the fields of medicine, law, architecture, philosophy, medical anthropology and health sciences, economics, academic administration, journalism, political science, and theology. By the end of July four scholars were placed in Japan, three each in Malaysia and Indonesia, two in Hong Kong, and one each in the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan. A complete list of the scholars and their placements is given below. The Foundation also arranged for the Chinese University of Hong Kong to provide a two-week orientation program for the scholars in early October, to follow a two-week program at the Brookings Institution in Washington and a brief stop in the Foundation's home office at San Francisco.

Utilizing its broad contacts in the American and international professional communities, the Foundation co-sponsored a Symposium on Private Investments and

International Transactions in Asian and South Pacific Countries held in Sydney in August 1974. IRPS was intimately involved in the planning for this Symposium, as it was in the first conference on this subject held in Singapore in 1973. Funding for an environmental panel and for some of the major speakers was provided from the IRPS budget. Some of the presentations of the panel, including the exhortation of a former Vice President of the Philippines for developing countries not to provide "pollution havens" and calling for a regional environmental protection code, will be embodied in a soon-to-be issued Program Quarterly.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

There are a number of far-reaching developments in the field of education which have influenced the Foundation's utilization of educational resources in the United States: inflationary trends have served to increase costs of attendance by Asians in American programs; rising costs have also led to a curtailment of programs in which the Foundation has previously placed Asian participants. On the other hand, the capabilities of Asian institutions have been enhanced sufficiently, often with Foundation funding, for them to be utilized as regional training resources by other countries from within the region of the Foundation's operations. Enhancing regional expertise is,of course, an integral part of the Foundation's program -- it is hampered only by the unwillingness of Asians to recognize this expertise for its greater relevance to Asian needs; the desire for training in the United States continues, even in the face of the growing competence of regional training institutions.

Rising costs and drastic budget reductions in the United States have resulted in the curtailment of benefits previously enjoyed by the Foundation in its cooperation with the National Science Foundation; FY 1974 was the first year that the Foundation did not receive a grant from the NSF to enable science and social-science curriculum developers to attend summer institutes in the United States. However, the NSF offered tuition waivers for Foundation-sponsored participants, and a number of Representatives availed themselves of this offer. Continued participation in NSF institutes was thus assured out of country budgets.

Important long-range effects of the Foundation's participation in NSF programs continue to be felt, however. One of the summer institute directors, Professor Angus M. Gunn from the University of British Columbia, was invited by one of his NSF-sponsored alumni to conduct a Geography Curriculum Workshop in Hong Kong with only supplementary travel assistance from the Foundation. The materials developed by the Workshop have already been published by the Department of Education, at its own expense. Another of Dr. Gunn's "alumni" in the Ministry of Education at Singapore, is continuing to ask for his services, at Ministry expense.

The entirely new Luce Scholars Program has already been reported in the introduction. The names of the first group of Scholars, together with their placements, are listed in the grant section.

This office's pioneering work in junior and community college development is also bearing fruit, particularly through utilization of the professional competence of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, which has provided professional services to the budding community college movement in Vietnam and Korea. Foundation assistance to enable Asian participation in a recent AACJC Mini-Conference on Short Cycle Higher Education has resulted in plans for the creation of a world association for community college-type institutions.

Informal training in community college development work was also provided through the San Francisco Public Service Internships, as well as placement in other agencies. One of the Internships in the field of education was less successful than hoped because the Bay Area's resources in the field of computer application to educational records were not as strong as they should have been for an internship experience. The primary problem was disorganization in the computer centers and lack of experience or time for supervising interns.

The Foundation's professional grant relationship with the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education has resulted in the Association's placing Asian administrators in its academic internship program as well as in planned workshops of non-formal education.

List of Grants

San Francisco Public Service Internships (1-001/S-4013, L/A 26 Dec 73). A $1,601 grant to Mr. Joseph Narayanan of the Singapore Industrial Training Board. See Singapore Annual Report.

(1-001/S-4014, L/A 28 Dec 73). A grant of $1,425 to Mr. Tan Yu Wah of the Singapore Adult Education Board. See Singapore Annual Report.

(1-001/M-4031, L/A 14 Dec 72). A grant of $2,102 to Mr. Abdul Hamid of the University of Malaya. See Malaysia Annual Report.

(1-202/V-3049, L/A 13 Mar 73). A grant of $675 in FY 1974 to extend this internship from the previous year of Miss Do Thi Tuyet of Regina Pacis College. See Vietnam Annual Report.

Luce Scholars Program (1-902, SF-FAP-4045). $19,068 was expended for administration of this program, which resulted in the placement of the first group of Luce Scholars as follows for Fiscal Year 1975:

James P. Butler, Faculty of Medicine, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

Heather W. Cass, Maki and Associates, Design, Planning and Development, Tokyo, Japan

Diana S. Cooper, Taipei City Family Planning Promotion Center, Taipei, Taiwan

William F. Davnie, State Institute of Islamic Religion (IAIN), Jogjakarta, Indonesia

Donna A. Demac, BERNAMA (National Press Agency), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Robert S. Dohner, Economic Intelligence Department, Monetary Authority of Singapore

Lawrence E. Fenster, Faculty of Law, Gaja Mada University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia

Peter F. Hayes, Office of the Vice-Chancellor, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Bryan C. Jack, Nomura Research Institute, Kamakura, Japan

Jeffrey C. Laurence, Faculty of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

Michael R. Martin, Marine Biology Research Station and Department of Philosophy, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Thomas B. Okarma, Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Donald W. Quander, National Institute for Public Administration, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia

Suzanne E. Siskel, Research Project on Kampong Laut, Pachitan, Java, in cooperation with Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

Ned S. Stoughton, School of Medicine, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines

University Development

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (1-103/SF-FAP-4003 & SF-4020, L/A 13 Sept 73). An expenditure of $39 under SF-FAP-4003 to cover the cost of purchasing sample copies of the Association's publication, "The Journal of Teacher Education" and "The Bulletin" as well as a professional grant of $4,000 to enable the Association to expand its membership to include Asian institutions. In the U.S., the Association's 867 member institutions prepare more than 95 percent of the teaching force entering American schools each year.

