



*A Survey of*

**FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
PROGRAMS IN THE  
PHILIPPINES**

*Prepared by:*

**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES**

**1965-1966 Edition**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Survey of Foreign Economic and Technical Assistance Programs in the Philippines published by the United States Agency for International Development Mission to the Philippines in October 1964 was the result of an extensive and intensive effort to compile and disseminate information on the widest possible variety of organizations involved in virtually any type of assistance or aid in the Republic of the Philippines. The result, we feel, has been a basic reference document which will remain substantially valid for several years.

The emphasis in this report, therefore, is on current rather than basic information. We have focused our attention this year on updating the information on those organizations which have the most active and changing programs and, to a lesser extent, in correcting minor errors in the 1964 edition.

Because it is our intention to supplement rather than to supplant the information in the previous Survey, we are not including reports on organizations which would be simply reprints of previously published material. Thus, there are a number of organizations which were reported on in the previous edition which are not included in this publication.

At the beginning of each section there is a listing of organizations which were included in the 1964 Survey but which are not included in this issue. In the case of each organization so listed, we have either had replies from them stating that the 1964 Survey summary remains valid, or we have interpreted a lack of a reply from the organization concerned as an indication that they did not wish to change previously published summaries.

The omission of a writeup in this issue of any organization included in the 1964 Survey should not be construed in any way as evidence that the organization in question no longer has an active program in the Philippines. Nor should such omissions be interpreted as the result of any judgement made by USAID concerning the significance of the activities of that organization.

PART I

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

- A. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA)
- B. The Regular Programs of the Specialized Agencies
- C. The United Nations Special Fund
- D. The World Food Program
- E. Freedom from Hunger Campaign
- F. The Children's Fund (UNICEF)

THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA)

1. Fields of Interest

The participating organizations (UNTA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, WMO, IAEA, UPU and IMCO) of the United Nations offer technical assistance primarily through EPTA. Support for the program is derived from the annual voluntary contributions of member-nations to the Special Account of Technical Assistance. Each of the Specialized Agencies has its own field of interest, while UNTA, the technical organization of the Secretariat, covers projects outside of the scope of the other participating organizations. Emphasis within the individual projects is often focused on resource surveys, research and the upgrading of techniques within government agencies and public institutions.

2. Types of Assistance

Technical experts, fellowships and small amounts of equipment constitute the forms of assistance. Short-term projects, often renewed annually, have predominated in the past, although activities are now planned on the basis of two years and, beginning in 1963, five-year programs were developed in a number of fields.

3. Value of Assistance (calendar years)

1958	\$ 469,220
1959	472,000
1960	474,000
1961-62	802,000
1963-64	895,600
1965-66	1,002,820

4. Philippine Program (includes all projects in operation in 1965-1966.

- a. The United Nations Technical Assistance (UNTA)
  - (1) Industrial Development and Productivity
    - (a) Industrial estates (1965-66)
      - Fellowships: 1 annually in 1965-1966
      - Equipment: \$1,400
    - (b) Salt Production (1965)
      - Expert: 1
  - (2) Natural Resources Development and Power
    - (a) Electric Power Study (1965)
      - Fellowships: 5
  - (3) Public Administration (1965)
    - (a) Group Training Program (1965)
      - Fellowship: 1
  - (4) Technical Surveys and Map Reproduction
    - (a) Map Reproduction (1965)
      - Expert: 1
  - (5) Social Services
    - (a) Family and Child Welfare (1965-66)
      - Expert: 1 for 24 mos
  - (6) Housing, Physical Planning and Building
    - (a) Housing (1965-66)
      - Expert: 1 for 24 mos

(b) Regional Planning (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 18 mos

b. International Labour Organization (ILO)

(1) Manpower Organization

(a) Manpower Statistics (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 15 mos

Fellowship: 1 in 1966

(2) Cooperation and Small Scale Industries

(a) Cooperation (1965-66)

Experts: 3 annually

Fellowships: 1 annually

c. Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

(1) Animal Production and Health

(a) Helminthology (1966)

Expert: 1

(2) Plant Production and Protection

(a) Cadang-cadang research (1965-66)

Experts: 2 annually

(b) Citrus virus research (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 20 mos

Fellowship: 1 annually

(3) Nutrition

(a) Food Technology (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 18 mos

(4) Applied Nutrition

(a) Horticulture (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 24 mos

Fellowship: 1

(b) Nutrition Education (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 24 mos

Fellowship: 1

(5) Fisheries Development

(a) Fish Marketing (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 24 mos

Fellowship: 1

(b) Freshwater Fisheries (1965-66)

Expert: 1 for 24 mos

Fellowship: 1

(6) Forestry

(a) Watershed Management (1965)

Expert: 1 (who subsequently became  
Project Manager for the  
UNSF Project)

d. United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

(1) Scientific Instruments Repair Center (1965-66)

