

PDHAE-717

UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL FOR AID
from the
SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES*

Evolving Objectives of the Salzburg Seminar

Shortly after the conclusion of World War II, three Harvard students and then the Harvard Student Council sponsored and organized the first session of the Salzburg Seminar which was held at the Schloss Leopoldskron in the Summer of 1947. The objective was to help bridge the gap which the War years had created between America and Europe and the equally formidable gap within Europe itself. While the first faculty (which then, as now, contributed their services without monetary remuneration) was wholly American, the fellows (young men and women with average ages in their early 30s) came mostly from Western Europe, both allied and former enemy countries, and from Eastern Europe.

The assumption of the founders of the Salzburg Seminar was that by bringing together -- in the words of Paul Freund -- "a blend of professional maturity and youthful enthusiasm" it could combine "professionalism and openness and foster bonds of understanding and friendship that are important and enduring".

On the occasion of the Seminar's 25th Anniversary The Washington Post wrote that "Great acts of government such as the Marshall Plan mightily affect international relationships. But even such momentous plans need the underpinnings provided for so long and at such small cost by such associations of free men as the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies".

During its early years the Seminar concentrated on studies in the humanities, law, contemporary history and the social sciences generally. Today, there are more than 9,000 alumni in Eastern and Western Europe. Many occupy high places in their countries. In Western Europe, two are Prime Ministers.

There can be no doubt but that the experience of working, studying and living together under one roof for a period of several weeks has had a profound impact on those who have had this experience.

With European recovery, the subject matter of the Seminar's sessions began to change. While the Seminar retained the original name, under which it is incorporated in the Commonwealth of

* This application has followed the outline "Information for Offerors - Unsolicited Proposals for AID". All of the numbers and letters used herein correspond with those used in that document.

Massachusetts as an independent non-profit institution,* the subjects of its sessions evolved. The humanities, law and the social sciences continued to have an important part in the curriculum but new subjects of more topical concern were added. The emphasis tended to shift to include common problems facing the industrialized countries of North America and Europe, including developing countries such as Greece, Turkey and Portugal.

During the two decades, these "common problems" have increasingly been recognized as having a very significant North-South content. Therefore, the relationship between the highly industrialized countries and the developing countries has become an important part of the Seminar program. The choice of subjects, faculty and fellows has reflected this emphasis. Fellows and faculty members increasingly came from Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

In 1977, in a major decision of the Board of Directors, it was decided that the Seminar would extend its activities in an organized manner in order to obtain increased participation from the Middle East and especially from the Arab countries and Israel. Just as in the post-World War II years, when the Seminar had made a quiet but effective contribution by bringing together former enemies in Europe, it was felt that the Seminar had an opportunity, in fact an obligation, to make the same modest -- but hopefully important -- contribution in the Middle East.

Members of the Salzburg Seminar staff have for years been visiting the major cities in Eastern and Western Europe at least once per year to recruit and interview fellows for future sessions. The countries visited have included Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. Beginning in early 1978, this systematic process was extended to the Arab countries, Israel and Iran. The people in Middle East countries were advised that the Seminar would welcome increased participation from that area, not only in terms of faculty members and fellows, but also in suggestions as to subjects of particular concern to developing countries.

As the first result of these visits and after consultation with American experts, Session #194, scheduled for the first two weeks of September, 1979, on the subject "Communication, Development and Social Change", was planned. That Session is now described in the 1979 brochure as:

* The Seminar has been declared by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service as eligible under Section 501(c)(3) to receive U.S. tax deductible gifts and grants.

"All stages of national development are characterized as much by changes in people's knowledge, skills and attitudes as by additions to the physical infrastructure of a country. This session will explore latest advances in the theory and practice of national development, concentrating on the role of communications in the process of social change."

with faculty announced as:

Elie Abel, Professor of Communication, Stanford University; former Dean, Columbia University School of Journalism; Author; Broadcaster

Robert D. Graff, Consultant on Communications and Organization Problems to Arthur D. Little, Inc. and Development and Resources Corporation

John Platt, Lecturer in Anthropology and Environmental Studies, University of California at Santa Barbara

Majid Teheranian, President, Iran Communications and Development Institute, Teheran

George Wedell, Division Head, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels; co-author, Broadcasting in Developing Countries

and guest lecturers:

Gerard Mansell, Managing Director, External Broadcasting, British Broadcasting Corporation

Glen O. Robinson, Professor, University of Virginia Law School; American Ambassador, U.S. Delegation to the World Administration Radio Conference of 1979

Since the brochure was issued two additional full-time faculty members and one guest lecturer have been announced:

Dr. Sayed Yassin, Director, Strategic Studies Center, Al-Ahram, Cairo

Dr. Abdul-Rahman Shobaily, Under Secretary of Higher Education and Professor of Mass Media, University of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Joan Tobin, Member of the Board of Directors, COMSAT

In addition to this session, which was especially designed to be of interest and value to the countries of the Middle East, other sessions have taken on an orientation having the Middle East in mind. For example, Session #187 on the subject "Idealism and Realism in Foreign Policy" included as a full-time member of the faculty Dean Brown, President of the Middle East Institute, and as guest lecturers Ambassador Basheer of Egypt and Ambassador Doron of Israel. Other sessions in 1979 such as "Energy and Environment" and "Food, Nutrition and Population" have also been developed in a manner designed to be of special interest to participants (both faculty and fellows) from the Middle East.

The Seminar does not plan to hold sessions dealing explicitly with the Arab-Israeli political issue. It is not proposed to hold a debate on this difficult problem. Instead, it is the intention of the Seminar to invite Israelis and Arabs to participate in all the activities and sessions of the Seminar and to give them the opportunity to meet their professional counterparts in other countries in order to discuss subjects of fundamental interest not connected with current political disputes.

The majority of fellows will continue to come from Europe, including Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. There is no intention to promote an Israeli-Arab confrontation. The Middle East participation will not exceed about 15% per year of the total of fellows attending the sessions. Thus, over the next few years perhaps 50 to 75 young men and women from the Middle East will participate each year in the various sessions at the Schloss Leopoldskron. In addition, there will be participants from Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America and other developing regions.