Vocational and Technical Education

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (1-201/SF-4072, L/A 22 Jan 74). A grant of $3,946 to cover memberships in the AACJC and subscriptions to its publications, Junior College Journal and the Junior College Directory. In addition the grant enabled the Association to support the attendance of Asian educators at their annual convention and at the subsequent international Mini-Conference on Short Cycle Higher Education held in Washington February 24-27. A by-product of Foundation assistance is now under active pursuit by the AACJC - the creation of a world association for community college-type of institutions. The association has confirmed that, "It is not possible to overstate the significance of this assistance to the effort of this office to update present and future Asian educational policy makers on the direction of the community college concept."

(1-099/SF 4088, L/A 2 Mar 74). A separate grant of $428 was made to enable Soenarto Hadiatmodja, an Indonesian educator pursuing graduate studies in this country, to attend the Washington Conference. Mr. Soenarto who is preparing his dissertation on the community college movement, and who plans to return to Indonesia in 1975 to work for the National Planning Board of Indonesia, stated in his report, "It was a very useful experience for my study in Development Education and Higher Education. Also meeting other people with the same interests and common problems is a very valuable experience."

Student Counseling and Guidance

American Personnel and Guidance Association (1-401/SF-4101, L/A 30 Apr 74). Two grants, one supplementary to cover a $141.56 deficit from FY 73 and one of $4,000, were in support of the Association's membership, subscription and conference travel programs for Asian personnel and guidance specialists. An Asian participant at the APGA annual convention underlined the benefits of exchange in saying, "I don't have to agree with all the views and approaches of the speaker, but knowing different points of view and various approaches to the same problem is of great help to me in my profession."

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (1-401/SF-4028, L/A 28 Sep 73). A grant of $1,000 to support the participation of Asian foreign student advisers and graduate students planning to enter the field at NAFSA's national and regional conferences, workshops and seminars. The annual convention held in Albuquerque, was attended, under the auspices of the grant, by six Asian graduate students ranging in academic interests from Slavic languages to teaching English as a second language. All, however, were interested in teaching and counseling foreign students when they return home.

Social Science Education

Angus M. Gunn: Hong Kong Consultancy (1-099/SF-4074 L/A 5 Feb 74). A grant of $600 to help cover maintenance expenses and airfare for Professor Gunn's assistance in conducting a Geography Curriculum Workshop in Hong Kong from April 16 to 22, 1974. Professor Gunn pointed out in his report that the Workshop was unusually successful in several ways, "...The Department of Education has been so impressed with the efforts of the Geography group that they have decided to publish, at their own expense, the full conference set of papers plus the kit of materials we developed for use in schools. This will mean a much greater use of the materials than we envisaged." Professor Gunn also noted that "The Inspector of Geography, Mr. Chu, who has been the recipient of an Asia Foundation grant to attend a summer institute in Western Michigan, is coming to Canada to take a Master's degree this summer. His work will be entirely related to this project in Hong Kong, so there will be further mileage from your expenditures in this way."

American Philosophical Association (1-501/SF-4018 L/A 27 Sept 73). A grant of $1,500 to provide APA memberships, subscriptions, and conference travel assistance to Asian philosophers.

American Political Science Association (1-501/SF-4066 L/A 14 Jan 74). A grant of $2,500 comprising the sixteenth annual grant to the Association for the support of memberships, subscriptions to the Association's publication, American Political Science Review, and conference travel assistance to Association meetings for Asian graduate students of political science in the United States. This year the Association helped nine Asian graduate students to attend the annual convention held in New Orleans.

American Sociological Association (1-501/SF-4075 L/A 30 Jan 74). This grant of $1,000 was given in support of a program to encourage the establishment of professional links between Asian and American sociologists through subsidy of Foreign Associate Memberships in ASA for Asian sociologists residing in their home countries, or Asian institutions. Each Foreign Associate Member received the six annual issues of the American Sociological Review and four issues of the American Sociologist.

American Psychological Association (1-501/SF-4089 L/A 25 Feb 74). A grant of $1,500 to enable the Association to offer Asian psychologists, and other scientists in fields related to psychology to become Foreign Affiliate members, to receive conference travel grants, to subscribe to the unusually varied list of journals published by the Association. This list, which has evoked an enthusiastic response, includes the American Psychologist and the Journal of Educational Psychology, as well as more specialized journals such as Journal of Abnormal Psychology, and the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.

American Association for the Advancement of Science (1-602/SF4116 L/A 20 Jun 74). A grant of $3,295.81 to renew the professional grant association with the AAAS. The funds were spent on the record number of 97 memberships, 6 Science subscriptions, and 16 sets of symposium volumes requested by the field representatives.

The volumes included in the symposium set are Separation and Depression, Energy and the Future, and The Maturing of American Science.

As a result of its professional links with the AAAS, the Foundation was invited to sit in on the preparatory committee of the AAAS' annual meeting, held in San Francisco in February devoted to Pacific rim problems. The Foundation mounted a panel during this meeting, reported elsewhere, in which high level policy makers participated, with funding from the regional and country budgets. These policy makers were in turn added to the list of AAAS beneficiaries.

American Statistical Association (1-602/SF-3128 L/A 19 Jul 73). The Foundation provided a supplementary grant of $50 to enable the Association to accommodate all the suggestions provided them by the field representatives. Membership in the Association includes subscriptions to the Journal of ASA and Technometrics. Dr. Rance P. L. Lee of the Social Research Centre of the Chinese University of Hong Kong commented that "The Journal and Technometrics (are) a great help to the research work in our centre."

American Institute of Biological Sciences (1-602/SF-4026 L/A 26 Sept 73). $4,000 was given to the Institute for the provision of memberships, travel or per diem grants for Asian biologists to attend AIBS' annual meeting; to offer grants-in-aid to assist Asian biologists in research projects. In addition a prize of $400 was awarded for the best research paper presented by an Asian scholar at the annual meeting of the AIBS held this year in June in Tempe, Arizona.

Regional and International Exchange

The Japan Society, New York (1-901/SF-4120 L/A 2 Jul 74). A grant of $1,000 to match the Society's funds to provide grants-in-aid to Japanese scholars for professional travel, conference attendance, and research and publication costs. The Society, as well as matching the Foundation's contribution, contributes administrative costs. A recipient of travel assistance under this grant commented, "I am very glad here to express my deep gratitude for your Foundation's appreciation of my dissertation project, in their support of my summer travel to California." In addition the Society wrote, "The Japan Society is very grateful to the Foundation for its assistance in connection with the grants-in-aid program. We have always felt that dollar-for-dollar it is one of the most effective programs we have."

Grantee Insurance (1-000/SF-FAP-4019). $163 for miscellaneous grantee insurance charges.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This field has proven to be one of those most susceptible to internship placements under the San Francisco Public Service Internship Program. Among those placed, two interned in legal aid, two in law librarianship, one in correctional procedures, and one in continuing education of the bench and bar.

Among the most successful of these internships, reported earlier, was that of a public-spirited lawyer/professor from Taiwan, who, upon his return, set up a public interest law foundation with but small assistance from the Foundation. It would not have been possible to set up this foundation without the consent of the Ministry of Justice. It was therefore fortuitous that the Secretary of the Ministry had been a previous grantee of the Foundation's, having studied judicial administration at the University of Denver. His understanding of the role of legal aid in the framework of legal and judicial administration facilitated what might otherwise have been a long drawn-out certification process.

A "second generation" placement was effected for one of the pioneer lawyer's colleagues in the legal aid foundation, who was enabled to participate in an Asian Workshop on Legal Services to the Poor, co-sponsored by the Asia and Ford Foundations and the International Legal Center. At the conclusion of the Workshop, the lawyer was placed in an internship with the Legal Aid Society of Sacramento County.

Another successful internship was that awarded to the chief of Legal Affairs in the Thai Ministry of Justice. Although the judge's placement with the State Bar of California did not provide a regular work experience, the Bar staff enabled the judge to meet many people important in the judicial system of California, to attend several conferences on judicial matters, and to study judicial selection procedures in California. He took back to Thailand with him a determination to try to establish a judges' organization separate from the bar association and to press for continuing education for judges.

Not all internships were this successful. A law library intern from Indonesia, despite excellent backstopping services from the University of California Law Library with its special holding of Indonesian materials, had to terminate his internship because of a long-standing emotional problem which was exacerbated in a new cultural environment.

Judicial administration and education was also advanced by a trip to selected countries of Asia, financed from the IRPS budget, of the Director of the American Academy of Judicial Education. The Academy had previously been host to a number of Asian judges who participated in the Academy's two-week study program. The director's trip was particularly timely in the Philippines, where plans were afoot to initiate a judicial training program. Shortly after the director's visit, the first course for judges of the first instance was held, at the newly-opened Development Academy of the Philippines.

Professional grant relationships in the law field also bore fruit: at a regional meeting of the Society of International Law in March, the Society sought the help of its Asian members in exploring one of the topics of the meeting, legal problems caused by the export and acquisition of oriental art. In addition, the Society consulted the Foundation about Asian law student representation in the Society's International Moot Court Project, designed to afford law student teams from around the world an opportunity to address themselves to a specific international law problem.

List of Grants

San Francisco Public Service Internships

(2-001/J-SF-4004, L/A 17 Aug 73). A grant of $1,949 to Mr. Keizo Yamamoto of Hiroshima University. See Japan Annual Report.

(2-001/T-SF-3041, L/A 10 Oct 72). A grant of $508 in FY 1974 to extend the internships to Mr. Joseph Wang of Soochow University Law Library. See Republic of China Annual Report.

(2-001/INDO-SF-3062, L/A 30 Apr 73). A grant of $1,200 in FY 1974 to extend the internship of Miss Wibiati Dwidjosumantri of the Indonesian Department of Justice. See Indonesia Annual Report.

(2-001/P-SF-4082, L/A 8 Jul 74). A grant of approximately $4,400 to Mr. Francisco Ruivivar of the Philippines Bureau of Prisons to spend six months with various Bay Area correctional agencies, starting August 1974.

(2-001/T--SF-4045, L/A 24 June 74). A grant of approximately $2,500 to Mr. Chang Teh-ming of the Taipei Bar Association to undertaken an internship with the Legal Aid Society of Sacramento County, beginning in September 1974.

(2-001/INDO-SF-4018, L/A 28 Nov 73). A grant of $1,764 to Mr. Wahjana Darmabrata of the Legal Documentation Centre. See Indonesia Annual Report.

(2-001/TH-SF-4032, L/A 8 Jan 74). A grant of $1,700 to Judge Niwet Cumphong of the Court of Appeals, Ministry of Justice. See Thailand Annual Report.

(2-001/INDO-SF-4040, L/A 21 Jan 74). A grant of $2,766 to Mrs. Kessy Tjokrokartono of the Supreme Court Library of Indonesia. See Indonesia Annual Report.

Judicial Administration

American Academy of Judicial Education: Douglas Lanford (2-302/SF-FAP-4096 L/A 1 Apr 74). A grant to Douglas Lanford, Director of the American Academy of Judicial Education to enable him to undertake a tour of Asia to serve as consultant to The Asia Foundation in continuing legal education programs. Mr. Lanford stopped in Kabul, Seoul, Vientiane, Jakarta, Singapore, Manila, and Taipei, where his reception from members of the bench and bar was excellent. The trip consisted of lectures, video-taped courtroom procedures, as well as discussions on court administration and legal education in general, and continuing education of the judiciary in particular.

Public and Private Organizations

American Society for International Law (2-401/SF-3048, SF-4078 L/As 13 Dec 73, 5 Feb 74). A supplementary grant of $276 to make up the deficit incurred by the Society in extending memberships, subscriptions to its publications, the American Journal of International Law, and the Proceedings of its Annual Meeting, as well as travel grants to enable Asian students in the United States to attend Society meetings and conferences. A professional grant of $2,500 renewing the grant of 1973, was also provided. The Society encourages the submission of articles on International Law by its Asian members and has initiated exchanges of relevant papers and materials with its colleagues.