There has been a natural evolution in the work and objectives of the Seminar. We remain convinced that an independent international educational institution which chooses its fellows with as much care as its faculty can continue to make a modest but enduring contribution to international understanding and peace. The Salzburg Seminar made such a contribution immediately after World War II in terms of America and Europe. The Seminar's focus was altered as European recovery brought with it more stability and independence. Thus, in the second decade of the Seminar's existence, attention had increasingly been placed on common problems of the highly industrialized countries. Such problems were soon perceived as including North-South relations. While maintaining the general interest in North-South relations, the Seminar in the last two years has placed major emphasis upon the Middle East in the conviction that it can offer a unique opportunity for Arabs and Israelis to come together and consider fundamental problems with colleagues not only from the Middle East and other developing areas but with Europeans and North Americans as well.

How the Increased Concern for People in Developing Areas
Has Affected the Seminar Program

The increased emphasis upon problems of the poor developing countries has been reflected in the Seminar's program in two main ways: (a) curriculum and (b) participants.

Curriculum. Changes in curriculum have been demonstrated in (1) sessions on subjects which a decade ago might not have had a distinctive North-South content, have been reoriented to include important developing country aspects and (2) new subjects have been added to the curriculum because of their direct relevance to developing countries and peoples. Brochures describing the 1978 and 1979 programs of the Seminar are attached which demonstrate the above-described new orientation of the Seminar program.

The 1978 Program. The first session in 1978 (Session #179) was called "North-South Relations: The Role of the Multinational Corporation". Earlier such a session might have concentrated on the multinationals in more general terms. This session was explicitly focused on North-South issues. The faculty included Professor Dupe Olatunbosun of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research and author of many works on international economics and agricultural subjects, and Dr. Aurelio Peccei, President of the Club of Rome and well-known for his concern for people in poor developing countries.

Session #180 on "Mass Media", while not mentioning developing countries in its title, contained considerable substance of interest to developing countries.

Session #181 on "The Individual, the State and Society" had on its faculty Dr. Pieder Konz, Director, Division of Policy Coordination, United Nations International Development Organization, and Dr. Karel Vasak, Director of the Human Rights Division, UNESCO. The paragraph describing the session concluded with the following sentence: "Human Rights in the developing world (especially Latin America and Africa) will be given attention".

Session #182 had no particular emphasis on developing issues.

Session #183 on "The Creative Arts and Contemporary Society" did not contain any special reference to the developing world in its title or announced description. However when the President of the Seminar visited the Middle East in March of 1978, he found considerable interest in this topic. While in Jordan he invited Mohanna Durra, Deputy Minister of Culture and Youth and usually described as "Jordan's foremost painter", to join the faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Durra attended, and Durra gave two lectures

in which he presented a picture of the issue as seen by people in the developing world. His presentation was well received and contributed substantially to the interest and success of the session.

Session #184 on "American Law" had no particular emphasis concerning the developing world.

Session #185 on "Continuing Education" also had no faculty members who concentrated on the developing world. However the program for 1980 will include a session on "Higher Education" and another on "Women and Men in Changing Societies: Education and Employment". Both these 1980 sessions will correct the inadequate North-South orientation in Session #185.

Session #186 had as the subject "Is Internationalization the Alternative to Nuclear Proliferation?". Despite efforts to obtain faculty members from Iran, Latin America and other developing areas, there were none on the final faculty. However, the description of the session included the important sentence: "The session will examine the broad political and economic aspects of this issue as seen in Europe (both East and West), the Far East (especially Japan and China), North America and the developing world". In fact, considerable attention was given to developments in Iran, India, Pakistan, Brazil, etc. When another session on this subject is held (possibly in 1981) it will be essential to have participation from the developing world on the faculty as well as amongst the fellows.

The 1979 Program. The 1979 program reflected more broadly the increased emphasis not only on North-South relations generally, but Arab-Israeli relations specifically. This was the case both in terms of (1) curriculum and (2) increased Middle East participation as faculty members, guest lecturers and fellows. It is expected that about thirty men and women from the Middle East will have participated in the various sessions by the time the 1979 program concludes in mid-September. In 1980, there is every indication that Middle East participation will reach about sixty persons, or roughly 15% of total participation.

Within the Middle East, the three countries that are providing the largest number of participants in 1979 are Egypt, Israel and Jordan. There will be some participation from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and possibly some from Syria and other Arab countries. The largest participation, however, will come from the "poor" developing countries of the Middle East.

Session #187 on the subject "Idealism and Realism in Foreign Policy" contained a substantial Middle East component. Dean Brown, President of the Middle East Institute, was a full-time faculty member. Ambassador Basheer of the Egyptian Foreign Office was present for eight days and concentrated in his lectures

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and informal discussions on long-range regional prospects for the area. Ambassador Doron of Israel was present for two days and gave a clear presentation of Israeli policies.

Session #188 on the subject "New Perspectives for Long-Term Growth: Challenges for Multinationals and Governments", was chaired by Dr. Lincoln Gordon, who is well-known for his life-long interest in North-South relations. In addition, the faculty included as a full-time member Martin Lees, Senior Advisor to the Administrator of the United National Development Program and formerly responsible for the developing countries aspects of the OECD Interfutures project.

Amongst the fellows, there were a number of persons from the developing regions. Of special interest was Dr. Abu-Jbarah, Associate Professor, University of Jordan, who has written on the subject of the financial reporting of multinational firms doing business in developing countries. Mrs. Abu-Jbarah, a graduate in Economics, also participated as a fellow.

While Session #189 on "Musical Ideas and Musical Institutions" didn't seem, as described in the brochure, to place much emphasis on the developing world, it in fact did. After the brochure had been printed, Mrs. Ruth Katz, Associate Professor of Music, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, joined the faculty. Her contribution was well received and quite properly helped to remind all participants of developments in the humanities in the Middle East.

Session #190 on "Health Care: Allocating Resources in Urban Societies" had Dr. Haim R. Doron, Chairman, Health Insurance Institution of the General Federation in Israel, as a full-time faculty member. In addition, one of Dr. Doron's younger colleagues came as a fellow. There was substantial participation from other Middle East countries as well. For example, Dr. Shehata, Director General, Health Insurance Program, Alexandria; Dr. Nakub, Director, Gamal Abdel Nasser Hospital, Alexandria; and Dr. Zaki, President, Health Insurance Organization, Cairo, all attended as fellows.

Session #191 on "Energy and Environment" was, by definition, of interest to developing countries and especially the Middle East. While we did not succeed in obtaining a faculty member from the Middle East for this session, the area was well represented amongst the fellows and, of course, the role of the Middle East was given careful attention during the session.

The Seminar is planning a session for 1981 on the subject of "Global Political-Economic Aspects of Energy". This session will be chaired by Dr. Ulf Lantzke, Executive Director,

International Energy Agency. Negotiations are underway to assure substantial participation from the Middle East on the faculty and as fellows.