The Law and Society Association (2-401/SF-4118 L/A 3 Jul 74). A professional grant of $2,500 to award memberships, and subscriptions to the Law and Society Review to interested Asian individuals and institutions and to offer small grants for conference travel and research expenses. Both members and subscribers receive complete sets of back issues of the Review, so that at the end of their three-year affiliation with the LSA they possess a sizeable reference library on the relation of law and society. The Association's activities and publications are geared to understanding law as a social and political phenomenon and to expediting the utilization of law as a more effective instrument of public policy. The Foundation agrees with the typical evaluation of members that the Association's interdisciplinary ventures "stimulate criticism and new ideas among scholars and practitioners concerned with the interaction of society and the law."

American Society of Planning Officials (2-202/SF-4059 L/A 29 Nov 74). The grant of $4,000 enables the Society to award memberships to Asians residing in their home countries at the special rate of $24 and to award subscriptions to the research and inquiry answering Planning Advisory Service to planning agencies in Asia at the special yearly rate of $75. (The lowest rate available to U.S. planning agencies is $120). The agency will also award grants for per diem or travel to assist visiting Asian scholars to attend the Society's annual national meeting. The Society also assists in placing Asian interns with appropriate planning agencies, and provided "mini-libraries" valued up to $200 each, to selected planning schools in Asia. The Society further encourages Asian-American exchange through active solicitation of articles and monographs on planning by Asian scholars for publication in the Society's journals.

Society for International Development (2-202/SF-4071 L/A 25 Jan 74). A grant of $2,500 to enable the Society to grant memberships and subscriptions to its journals, International Development Review, Focus: Technical Cooperation, and Survey of International Development. That the grant has encouraged increased professional links between Asian and American development specialists is demonstrated by the significant roles played by Asians in the Society's leadership. Two new Asians became members of the Society's International Council during 1973, and Asians serve on the editorial boards of the Review and Focus (including In Sang Song of the Korean Development Association, Hadi Sharifian of the Colombo Plan Bureau, and Lee Kum Tatt of the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research). Since last January SID had published or has made plans to publish, more than six articles by Asian development specialists in its journals.

American Society for Public Administration (2-202/SF-4091 L/A 28 Feb 74). A grant of $3,000 to continue support of the program to award memberships to Asian individuals and institutions and subscriptions to the Society's bi-monthly Public Administration Review, containing articles on the practice, problems settling, theory and philosophy of, and current literature on, public management. Comprehensive symposia on issues of particular professional concern are regularly featured in the Review. In addition to the quarterly "how-to" Public Administration News, a wide variety of publications are available to members at special rates. ASPA's memberships is varied, providing a cross-disciplinary exchange opportunity to government administrators, public officials, educators, research workers and other working in related fields.

BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Since foreign investment is an integral part of economic development, IRPS has given special attention to enabling Asian officials, lawyers and businessmen to become acquainted with investment negotiation practices and to compare their own investment regulations and incentives with those of other countries in the region. As with other training opportunities, this Office provides initial or partial funding until a program is tested for its relevance to Foundation country programs. Once found to be useful, financing is shifted to country budgets.

For the first time, an Investment Negotiation Course conducted by Georgetown University was utilized as a training resource, for an official of the State Economic Development Corporation of Johore, Malaysia. The course was developed on the basis of intensive study and observation in Asia by the course organizers, and on the basis of discussions by these organizers with Foundation offices and Asian government officials, the specific training needs to be met by the course emerged.

The scope of the Sydney Symposium has already been ou lined in the Situation Analysis. Altogether, the Foundation provided funds for twenty Asian speakers and panelists, both through IRPS and country budgets, and for both Fiscal 1974 and 1975. The Symposium, by all accounts, was of an extremely high calibre and provided an excellent forum for government officials, lawyers and academicians to acquaint the American, Australian and Asian business community w th investment incentives and impediments in Asia. An important by-product of the Symposium is the decision by Korean officials and academicians to hold a similar symposium, but on a national scale, in Korea at the end of this year with funds other than those of the Foundation's.

The Foundation's professional grants program in the business management field also provided significant additional scope, with the Chinese Association for the Advancement of Management sending a delegation from Taiwan to the annual meeting of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business. T. C. Pan, President of the Association, expressed his Association's sentiment to the gathering in stating that "We hope that our participation in your meeting for the first time shall pave the way for a long and close relationship between us."

An insight into the value of attending professional meetings was also provided by a Foundation-financed Asian participant in the annual meeting of the American Economic Association: "Attending the sessions was a cultural experience. One has to be exposed to it to have a feel of the economists' cult, at least as it exists in the U.S. - their folklore, their traditions, the biting wit and humor, and last but not least, the professional discipline which did seem in evidence..."

List of Grants

Business & Management Training

American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (3-101/SF-3082, SF-4090, L/A 26 Feb 74). A supplementary grant of $195 and a renewal grant of $2,500 to enable the Assembly to promote professional exchange between American and Asian educators for business. The Assembly awards subscriptions of the AACSB Bulletin, Proceedings, Occasional Papers, as well as travel grants and per diem and grants-in-aid.

Investment Negotiation Course, Tuition for Bajaudin bin Paok (3-102/SF-4050, L/A 29 May 74). A grant of $2,000 to cover the tuition of Bajaudin bin Paok at the Investment Negotiation Course conducted by Georgetown University. The Malaysia budget provided airfare, per diem, and travel allowance in the U.S. In addition, Mr. Bajaudin's salary was continued by the State Economic Development Corporation of Johore. See also Malaysia Annual Report.

Economic Research and Conferences

American Economic Association (3-102/SF-0202, SF-4006, L/A 17 Aug 73). A total grant of $4,148 to enable the Association to provide memberships, subscriptions to The American Economic Review, The Journal of Economic Literature, Papers and Proceedings and occasional publications. In addition, the Association sponsored the participation of eight graduate students in the annual meeting held in New York City.

Midwest Economic Association (3-201/SF-4027, L/A 27 Sep 73). A grant of $1,000 to enable the Association to award grants for per diem or travel to assist Asian graduate students and scholars to attend the Association's regional meeting, held each springtime.

Regional and International Interchange

Symposium on Private Investments and International Transactions (6-101/J-SF-4039, L/A 18 Jul 74). A grant of $1,623 to provide airfare and per diem for Mr. Kiyoji Murata of the Faculty of Economics at Chuo University to attend the Symposium in Sydney. Mr. Murata presented a paper on environmental protection.

(INDO-SF-4075, L/A 31 Jul 74). A grant of $978 to provide airfare and per diem for Dr. Otto Sumarwoto, Director of the Institute of Ecology at Padjadjaran University, to participate in a panel on environmental protection at the Symposium in Sydney.

(SF-4127, L/A 26 Jul 74). A grant of $4,295 to enable 3 panelists to participate in the Symposium in Sydney. The panelists were Prof. Phiroze K. Irani of Bombay, Dr. Herbert Morais of the Asian Development Bank in Manila, and Dr. Vinyu Vichit-Vadakan, Director of the UN Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Bangkok. The grant provided round-trip airfare for each participant to Sydney and per diem for six days.

URBAN AND RURAL PROGRAMS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

It is in the field of voluntarism that the Foundation has probably made its most distinct contribution in Asia throughout the years of its existence. There is no country in the world in which voluntarism has been enlisted as broadly as in the United States in the solution of problems of national and civic development. It is therefore in this field that this Office can make its most pervasive contribution: by enlisting the professional competence, the ability to experiment, and the capacity to attract volunteers, of associations engaged in urban and rural community development.

The San Francisco Public Service Internships, for instance, have relied most heavily on the cooperation and capacity for training of San Francisco voluntary agencies, and possibly the most successful grant in this category was that to Miss Helen Chung of the Association for Voluntary Service in Hong Kong. Miss Chung was attached to the Volunteer Bureau of San Francisco for five months, during which time she made a rather lengthy study of the opportunities for voluntary service in the Chinatown community, analyzing the present difficulties of white middle-class volunteers, and making suggestions for future recruitment and improvement of service. Miss Chung also identified a need for orientation services for new immigrants, to prepare Chinese for life in the U.S. There is considerable interest in providing this service in Hong Kong while prospective immigrants are waiting for clearance, but so far funds for this purpose have been unavailable. Because of the similarity between the intern's organization and the host agency, and because of Miss Chung's intelligence and outgoing personality, this internship was the best example to date of the kind of mutual benefit that can result from the internship program.

Conversely, one of the less successful internships--at least in terms of continuing good relations with host agencies--was also experienced in this field. A very bright member of the Metropolitan Mayors' staff of Greater Manila was so derelict in his regular duties with his host agencies that it will be difficult to convince these agencies that other potential interns will put in a better performance. Despite his dereliction, the intern was able to absorb a great deal of what the agencies had to offer; but the mutuality of the experience was vitiated.

Another successful application of the volunteer principle was through a grant to the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, whose Asia representative, Karen Smith, was enabled to conduct a seminar and a series of workshops in Korea. In her report, Miss Smith stated, "The results of this seminar, which led to useful discussion of the aims and objectives of the KLWV, were to demonstrate the importance of actually involving new members in organizational activities as a means of communicating what the organization is all about." Consultative assistance was also given by Miss Smith to the Board of Directors of the National Korean League of Women Voters, and to a workshop sponsored by the National Council of Women.

Miss Smith was also able to establish contacts with local civic organizations and international organizations such as the Red Cross which yielded the benefits of increased understanding of local voluntary programs on the part of the KLWV, and a reciprocal understanding by these more established groups of the relatively new KLWV, as well as a reinforcement of ongoing OEF liaison with a variety of Korean women's groups working in social development.

As a result of her proven expertise, Miss Smith was invited to conduct a family planning workshop in Malaysia and a workshop for the newly-formed Federation of Business and Professional Women of Vietnam. Both of these projects were undertaken with funding from other budgets.

Through its professional grant relationships with the National Conference on Social Welfare (an association of professional social workers), the Foundation was asked to help the Conference in forming a panel of Asian Ministers and Secretaries of Health to speak at the Association's forthcoming annual meeting to be held in San Francisco. The theme of the meeting will be "Health Care as a Right: the Delivery of Health Services." The Ministers will be asked to talk about delivery of health care services in their countries, its philosophy and practice, obstacles, opportunities, and the need for outside assistance or regional consultation.

This Office also continues its assistance to those of the many community hospitality organizations on whose services the Foundation draws most consistently and without whose services the Foundation's grantee and visitors' programming would be infinitely more time-consuming. A member of IRPS now serves on the national board of COSERV, the coordinating arm of the hospitality organizations, making it possible for the Foundation to make its needs and capabilities known and to help shape policies for national and international cooperation in the service of foreign visitors.

List of Grants

Community Development Programs

San Francisco Public Service Internships
(4-001 and 4-099/HK-SF-4002; L/A 10 Aug 73). The Association of Volunteers for Service of Hong Kong was given a grant of $2,825 to send its secretary, Miss Helen Chung Kit-ling, to the San Francisco Volunteer Bureau for a five month internship program. The Foundation grant covered airfare, living allowances, clothing allowance, and book allowance. Shortly after her arrival in San Francisco, Miss Chung became heavily involved in the youth problems in the Chinatown. As most of the problem juveniles there had originated in Hong Kong, Miss Chung's background and knowledge of similar problems in Hong Kong proved useful to San Francisco civic organizations working to find some solution. Her final report on her internship touched off intense discussions within the Association of Volunteers for Service and its local supporters. The question of properly preparing the Hong Kong Chinese emigrants, especially younger ones, for their new life in the U.S. was discussed by interested parties. It was generally thought that classes, including language lessons, might be held for the emigrants while waiting for clearance to go to the United States. A representative from the San Francisco Volunteer Bureau might also go to Hong Kong to help map out "pre-emigration" lessons. Copies of Miss Chung's report were sent to officials of the American Consulate-General and other civic leaders. Unfortunately, local funds were not available to carry out these suggestions up to the reporting time. In the meantime, Miss Chung and the Association are working vigorously.

(4-001/P-SF-4016, L/A 11 Sep 73). A grant of $2,029 to Mr. Jesus Lee of the Metropolitan (Manila) Mayors' Coordinating Council. See Philippines Annual Report.