Session #192 on "American Law and Legal Institutions" has no participation on the faculty from developing countries. However, such areas are providing fellows. In view of the intertwining relationship of the economies, including legal issues, between the highly industrialized and developing countries, the Seminar will encourage more participation from such areas in the future. A faculty member from the Middle East has been invited for the law session in 1980.

Session #193 on "Nutrition, Food and Population" is of obvious interest to developing countries. In addition to fellows, there are three guest lecturers from developing areas who plan to participate: Moise Meusah, Assistant President, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome; Ibrahim Shihata, Director General, OPEC Special Fund, Vienna; and Dr. Eduardo Cassar Diaz, Director General, Secretaria Agricultura 7 Recursos Hidraulicos, Mexico.

Session #194 on "Communication, Development and Social Change" was designed having the Middle East especially in mind. The printed brochure lists only one faculty member from the Middle East -- Majid Teheranian (formerly President, Iran Communications and Development Institute, Tehran, and now visiting lecturer at Oxford, England). Subsequent to the time the brochure was printed two additional full-time faculty members and two guest lecturers have been added. These are: Dr. Yassin, Director, Strategic Studies Center, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Cairo; Dr. Shobaily, Under Secretary of Education, Saudi Arabia; and -- as guest lecturers -- Eluhu Katz, Professor of Communication, Hebrew University, Jerusalem and Joan Tobin, a member of the Board of COMSAT.

Because of the continuing vital importance of this subject, the Seminar plans to hold a three-week session on the same general subject in September 1980 and to continue annual sessions on this subject indefinitely into the future. The Seminar will consult with the distinguished faculty, observers and fellows in September 1979 before planning in detail the session for 1980.

As of late June 1979, forty-one fellows had been approved for Session #194, of which three will come from Egypt, two each from Greece, Turkey and Israel, and one each from Togo and Nigeria. Invitations have been sent to five others from the Middle East. We expect most, if not all, will accept. There is attached the list of approved fellows as of June 1979.

Session 194 - Communications, Development and Social Change

Belgium

Victor Abeels, head of Industrial Relations, Training and Social Planning Belgian Shell S.A.

Finland

Pentti Paulasto, Finnish Employers' Confederation, Helsinki (information secretary)

France

Francois-Xavier Zwickert, Director of Administration, Court of Justice of the European Communities (Luxembourg)

German Democratic Republic

Wolfgang Kleinwächter, staff member, Institute for International Studies, Karl Marx University, Leipzig

Federal Republic of Germany

Wolfgang Beck, Sr. Loan Officer, Caribbean Region, for KfW (Reconstruction Loan Corporation)

Michael Jung, Assistant, Dept. of Economics, University of Munich

Wolfgang Voss, Senior Economist in Regional Dept. South Asia, KfW

Greece

Ioanna Mihou, staff member, Rural Home Economics Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens

Dimitra Stratigaki, T.V. commentator, producer and reporter in "Greek Radio and Television"

Hungary

Akos Rado, Deputy Head, Scientific Secretariat of the Computer and Automation Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Italy

Salvatore Carrubba, Cultural Editor of the magazine of the Italian Liberal Party

Rino Di Stefano, Reporter for the daily newspaper "Corriere Mercantile"

Maria Clara Sellari, producer on economic subjects, Italian Television

Carlo Vitali, Program Manager, IBM Italy, Rome

Malta

Joe Felice Pace, Insurance Executive, A.V. Bartoli and Sons

Netherlands

Cornelis Dubbeldam, Head, Public Relations/Information Dept., Hoogovens IJmuiden BV

Fokje Duursma, Asst. Professor, Dept. Mass Communication, University of Amsterdam

Poland

Boleslaw Garlicki, Press Researcher, Press Research Centre (head of the Department of Communicator Research)

Zofia Jancewicz, Lecturer, Institute of Applied Linguistics, Warsaw University

Andrzej Kuiylowski, scholar, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna; Predoctoral Fellow, Inst. of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Romania

Anca Georgescu, Executive Producer, Film Studio No. 3, Bucharest

Aurora Liiceanu, Chief Researcher, Institute of Pedagogical and Psychological Research

Adriana Stoichituiu, Asst. Lecturer, Faculty of Romanian Language and Literature, University of Bucharest

Spain

Ernesto Barnach-Calbo Martinez, Director, Department of Studies, Ibero-american Office of Education, Madrid

Esteban Lopez-Escobar Fernandez, Professor of Communication, Faculty of Mass Communication and Journalism, University of Navarra

Vicente Miralles Mora, Asst. Director of Technical Services, Ministry of Transportation and Communication

Turkey

Inal Askun, Professor in Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences; Dean of Cinema and Television School; Director of Institute of Cultural and Environmental Studies

Ülkü Dicle, Associate Prof. of Organization and Management, Middle East Technical University, Ankara

United Kingdom

Brian Head, Head of Personnel, Television Programmes, BBC

David Howorth, Senior Duty Editor, Radio Newsroom, BBC

Elizabeth Proudfoot, Lecturer, School of Business and Administration, University of Strathclyde, Scotland

Yugoslavia

Srećko Jelusić, Organizer of Information and Communication System for Hotel and Tourist Enterprise, Rijeka

Other Countries

Fefe Ayayi Boccovi (Togolese), Staff Member, National Pedagogical Institute, Lome, Togo

Mohamed Safwat El Sherif (Egyptian), Chairman, State Information Service, Cairo

- Jürgen Hübner (South African), law student in labor law, University of Leiden, Netherlands
- Dvora Malvé (Israeli), Research Assistant, Inst. of Communication, Hebrew Univ; research and script writer, Israeli Television
- Nahed Saleh (Egyptian), Assistant Professor, The National Center for Social and Criminological Research, Cairo
- Mohammed Salmawy (Egyptian), Political journalist, Al Ahram Newspaper, Cairo
- Peter September (South African), Head of Cataloguing and Classification Dept., Library, University of the Western Cape
- Dov Shinar (Israeli), Director, Division for Communications in Education, Hebrew University; Communications Coordinator and Director of Mobile Audiovision Center, Brookdale Institute for Gerontology and Adult Human Development
- Frank Ugboajah (Nigerian), Senior Research and Lecturer, Dept. of Mass Communication, University of Lagos, Nigeria

The Program for 1980. The 1980 program will be sent to the printer by mid-July 1979. The subjects and most of the faculty members have now been decided. The subjects are:

March 16-28	Session #195	"The Therapeutic Value of the Creative Arts"
April 8-25	Session #196	"International Monetary Instability: Problems for Multinationals and Governments"
May 18 - June 6	Session #197	"Higher Education"
June 15-28	Session #198	"The City in Transition"
July 6-25	Session #199	"American Law and Legal Institutions"
August 3-22	Session #200	"Women and Men in Changing Societies: Education and Employment"
September 1-19	Session #201	"Communication, Development and Social Change"

Provision has been made for faculty members from the Middle East for Sessions #199 and #200. There will surely be one or more faculty members from the Middle East for Session #201 when that session is planned during Session #194 (on the same general subject) during September 1979. Efforts are also underway to locate and invite distinguished faculty members from the Middle East and other developing areas for all other sessions. As mentioned above, it is expected that the number of fellows from the Middle East will, in 1980, be about double the number in 1979. Thus, probably fifty-five to sixty can be expected. This will amount to close to 15% of the total fellows (about 350) expected next year.

3. (a) Basic Information.

(1) The Salzburg Seminar in American Studies

The Seminar has three addresses:

- 17 Dunster Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dr. Daniel Arnaud
Vice President and Assistant Treasurer
Tel. (617) 547-7070

- 2801 New Mexico Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

John Wills Tuthill
President
Tel. (202) 338-0275

and where all the sessions take place:

- Schloss Leopoldskron
Box 129
A-5010 Salzburg
Austria

Roger Lort
Director
Vice President and Treasurer
Tel. (06222) 41233

(2) The Salzburg Seminar in American Studies is a non-profit educational institution incorporated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Seminar has been declared by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service as eligible under Section 501(c)(3) to receive U.S. tax deductible gifts and grants.

(3) In addition to the President and two Vice Presidents listed above, there is attached a copy of the Seminar stationery giving the names and telephone numbers of the Board of Directors. Any of these individuals may be contacted for evaluation purposes. Negotiations on this request should be handled with the President at his Washington address and/or the Vice President at the Cambridge address.

(4) None.

(5) No other organizations are receiving this proposal. However, the International Communication Agency has granted the Seminar \$100,000 in 1979 to support approximately twenty-four fellows each from (a) Western Europe, (b) Eastern Europe and (c) the Middle East.

(6) July 10, 1979.

(7) John Wills Tuthill, President.

(b) Technical Information

(1) The Salzburg Seminar is currently expanding its activities concerning the developing regions of the world with special emphasis upon the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Salzburg Seminar

in American Studies

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Vice President and Treasurer

Daniel L. Arnaud (617) 547-7070
Vice President and Assistant Treasurer



The Seminar is in the process of increasing Arab and Israeli participation in its activities as faculty members, guest lecturers and fellows. Of the seven or eight sessions each year (each of two to three weeks), more are now on subjects of direct interest to the developing world. For example, in 1979 sessions will be held on "Nutrition, Food and Population" and "Communication, Development and Social Change". As Israelis and Arabs meet and live with Europeans and Americans in the atmosphere of the Schloss Leopoldskron, in order to consider practical aspects of the clearly defined issues of common concern, we are confident that not only will there be a better understanding of the global aspects of these issues but also -- and possibly even more significant in the long run -- enduring personal relations will be established.

(2) As indicated above, the effort involves an expanded curriculum to include subjects of direct and regional importance and expanded participation by recognized authorities and young fellows (average age mid-thirties) of the developing regions and in particular the Middle East.

This effort is requiring a restructuring of the Seminar's program. Subjects that are new for the Seminar must be added. This involves agreement on focus of the session, arranging for complete faculties for such sessions, preparatory faculty meetings, and extensive interviews for applicants who wish to be fellows.

In Europe, where there are about 9,000 alumni, members of the staff visit each important city at least once a year to maintain contact with alumni and to interview prospective fellows. The alumni in Europe act, in effect, as a pre-screening mechanism and identify a large number of the future fellows. With fewer alumni in the developing countries and with insufficient familiarity with the work of the Seminar, this is a much more time-consuming activity in developing areas. The Seminar intends to treat the countries in the Middle East essentially the same as those in Europe. Staff members will visit the various countries and meet with people at the primary and secondary schools and universities, governments, private organizations, trade unions, agricultural groups, journalists, etc. These visits will be increasingly more fruitful as more people in the Middle East participate in sessions of the Seminar. For the next few years, however, the effort in the Middle East will have to be more intensive, time-consuming and expensive than that in Europe.

It is likely that, for the next few years, a member of the staff or a consultant will have to spend approximately two full months in the developing world with concentration on Israel and the Arab countries.

The results of this process are already becoming evident. Egyptians, Jordanians, Saudis, Kuwaitis (and later, we hope, people from other Arab countries) and Israelis are participating in sessions at the Schloss Leopoldskron in 1979. The subjects do not include topical political disputes. Instead, the subjects are "neutral" in the sense that they are matters of concern to men and women everywhere such as nutrition, food, population, communication, development and social change.

This effort should help AID both in its general interest in reaching the "poor majority" (many of whom come as fellows on full scholarships) and by bringing more people from developing areas into an international forum of experts and younger professionals anxious to consider fundamental issues in the developing process. In the Middle East, it should have a particularly beneficial effect as Israelis and Arabs come together in a neutral atmosphere to live together and to discuss long-term prospects of progress on hard specific issues of concern to all countries. People from the developing world should benefit by informal but penetrating analyses of development problems with faculty members and fellows from the more industrialized countries. Equally important, these sessions should help create enduring professional relations not only between Egyptians and other Arabs and Israelis but also between Egyptians and other Arabs. While the Salzburg Seminar can reach only a limited number of people each year, still this should make a modest, but real, contribution to better understanding -- and peace.

(3) Please see (a) (1), (2) and (3) above. There is attached the report in Who's Who of 1978/79 of John Wills Tuthill, President and Daniel Arnaud, Vice President of the Salzburg Seminar.

(4) Request for a multi-year grant covering 1979 and 1980 in an amount of \$75,000 per year.

(c) Supporting Information*

* There are attached (1) the Auditors' report as of December 31, 1978 which compares the years 1978 and 1977, (2) estimates of expenditures and income for 1979 and 1980. It will be recognized that future expenditures can be forecast with reasonable accuracy as to inflation but with uncertainty regarding foreign exchange fluctuations. It is more difficult to estimate accurately future income. The figures which are submitted are based on assumptions that current contributors (such as the Austrian government, USICA, the Commonwealth Fund, Board members and alumni) will continue to support the Seminar and that tuition payments will gradually increase. It has been the experience of the Seminar that committed income (as reflected in the 1979 figures) has normally been below expected expenditures by mid-year but that contributions coming in the last six months have usually been sufficient to cover expenses. The figures for 1979, as of July 9, 1979, show a deficit of about \$114,000 still to be covered, and for 1980 one of about \$169,000.