(4-001/TH-SF-4003, L/A 30 Aug 73). A grant of $2,415 to Miss Siriporn Moolasart of the Department of Social Services. See Thailand Annual Report.

(4-201/S-SF-4049, L/A 12 Jul 74). A grant of approximately $1,616 to Miss Liew Siop Hai of the Singapore People's Association. Miss Liew will work in community organization and education with the Golden Gate Neighborhood Centers Association, starting August 1974.

National Conference on Social Welfare (4-201/SF-4079, L/A 6 Feb 74). A professional grant of $3,000 to provide membership, subscriptions to the Conference's publications, the Bulletin, and the Social Welfare Forum, as well as grants for conference travel and research grants-in-aid.

Private Organizations and Associations and Voluntary Community Service

Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (4-401/SF-4044, L/A 2 Oct 73). A grant of $3,000 to cover the costs of the international travel, Indonesia/Korea/Indonesia, salary, per diem, in-country program expenses, and U.S. backup activities for Karen Smith, Asia representatives for the Overseas Education Fund. Miss Smith served as a consultant for the three-day residential seminar on "Human Relations and Communications in Voluntary Organization" sponsored by the Korean League of Women Voters from October 16-18 in Seoul.

International Hospitality Center of the Bay Area (4-402/SF-4035, L/A 26 Oct 73). A grant of $500 to the IHC for their assistance in programming and arranging hospitality for Asia Foundation grantees visiting the Bay Area.

International Student Service of Southern California (4-402/SF-4058, L/A 5 Nov 73). A grant of $350 to the ISS for their assistance in making professional appointments and hotel reservations for TAF grantees visiting the Los Angeles area.

Stanford's Bechtel International Center (4-402/SF-4067, L/A 16 Jan 74). A grant of $300 to the Bechtel Center for their assistance in programming TAF grantees visiting the Stanford University campus.

Institute of International Education (4-402/SF-4100, L/A 8 May 74). A grant of $100 for the IIE's advice and assistance with grantee problems in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas.

University of California International Visitors Service (4-402/SF-4018, L/A 20 May 74). A grant of $75 to reimburse the IVS for expenses incurred in programming TAF grantees on the U.C. Berkeley campus.

World Affairs Council of Northern California (4-402/SF-4085, L/A 15 Feb 74). A grant of $126 to enable the WAC to provide scholarships for 3 Asian graduate students from the Bay Area to attend the Council's Asilomar conference on "Scarcity, Security, Survival: Challenges for an Interdependent World," May 3-5, 1974. The three chosen represented varied fields, bringing specialized knowledge important to the broader subject: education, business, and nutrition.

Regional and International Exchange

American Home Economics Association (4-101/SF-4005, L/A 2 Sep 74). A professional grant of $3,000 to enable the American Home Economics Association to provide AHEA memberships; travel or per diem assistance to enable visiting Asian students and scholars to attend national or regional meetings of the Association; grants-in-aid

to assist Asian home economists in research projects. The memberships include the Journal of Home Economics, a newsletter, a new publications list, and announcements of meetings relevant to the field. The Foundation agrees with the AHEA that "there is a need for a strong network of home economists around the world, and for a loyalty to the profession . . . which can be encouraged by keeping (them) abreast of new developments in the field."

Japanese Rural Health Project (6-501/J-SF-FAP-4038, L/A 9 Jul 74). A grant of $15,450 to enable Mr. Hajime Mizuno, perhaps Japan's best-known lay writer on medical affairs, to make a study of past and present methods of health care delivery in rural Japan. The report is being supported by the director of planning of the Ministry of Health of the Japanese government, and its English version will be completed by September 30, 1974. It is hoped that some of the most successful methods can be adapted for use in developing countries in Asia. The study is being carried out under a special contract with AID.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The first San Francisco Public Service Internship in the field of communications was awarded during FY 1974. Miss Yinne Wang, producer-director with China Television in Taiwan, spent four months with KQED-TV in San Francisco, working mainly with "Open Studio", a program presenting facets of San Francisco's socio-cultural scene. Miss Wang produced more than twenty shows, including a first-time presentation of a Mandarin song group.

Being self-propelled, Miss Wang discovered the Pacific Film Archives collection, which will serve her as a model for the establishment of a similar film library in Taiwan. During a lull in KQED's operations, Miss Wang went to Hollywood, where she met a number of movie personalities, about whom she wrote upon her return to Taiwan. She hopes to produce there a show similar to "Open Studio." In its evaluation of her performance, KQED acknowledged that Miss Wang fulfilled the role of a regular staff member and expressed the hope that the Foundation would provide KQED with a similarly qualified individual. Given the current disarray of educational television, however, it might be wise not to expose any interns in this type of program in the foreseeable future.

A fairly large investment is currently being made in the Foundation's Gift and Overrun Subscription Program, and it may become necessary to examine more closely the means by which recipients are selected, with a view to obtaining an up-to-date and more specifically targetted audience.

A relatively inexpensive means of acquiring entire subject collections is no longer available to the Foundation. Due to a complete change in selling methods, the Foundation was not able to acquire any Combined Book Exhibits. These exhibits, assembled by the Exhibits personnel, had been offerred in the past to the Foundation at half the retail price after display at national professional conferences. Another similar organizations, Conference Book Service, continued to make its collections available to the Foundation, notably in the medical field. Book service exhbits were therefore purchased for the Emergency Education Rehabilitation Program in Bangladesh, out of that country's budget.

An opportunity by which the division was able to tie into existing trip plans of a professional society was presented by Ralph Staiger of the International Reading Association, who was travelling to Singapore in preparation of an IRA Conference. A small grant from the IRPS budget enabled him to extend his trip to Malaysia. Dr. Staiger's enthusiasm for the Foundation's work, and the Foundation's appreciation of his society'w work, led to the establishment of a professional grant relationship with the IRA.

Another professional grant recipient, the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, cooperated with the Foundation in providing important audio-visual education leads to Mindanao State University and, with a small administrative grant, enabled the Visual Education Officer of the Hong Kong Schools to engage in a special AECT seminar and observation tour.