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BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

TUTHILL, JOHN WILLS, educator; b. Montclair, N.J., Nov. 10, 1910; s. Oliver Bailey and Louise Jerolomen (Wills) B.; S.B., Coll. William and Mary, 1932; M.B.A., N.Y. U., 1936; A.M., Harvard, 1943; LL.D., MacMurray Coll., 1967; m. Erna Lueders, July 3, 1937; children—Carol Anne, David, Teller First Nat. Bank, Paterson, N.J., 1932-34; corporate trust adminstr. Bankers Trust Co. N.Y., 1934-36; investment counsel Fiduciary Counsel, N.Y.C., 1936-37; instr. Northeastern, 1937-39; asst. prof. banking and finance, 1939-40; app'd. fgn. service officer Dept. State, 1940, served as vice consul, Windsor, Can., 1940-41, Mazatlan, Mexico, 1942; 3d sec. embassy, Ottawa, 1942-44; sec. mission Office U.S. Polit. Adviser SHAEF, 1944-45, and Am. Mil. Govt. for Germany, 1945-47; Am. consul, 1947; asst. chief shipping div. Dept. State, 1948, adviser, 1949; counselor of embassy, Stockholm, Sweden, 1949-51; spl. asst. ambassador London, 1952; dep. dir. Office Econ. Affairs, Bonn, Germany, 1952-54, USOM, Bonn, 1954, dir., 1954-56, counselor of emb. ssy for econ. affairs, 1955-56; counselor embassy for econ. affairs with personal rank of minister, Paris, France, 1956-59; dir. Office European Regional Affairs, Dept. State, 1959, minister-counselor econ. affairs U.S. Mission to NATO, European Regional Orgns., U.S. rep. prep. com. for OECD, also dep. U.S. rep. OEEC, 1960, U.S. rep. OECD with personal rank of ambassador, 1960-62; U.S. ambassador to European Communities, 1962-66, Brazil, 1966-69; prof. internat. politics Johns Hopkins Bologna Center, Italy, 1969-76; pres. Salzburg Seminars in Am. Studies, Cambridge, Mass., 1977—; dir. gen., gov. Atlantic Inst. for Internat. Affairs, Paris, France, 1969-76; dir. Atlantic Council U.S. Mem. Brit.-N.Am. Com.; mem. adv. bd. Georgetown Center for Internat. and Strategic Studies, Internat. Mgmt. and Devel. Inst., Mem. N.Y. Council Fgn. Relations, Omicron Delta Kappa, Theta Delta Chi Clubs; Century Assn. (N.Y.C.); Flat Hat of William and Mary; Office: 17 Dunster St Cambridge MA 02138

ARNAUD, DANIEL LEONARD, edni. adminstr.; b. N.Y.C., May 29, 1935; s. Leonard Ellison and Martha Lindemuth A.; grad. Groton Sch., 1953; A.B., Carleton Coll., 1957; M.A., U. S. D., 1960; Ph.D., Stanford, 1968; m. Carol Ann Tost, Mar. 21, 1967; children—Martha Beasley, Frances Ellison, Maxwell Charles Leonard, Fchr. Latin, Groton Sch. (Mass.), 1957-58; acting instr. classics Stanford, 1960-63; instr. classics Lawrence U., Appleton, Wis., 1964-68, asst. prof., 1968-72, Danforth faculty asso., 1970-71, chmn. dept. classics, 1967-68, 70-72, dir. freshman program, 1971-72, on leave 1969-70, 72-74; asst. dir. Salzburg Seminar in Am. Studies, Austria, 1963-69, asso. dir., 1969-70, v.p., 1977—; exec. dir. Thomas J. Watson Found., Providence, 1972-77; Mem. Archeol. Inst. Am., Am. Philol. Assn., Providence Art Club; Home: Tuck's Point Rd Manchester MA 01944 Office: Salzburg Seminar 17 Dunster St Cambridge MA 02138

SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES

BUDGET 1979

In the U.S.:

Transatlantic Passage	68,000	
Faculty Recruitment and Meetings	18,000	
Administration (including development)	120,000	
Miscellaneous (including audit)	<u>7,000</u>	
		213,000

At Salzburg:

American Staff	64,000	
Austrian Staff	210,000	
Fellow Selection	45,000	
Library	15,000	
Alumni Reunions and European Advisory Council	14,000	
Food	70,000	
Household Expenses Utilities, Schloss and Meierhof Maintenance	95,000	
Austrian Taxes	27,000	
Miscellaneous Costs of Operating Seminars at Salzburg	<u>42,000</u>	
		<u>582,000</u>
		<u>795,000</u>

SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES

PROJECTED TOTAL BUDGET 1980 (7 Sessions)

In the U.S.:

Transatlantic Passage	78,000	
Faculty Recruitment and Meetings	20,000	
Administration (including development)	130,000	
Miscellaneous (including audit)	<u>8,000</u>	
		236,000

At Salzburg:

American Staff	68,000	
Austrian Staff	225,000	
Fellow Selection	50,000	
Library	16,000	
Alumni Reunions and European Advisory Council	15,000	
Food	72,000	
Household Expenses Utilities, Schloss and Meierhof Maintenance	95,000	
Austrian Taxes	28,000	
Miscellaneous Costs of Operating Seminars at Salzburg	<u>45,000</u>	
		<u>614,000</u>
		<u>850,000</u>

INCOME PROSPECTS FOR 1979*

A. Governments and U.S. Foundations

Austrian government	\$165,000
U.S.I.C.A.	100,000
Commonwealth Fund	30,000
Ford Foundation	6,000
Rockefeller Foundation	10,000
Kaiser	10,000
Pew	20,000
Culpeper	<u>17,500</u>

\$358,500

B. Corporations

Corning	\$ 10,000
Exxon	12,000
IBM	7,500
Merck	1,300
AMF	1,000
Avon	1,000
Bendix	<u>1,000</u>

33,800

C. Individuals and Interest

Board Members	\$ 33,000
Other Individuals	19,000
Interest	<u>11,000</u>

63,000

D. Tuition and European Contributions

Tuition	\$146,000
Meierhof	35,000
European Contributions	30,000
Miscellaneous (Salzburg)	<u>15,000</u>

226,000

TOTAL INCOME REASONABLY ASSURED

\$681,300

* Income estimates are based either on specific commitments (A above) or figures based on previous years, which are reasonably sure.

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INCOME PROSPECTS FOR 1980*

A. Governments and U.S. Foundations

Austrian Government	\$165,000
U.S.I.C.A.	100,000
Commonwealth Fund	30,000
Ford Foundation	25,000
German Marshall Fund	<u>35,000</u>

\$355,000

B. Corporations

Exxon	\$ 12,000
Corning	10,000
IBM	7,500
Merck	1,000
AMF	1,000
Avon	1,000
Bendix	<u>1,000</u>

33,500

C. Individuals and Interest

Board Members	\$ 33,000
Other Individuals	19,000
Interest	<u>11,000</u>

63,000

D. Tuition and European Contributions

Tuition	\$150,000
Meierhof	35,000
European Contributions	30,000
Miscellaneous (Salzburg)	<u>15,000</u>

230,000

TOTAL INCOME REASONABLY ASSURED

\$681,500

* Income estimates are based either on specific commitments (A above) or figures based on previous years, which are reasonably sure.

(1) In 1978 the total expenditures of the Seminar amounted to \$708,665. Assuming no further decline in the value of the dollar but with continuing inflation, expenditures in 1979 are estimated at \$795,000. In 1980, total expenditures are estimated at \$850,000. There will be eight sessions in 1979. The total cost of each session will be approximately \$100,000. In 1980 there will be seven sessions. Using the same assumptions as for 1979, the total cost per session in 1980 will be approximately \$120,000. This estimate, of course, includes general expenses of running the Seminar, the Schloss, administrative expenses, and direct expenses in connection with the particular sessions.

(2) In 1979, the request is that AID consider financing to cover part of the expenses for Session #194 on "Communication, Development and Social Change" and also to take into account Session #193 on "Nutrition, Food and Population" as well as the other sessions in which people from the developing countries and especially the Middle East are participating.

The Middle East program has increased expenditures of the Seminar in 1979. This will continue. These costs will include, on the average, the salary or consultant's fee for the person or persons who will visit the various countries in order to promote greater participation in the Seminar's sessions. The representative of the Seminar will (1) seek the views of persons in the Middle East as to subjects of interest to them and (2) suggestions for potential faculty and fellows for such sessions. Normally this will take one staff member or consultant about two months each year. Salary and/or fees can be estimated at about \$3,000 plus transportation of \$2,000 and per diem of \$5,000. Total cost of salary, fees and travel expenses will amount to about \$10,000 per year.

Most of the fellows from the "poor" Middle East countries (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria) will not be able to pay the tuition. The unsubsidized tuition for a two-week session in 1979 amounts to about (part is quoted in Austrian schillings) \$1,600, and for a three-week session \$1,800. For 1980 these fees (which will be quoted in Austrian schillings) will increase to about \$1,800 and \$2,000. Fellows who come on full scholarship often replace others who would pay the full fee. Tuition includes room and board.

In 1979 the Seminar expects about twenty-five fellows from the Middle East, about twenty of whom will come on full scholarship at a total estimated amount of \$35,000. In 1980 the number is estimated at fifty, with about forty coming on full scholarship. The estimated loss of tuition will be about \$70,000.

The Seminar does not offer honoraria to its faculty members and guest lecturers. However it does pay economy transportation for the faculty member and spouse and provides accommodations and meals at the Schloss during the session. In 1979 there will be about nine faculty members from the Middle East who fall into that category. In 1980 about twelve faculty members are expected from the Middle East. The estimated economy travel cost per faculty member and spouse is \$2,000 in 1979 and \$2,200 in 1980. During sessions faculty members and spouses (who play an important role in the creation of an appropriate atmosphere in the Schloss) are provided with food estimated at \$35 per day in 1979 and \$40 per day in 1980.

On the basis of these assumptions, the Middle East effort will add the following additional direct costs in 1979 and 1980:

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Seminar staff salaries, fees and travel expenses in the Middle East	\$ 9,000	\$11,000
Additional acquisitions for library	2,000	2,000
Cost of faculty transportation	18,000	26,400
Cost of faculty per diem	12,600	19,200
Cost of scholarships for 10 fellows each year, averaging \$1,700 each in 1979 and \$1,900 in 1980	<u>17,000</u>	<u>19,000</u>
	<u>\$58,600</u>	<u>\$77,600</u>

The attached auditors' report for 1978 describes in detail the financial situation of the Seminar as of December 31, 1978 and all operating expenses and income received in 1978. Schedule #1 (the last page of the report) describes in detail all operating expenses of 1977 and 1978. Exhibit B of the auditors' report breaks down operating expenses in three categories (1) Program, (2) Management and General, and (3) Fund Raising. In the Seminar's Annual Report for 1978 (which will be available in printed form by August 1979) it has been assumed that all European operating expenses (except for "Public Relations, Alumni Newsletter and Development", which in 1978 amounted to a total of \$7,183) fall within the category "Program". On this basis the three categories in 1978 were:

Program (U.S. and all European expenditures except \$7,183)	\$625,028	88.2%
Management and General	31,900	4.5%
Fund Raising	51,737	7.3%
	<u>\$708,665</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

As it is essential to maintain these program expenditures, the Seminar requests that one-third of the requested grant of \$75,000 be earmarked for general overhead. If \$25,000 is accepted for this purpose, the direct costs as listed above are well over the remaining balance of \$50,000 requested.

(3) Multi-year grant.

(4) 1979 and 1980.

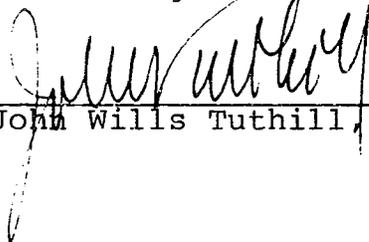
(5) Our interest in problems in developing areas will continue indefinitely. The specific program for the Middle East will continue as long as the need exists -- probably for another ten years, at least.

(6) This is a cost-sharing project only in the sense that the Austrian government, the U.S. ICA, various foundations, corporations and private persons also contribute in the overall support of the Seminar.

(7) Please see above information on President, other officers and members of Board of Directors. Also, note that there is a separate faculty for each session. These are always distinguished persons in their fields. Please see brochures for 1978 and 1979 and especially faculty for Sessions #193 and #194 in 1979.