A major project, and a relatively new field for the Foundation, was the Intercultural Communications Workshop organized by the Intercultural Communications Network of the Regional Council for International Education and The International House of Japan. The Foundation provided the funding for the spadework for the conference, which was then was financed with grants and equipment assistance

from the Lilly Endowment, the Expo Memorial Fund in Tokyo, the Japan Foundation, the Matsushita Electronic Company and the Kansai Electric Power Company of Tokyo. Delving as it did into fairly well-guarded cultural stereotypes and interpersonal relationships, the project was painful and exhilarating in turn. Much was learned by the Japanese and American participants in this exercise, both in process and substantively.

List of Grants

Books and Library Development

American Library Association (5-101/SF-4104, L/A 14 Jun 74) A renewal grant of $3,000 to the ALA for professional grants. It is expected that several Asian library science students will receive awards to attend the ALA conference; and that approximately 70 Asian librarians and libraries will have the benefit of ALA membership and publications.

Multi-Regional Librarian Project (5-104/S-SF-4028, L/A 26 Apr 74) A grant of $2,610 to Mrs. Mavis Sylvia Richards, Higher Library Officer of the Singapore National Library, to attend this project held at the University of Pittsburgh. In addition to attending seminars, Mrs. Richards was able to make observation tours to several types of libraries in order to broaden her knowledge of library administration and teaching developments in the U.S. The IRPS budget contribution represented per diem for Mrs. Richards. See also Singapore Annual Report.

Gift and Overrun Subscriptions (5-102/SF-FAP-4021) An expenditure of $17,035 to provide gift subscriptions to over 100 professional periodicals to Asian subscribers. The Representatives whose response was enthusiastic as always, find this program a fruitful one for widening understanding of American thought and knowledge. The budget also includes postage and handling charges for overrun subscriptions donated to the Foundation for distribution to selected libraries, institutions, and individuals in Asia.

Language Research and Training

Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (5-301/SF-4043, L/A 14 Nov 73) A professional grant of $2,500 to TESOL to enable Asians to benefit from TESOL membership, attendance at TESOL conferences, and receipt of publications pertaining to the teaching of English. Thirteen Asian institutions are receiving "mini-libraries", 48 individuals are receiving complimentary memberships, and eight Asians have been awarded conference travel grants.

Consultancy of Dr. Ralph C. Staiger (5-099/SF-4077 L/A 31 Jan 74) A grant of $150 to cover the cost of four days per diem for Dr. Staiger of the International Reading Association to travel to Malaysia to consult with the University of Malaya, the National University and the MARA Institute of Technology and for additional consultations at the Institute of Education and the Language Center of Nanyang University in Singapore. In addition to his work as a consultant Dr. Staiger discovered that"...The Books for Asia Project through which...many millions of American books have been distributed to institutions in Asia through the auspices of this activity, and I believe that it would be appropriate for the IRA to provide a number of its publications in cooperation with the program."

Media Education, Training and Research

San Francisco Public Service Internship (5-406/T-SF-4021, L/A 2 Nov 73). A grant of $1,779 to Ms. Yinne Wang of China Television. See Republic of China Annual Report.

Association for Education in Journalism (5-402/SF-0184, L/A 24 Jan 74). A supplemental grant of $233 to the AEJ to make up a deficit the Association incurred in providing memberships, subscriptions, and conference travel awards to Asian journalism educators under our FY 72 grant.

(5-402/SF-4115, L/A 25 Jun 74). A grant of $2,000 to the Association for Education in Journalism. It is expected that with this grant the AEJ will be able to provide several Asian journalism educators with the opportunity to attend the AEJ conference and will be able to extend AEJ membership privileges to several Asians as well.

NEH Journalism Program (University of Michigan) (5-405/PKN-4002, L/A 20 Aug 73). A grant of $7,072 to Mr. Sajjad Ali of the Associated Press of Pakistan. The IRPS budget covered the cost of tuition, stipend, incidental expenses, and internal travel for Mr. Ali during his attendance at the University of Michigan's program for broadcast journalists, during which the participants study subjects of their choice except journalism. See also Pakistan Annual Report.

Association for Educational Communications & Technology (5-403/SF-4054, L/As 4 Dec 73, 3 Apr 74). A grant of $3,500 to the AECT for a professional grant program in which the AECT has awarded memberships, subscriptions and conference attendance grants to Asian educators.

Special Project in Educational Communications (5-099/HK-4013, L/A 25 Feb 74). A grant of $1,150 to Mrs. Kwok Sau-len, Visual Education Officer of the Hong Kong Schools, to participate in the AECT convention and a special seminar and observation program of educational technology facilities in the U.S. the IRPS budget provided Mrs. Kwok's stipend, fee to AECT, and internal U.S. travel. Mrs. Kwok reported that she learned several ideas for applying audio-visual technology to education in Hong Kong. See also Hong Kong Annual Report.

Regional and International Interchange

Intercultural Communications Conference (5-603/SF-4052, L/As 15 Nov 73, 18 Mar 74). A grant of $5,000 to the Regional Council for International Education for use in planning the Japan-U.S. Intercultural Communication Project, held July 4-16 in Japan. Professional educators and trainers in intercultural communications met to discuss ways of improving the images between the U.S. and Japan.

REGIONAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

Most of the regional projects funded by IRPS are described in their respective subject categories. A notable exception is the "Eminent Americans" Program, enabling high-level Americans to consult with policy-makers, public opinion leaders, and academicians in selected countries of Asia. Most of those participating in this program have been Trustees of The Asia Foundation. The benefits from their visits have been manifold: by virtue of their competence in a number of fields of interest to Asians, they were able to consult informally and to deliver lectures in the course of their visits; they provided new dimensions and insights into the Foundation's work; and they enhanced the stature of the Foundation by lending their presence to Foundation endeavors.

List of Grants

Asian Area Studies

Association for Asian Studies, Inc. (6-701/SF-4039, L/As 1 Nov 73 and 5 Nov 73). A professional grant of $3,000 to enable the AAS to award conference travel grants to Asians already in the U. S. to attend the national or regional meetings of the Association. Twenty-one Asians from six countries were given grants during FY 1974, thus receiving opportunities to interact with colleagues and broaden the experiences they will take back to Asia. Several made significant contributions as panelists and resource personnel.