(8) All sessions are held in the Schloss Leopoldskron and the adjacent Meierhof. These buildings are owned by the Seminar.

(d) This proposal represents an original effort by the Salzburg Seminar. It presents what we consider to be a new and unique approach to the problems of obtaining increased participation of the "poor majority" in the development process. In so doing, in the Middle East it offers a unique opportunity to bring Arabs and Israelis together in a neutral atmosphere. This proposal is submitted on the initiative of the Salzburg Seminar.



John Willis Tuthill, President

4. Determination of Contractor Responsibility

(1) There is attached the CPA audit of the Seminar as of December 31, 1978.

(2) The Seminar has met its schedule of sessions, without fail, since 1947, and will continue to do so.

(3) For more than three decades, the performance record has been outstanding.

(4) The same is true regarding integrity and business ethics.

(5) The Seminar complies with EEO and all U.S. government standards and regulations.

Conclusion

7. (c) (1) During the past decade and a half the Seminar (in its choice of subjects, faculty and fellows) has demonstrated increased concern for problems involving the developing countries. While continuing the global interest in development issues, the Seminar in 1978 turned its attention more specifically to the Middle East and the Arab-Israel relationship. In 1979 about twenty-five to thirty faculty members and fellows will come from Middle East countries. In 1980 the number should double. Each year the Seminar has a total of about 350 fellows and fifty to sixty faculty members from many different countries and regions participating. It is the intention to increase Middle East participation to about 15% of the total, or about sixty men and women per year.

The largest part of the flow from the Middle East in 1979 was from the "poor" countries in that area -- namely Egypt, Israel and Jordan. There will be some participation in 1979 from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and perhaps other Arab countries. The largest portion of people will continue to come from the countries least able to pay for transportation and tuition.

We believe the Salzburg Seminar with its tradition of more than three decades of free, objective analysis of world-wide problems and its continuing majority of fellows from Europe, offers a unique opportunity for Arabs and Israelis to meet and to work and live together in a friendly neutral atmosphere. This now seems important, not only for the opportunity for Arabs and Israelis to get to know their counterparts, but also for Egyptians to meet informally in a friendly academic atmosphere with persons from other Arab countries.

The results to date have been gratifying. In visits in the Middle East the representative of the Seminar always makes clear that invitations are being made to people in all countries in the area. All Arabs know that Israelis are being invited. During the past year this issue was raised with the staff member only twice.

In Saudi Arabia, a senior education official stated his intention to attend a future session. He was told that he was well qualified and would be accepted. He then asked, with a poker face, "I suppose if I attend, I may find myself in a session with Israelis". He was told "Quite correct. The Israelis are being invited on the same basis as yourself". The Saudi smiled and replied, "No problem. In fact, I'd like to meet my professional counterparts in Israel and to find out what they are doing in the field of education".

In Damascus, a senior educator was told about the Seminar and invited to participate. He said, "If I were invited to a meeting of Arabs and Israelis, I would refuse to participate. But I understand that both Arabs and Israelis -- when qualified -- are being invited to join in sessions in which the majority of participants will continue to come from Europe and North America. So if I attend, there may, or may not, be Israelis also attending. That situation gives me no problem, and I and my colleagues will be prepared to accept invitations to attend".

Accordingly, the Seminar's reputation for academic integrity and the structure of the sessions which allows Arab and Israeli participation without confrontation represents a unique opportunity for all the peoples of the Middle East to meet and to work together on long-range regional plans rather than dispute current controversies.

(2) A review of the faculty and fellows in the sessions through 1979 and the plans for 1980 and beyond demonstrate the extraordinary high standards of both faculty and fellows.

(3) AID's specific mission is supported by many of the sessions. However special mention should be made of:

In 1979 the sessions: "Nutrition, Food and Population" and "Communication, Development and Social Change".

In 1980 the sessions "Women and Men in Changing Societies: Education and Employment" and "Communication, Development and Social Change".

These sessions by mixing people from America, Europe and the developing regions in order to consider over a period of two to three weeks current problems of development, can surely result in better informed persons -- both North and South -- who

will be dealing with these issues. Furthermore, because of the friendly, informal atmosphere of the Schloss, enduring friendships will be created -- over national and regional lines -- which will mean that informal contacts will continue entirely outside of the Seminar's sessions.

(4) It is believed that the history of the Seminar as described above demonstrates not only the past but the present capacity and will to achieve the objectives set forth in this application.

(5) Aside from staff and Board of Directors, the capacity to carry out the specific sessions can best be judged by the current and future faculty members. It is not excessive to state that perhaps no other institution, with about 350 young men and women attending each year, has an equally distinguished group of faculty members. In addition, the fellows contribute very substantially to the learning process. They, also, are carefully chosen from Europe, North America and the developing world.

Final Comment on Finances

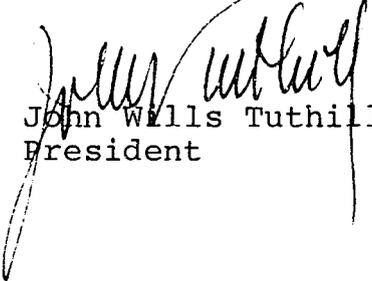
The Seminar, a non-profit institution, has had an excess of income over expenditures in all but three of its last eighteen years. Its balance sheet demonstrates a sound financial situation with an adequate current account and an excellent capital account position.

The majority of the funds still come from the United States, while most of the expenditures are in Austrian schillings -- one of the world's hardest currencies. The depreciation of the dollar and inflation have created financial problems over the past few years. In addition, most major U.S. foundations (such as Ford, Mellon and Rockefeller) which have been making annual grants to the Seminar for budgetary purposes for many years have become increasingly reluctant or have terminated multi-year grants for general budgetary support. These foundations continue to welcome applications for support of specific sessions. These problems have required strict control and curtailment of expenditures and a broadened fund raising program. The Seminar is now engaged in a fund raising program in Europe to reinforce the, to date, less organized contributions from the Seminar's alumni and friends in Europe. In 1977 the Seminar had an excess of expenditures over income and in 1978 a small surplus of income.

The Middle East program, as indicated above, has added new strains on the Seminar's budget and personnel. The Seminar is determined to continue this program, but in order to do so it

will require additional financing. It is for that reason that it is making this proposal for a multi-year grant from AID.

Respectfully submitted,



John Wells Tuthill
President

Attachments

BUDGET REQUEST
 (Near East related components)
 (See page 14)
 of proposal

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
1. Selection Process, program development (staff salaries, fees, travel)	\$ 11,000	12,100
2. Library acquisitions, other material	2,000	2,200
3. Faculty transportation (with spouse) (12)	26,400	27,720
4. Faculty maintenance in Austria	19,200	21,120
5. Fellow scholarships	19,000	20,900
6. General overhead: (See budget pages following p. 12)	<u>25,000</u>	<u>27,500</u>
	102,600	111,540
Amount requested: (deficit to be covered from other sources: See pages preceding page 13)	75,000	82,500
	\$157,500	

This is to revise the application of June 10, 1979 of the Salzburg Seminar to the U.S. Agency for International Development to cover calendar years 1980 and 1981 rather than 1979 and 1980 and, accordingly, to update various figures.

In the application of June 10, 1979 to the Agency for International Development the prospective income and expenditures were calculated on the basis of \$1=14 Austrian schillings. As of mid-December 1979 the dollar has depreciated further to \$1=12.50, or about another 10%. More than 70% of the Seminar's expenditures are in Austrian schillings, while more than 50% of income is in U.S. dollars. The further depreciation of the dollar has required an increase in estimated expenditures (in dollar terms) in 1980 by about \$64,000. The increase in 1981 has been estimated at \$70,000.

In the following pages the Seminar presents expected expenditures for three sessions each in 1980 and 1981. The figures for 1980 have been adjusted to reflect adjusted expenditures due to the further depreciation of the dollar. The forecasts for 1980 and 1981 assume that the dollar will continue to be \$1=12.50 Austrian schillings.

The attached figures reflect an estimate (Column A) of total expenditures for three sessions each in 1980 and 1981. Column B represents total costs of each session that can be attributed to the Middle East program. The request to A.I.D. (Column C) is to finance a portion of the Middle East costs for three sessions. This amounts to \$84,900 in 1980 and \$90,200 in 1981.

It will be noted that, in each year, a larger percentage of the cost of Seminar 3, "Communication, Development and Social Change," is listed in Columns B and C. Because of the special interest of this subject to persons from the Middle East, it is expected that in 1980 and 1981 there will continue to be a higher percentage of participants from the Middle East in this session than in the other sessions.

In 1979 U.S.I.C.A. granted the Seminar \$100,000, of which one-third was for support of participants from the Middle East. For calendar year 1980 the Salzburg Seminar has requested an increase of the U.S.I.C.A. grant to \$130,000. We have been informally advised that U.S.I.C.A. has agreed -- in principle -- to a grant of \$130,000, which will be financed half from European funds available to the Agency and half from funds available for Middle Eastern projects.

U.S.I.C.A. assistance will presumably be available for fellows in all the seven sessions, as has been the case in previous years. The estimates set forth in the following tables assume an across-the-board contribution from the Middle Eastern portion of the U.S.I.C.A. grant of a bit more than \$9,000 per session, designed to cover part of the cost of attendance of approximately 39 fellows from the Middle East at the seven sessions in calendar year 1980.

There is no overlap between prospective U.S.I.C.A. and A.I.D. funds.

1980

Seminar #1--The City in Transition, Seminar #2--Women in Changing Soc's., Seminar #3, Communication, Development & Social Change, September, 2 weeks

BUDGET CATEGORIES	June, two weeks			August, three weeks			September, 2 weeks		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)
	Total Expenses	Total Middle East Cost	Requested AID Contribution	Total Expenses	Total Middle East Cost	Requested AID Contribution	Total Expenses	Total Middle East Cost	Requested AID Contribution
1. Selection proc. program development staff salaries, fees travel	12,000	5,000	3,000	12,000	6,000	3,000	12,000	7,000	4,000
2. Library Acquisition	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,200	1,000
3. Faculty transportation*	27,000	2,000	1,000	27,000	2,000	1,000	27,000	11,000	5,000
4. Faculty maintenance in Austria (12 @ \$40/day)*	7,000	600	600	10,000	800	800	7,000	2,500	2,000
5. Fellow maintenance in Austria (50 @ \$40/day)	28,000	8,000	6,000	42,000	12,000	8,000	28,000	16,000	12,000
6. Salzburg Overhead	25,000	9,000	6,500	27,000	9,000	7,000	25,000	10,000	8,000
7. U.S. Administration	24,000	8,000	4,500	24,000	8,000	4,500	24,000	9,000	5,000
TOTAL	<u>125,000</u>	<u>33,600</u>	<u>22,600</u>	<u>144,000</u>	<u>38,800</u>	<u>25,300</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>56,700</u>	<u>37,000</u>

TOTAL REQUEST TO AID FOR 1980: \$84,900

On the basis of \$1=12.5 Austrian schillings, total expenditures for 1980 have been recalculated at \$950,000. With seven sessions scheduled for 1980, the cost of a two-week session will be \$125,000 and of a three week session \$144,000.

*Column A includes spouses; columns B and C do not.

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1981

BUDGET CATEGORIES	SEMINAR #1 (Energy and Global Security, June, two weeks)			SEMINAR #2 (Inflation: Political, Soc. and Internat'l Consequences, April, two weeks)			SEMINAR #3 (Communication, Development & Social Change, Sept., 2 week)		
	(A) Total Expenses	(B) Total Middle East Cost	(C) Requested AID Contribution	(A) Total Expenses	Total Middle East Cost	(C) Requested AID Contribution	(A) Total Expenses	Total Middle East Cost	(C) Requested Contribution
1. Selection process, program development, staff salaries, fees, travel	12,000	5,000	3,000	12,000	5,000	3,000	12,000	7,000	4,000
2. Library acquisition	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,200	1,000
3. Faculty transportation*	28,000	4,000	3,000	28,000	2,000	1,000	28,000	12,000	5,000
4. Faculty maintenance in Austria (12 @ \$45/day)*	7,500	1,000	1,000	7,500	700	700	7,500	3,000	2,500
5. Fellow maintenance in Austria (50 @ \$45/day)	31,500	10,000	8,000	31,500	10,000	8,000	31,500	18,000	13,000
6. Salzburg overhead	23,000	9,000	6,500	23,000	9,000	6,500	23,000	10,000	8,000
7. U.S. Administration	<u>21,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>125,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>35,700</u>	<u>24,700</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>60,200</u>	<u>38,500</u>

TOTAL REQUEST TO AID FOR 1981: \$90,200

On the basis of \$1=12.5 Austrian schillings, total expenditures for 1981 have been recalculated at \$1,020,000. With eight sessions planned for 1981, the cost of a two week session will be \$125,000.

*Column A includes spouses; columns B and C do not.

1981