Eminent Americans (5-604/SF-FAP-4046) $31,285 was expended on the Asian trip of The Asia Foundation trustees: Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hitch, former Senator and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Wilbur, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Jarry Bingham, Sr. The Hitches visited Afghanistan, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, the Republic of China, and Japan, evaluating Foundation projects in those countries. At the specific request of Prime Minister Bhutto, an alumnus of the University of California, the Hitches were flown in the U. S. Ambassador's plane to Larkena, Mr. Bhutto's ancestral home, where they spent the day with him. The Officer-in-Charge of the Pakistan office reported that their visit "greatly enhanced the Foundation's prestige in Pakistan." The Coopers also spent time in Pakistan, where the former Senator addressed the Administrative Staff College on the U.S. Senate's role in foreign policy. In Bangladesh, the Coopers had a 40-minute interview with the Prime Minister. The Binghams visited Afghanistan and Pakistan and made detailed reports on the Foundation's projects they evaluated in those countries. Likewise, the Wilburs visited Bangladesh and Pakistan as part of the Trustee's evaluation efforts. The home office gained some very useful insights into Foundation programming as a result of these Trustee visits to Asia. In addition, the Eminent Americans program was helpful in spreading further good will for the Foundation.

FOUNDATION VISITORS & VISITORS' PROGRAMMING

The Asia Foundation welcomed approximately 240 foreign and American visitors during fiscal 1974. Most of the 130 Asian visitors were Foundation grantees who came to discuss their U.S. studies or observation tours with responsible Foundation officers. Many of the other Asians and Americans came to discuss possible projects of mutual interest or to report on their trips to Asia.

Programming services, including arrangements for professional visits, hospitality and transportation, were provided for many of the Asian grantees. Distinguished Asian visitors during FY 1974 included the President of the Japan Times; the Dean of the School of Public Health, Seoul National University; the Dean of the Graduate Institute of Management, National Chiao Tung University; the Secretary of the Ministry of Education in the Republic of China; the Director of the Economic Research Center, University of Singapore; the Editor of the LAWASIA Journal; the Registrar of Chittagong University, Bangladesh; the Director of the Japan Foundation; and Mayor of Makati, Rizal, Philippines; the Vietnamese Minister of Culture, Education and Youth; and the Secretary-General of the Asian Productivity Organization.

Three U. S. Ambassadors stopped at The Asia Foundation headquarters for consultation and briefing en route to assume their posts: David Boster to Bangladesh, David Newsom to Indonesia, and Francis Underhill to Malaysia. The Asia Foundation also received a visit from Mr. Boster's counterpart, Hossain Ali, Bangladesh's Ambassador to the United States. Other U.S. Embassy, USIS and AID personnel stationed in Asia also visited headquarters during the year.

IRPS staff attended a western regional conference of COSERV, the national visitors service agency with which the Foundation works closely in its programming efforts. The Director of the Division also participated in planning and organization of the 2nd Conference on Private Investments and International Transactions.

In cooperation with the International Hospitality Center, home hospitality was provided for participants in the Asian Workshop on Legal Services to the Poor, held at U.C. Berkeley, July-August 1974. The Foundation also funded and arranged a visit to the Paul Masson Winery and its summer opera program, and held a reception where workshop participants were able to meet Bay Area lawyers working in legal aid.

With The Asia Foundation's assistance, nine prominent Asian scientists attended the annual meeting of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, held in February in San Francisco. Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the AAAS, hosted a luncheon at Foundation headquarters for the Asian participants and AAAS officers. The Division also arranged a reception for the scientist-grantees.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

LIBRARY

The Asia Foundation library continued to serve members of the staff through the acquisition, circulation and maintenance of printed materials. The library's working collection, which is devoted mainly to current Asian affairs, includes 3,800 books, over 215 periodicals, and 26 newspapers. In addition, nine vertical files of pamphlets and reports on subjects of program interest and six vertical files of informational material on U.S. and international organizations are maintained. The Foundation's permanent reports file is also located in the library. Publications were acquired by gift and purchase and through interlibrary loan as appropriate. A small language laboratory is available to staff members. The library answered reference questions from all departments of the Foundation, and as far as possible within budgetary limitations kept up to date its collection of reference materials, including biographical dictionaries, educational and country directories, indexes, college catalogs, etc. Although the library is designed principally to serve the reference and programming interests of the staff, its facilities were made available during the year to a number of students, members of the business community, and others with an interest in Asian affairs.

Also available to visiting scholars is the J.D. Zellerbach Collection, in honor of a late trustee, composed of early records of American-Asian relations and of classics on Asia in the fields of philosophy, history, geography, the arts, and other categories illustrating the contributions of Asia to world thought and culture. The Collection contains over 600 items.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Home Office of the Foundation maintains an Office of Public Affairs and Publications. Responsible for the dissemination of information concerning the Foundation throughout the world, this division acts as a liaison between The Asia Foundation and the general public.

Two publications, the annual President's Review and the Program Quarterly are produced by this office. Extensively outlining the total Foundation program for the previous year, the Review also lists each and every grant or obligation made during that period.

The Program Quarterly approaches certain aspects of the Foundation's program quite differently than the Review. A thematic development of each subject seeks to broaden the reader's understanding of certain issues related to Foundation projects. Recent issues have dealt with "The Preservation of Cultural Integrity," "The Utility of Problem-Oriented Research," and "The Cross-Cultural Transfer of Knowledge."

This office is also involved in the organization of visits by distinguished educators, scientists, artists, writers, and government officials, both Asian and American. Visitors to the Foundation during the last Fiscal Year included, among others, representatives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Glen Seaborg and Margaret Mead; Najmul Saquib Khan, Consul General to the U.S. from Pakistan; noted Japanese Zen artist, Dr. Yasuichi Awakawa; several congressmen and members of the U.S. diplomatic corps.

The art gallery in the Foundation's home office, which is open to the public, was the site of an exhibit of Malaysian batik and several exhibits of Japanese contemporary art during the 1974 fiscal year.

The Office of Public Affairs and Publications is also currently involved in the development of a campaign to increase the public participation in the Foundation's Books for Asia program.