Experts: 4 in 1965 and in 1966  
Fellowships: 2  
Equipment: \$10,000

(2) Literacy Planning (1966)

Fellowships: 2

e. World Health Organization (WHO)

(1) Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy (1965-66)

Experts: 2 annually

(2) Pediatric Nursing (1965-66)

Experts: 1 for 24 mos

(3) Virology (1965)

Expert: 1

(4) School Health Education (1965-66)

Expert: 1 annually

(5) Medical Nutrition (Applied Nutrition - 1965)

Expert: 1  
Fellowship: 1

(6) Nurse Education (1966)

Expert: 1 short-term

(7) Laboratory Management and Administration (1966)

Fellowship: 1

- f. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
  - (1) Neutron Crystal Spectrometer (1965-66)
    - Experts: 2
  - (2) Nuclear Physics (1966)
    - Experts: 1
    - Equipment: \$20,000
  - (3) Nuclear Chemistry
    - (a) Radiochemistry (1966)
      - Expert: 1
      - Equipment: \$10,000
    - (4) Labelled Compounds (1966)
      - Expert: 1

The following specialized agencies have no program in the Philippines under EPTA during 1965-66:

- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

B. The Regular Program of the Specialized Agencies

1. Fields of Interest

Apart from the projects of the EPTA, the UNTA and the Specialized Agencies finance a limited number of projects from funds available in their individual budgets. The United Nations, through the Division of Public Administration, likewise operates the Operational, Executive, and Administrative Personnel (OPEX) program from its own budget. The OPEX program differs from the others in that the technical expert has executive and operational functions rather than advisory ones. (See paragraph 4f below.)

2. Types of Assistance

The United Nations and Specialized Agencies provide technical experts, fellowships and equipment.

3. Value of Assistance (estimated)

	UNTA	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
1959	20,400	9,200	11,500		
1960	35,000	27,000			
1961	45,720	11,900	38,000		
1962	21,400	6,900			
1963	31,500	18,000		115,253	76,800
1964	66,700	18,000	132,130*	176,248	64,000
1965	38,400	18,000	102,800*	229,367	73,600
1966	47,400			259,963	

\* includes assistance to regional institutes based in the Philippines.

4. Philippine Program

a. United Nations Technical Assistance (UNTA)

(1) Senior Industrial Adviser (1965-66)

Expert: 1

(2) Domestic and Foreign Trade (1965-66)

Expert: 1

(3) Ceramics Development (1965)

Expert: 1

(4) Social Work Education (1965)

Expert: 1

(5) Social Defense (1966)

Fellowship: 1

b. International Labour Organization (ILO)

(1) Community Development and Employment (1965)

Experts: 1

c. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

(1) Asian Institute for Teacher Educators in Asia, U.P. (1965-66) - Regional

Experts: 3

Translators: 2

(2) Mass Communication Institute (1965-66) - Regional

Expert: 1

Fellowship: 4

Equipment: \$12,800

(3) Adult Education (1965-66)

Fellowship: 1

(4) Preservation of Cultural Heritage (1965-66)

Fellowship: 1

(5) East-West Major Projects (1965-66)

(a) Cultural Research

Fellowship: 1

(b) School and out-of-school Education

Fellowship: 1

d. World Health Organization (WHO)

(1) Malaria Eradication (1965-66)

Assistance started in 1958

Expected to end in 1969

Experts: 4

Fellowships: several

(2) Tuberculosis Control (1965-66)

Assistance started in 1963  
Expected to end in 1968  
Experts: 2  
Fellowship: 1  
Equipment: \$500 (1965)

(3) Public Health Administration (1965-66)

(a) National Seminar (1965)

Consultant: 1  
Equipment: \$500 (1965)

(b) Demonstration and Training Center (1966)

Expert: 1  
Fellowship: 1

(c) Health Legislation (1966)

Expert: 1

(d) Public Health Administration (1965)

Fellowships: 3

(4) Vital and Health Statistics (1965)

Fellowship: 1

(5) Nursing

(a) Pediatric Nursing (1965)

Fellowships: 2

(6) Health Education Seminar (1966)

Expert: 1 short-term

(7) Maternal and Child Health

(a) Social Pediatrics (1965-66)

Assistance started in 1963

Expected to end in 1966

Experts: 2 in 1965

1 in 1966

Fellowship: 1

(8) Mental Health (1965-66)

Assistance started in 1962

Expected to end in 1967

Expert: 1

Fellowship: 1

(9) Environmental Health

(a) Advisory Services (1965-66)

Expert: 1

(b) Environmental Sanitation Training (1965-66)

Expert: 1

(c) Food Sanitation (1965-66)

Expert: 1

Fellowship: 1

e. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

(1) Nutrition Research (1965)

Expert: 1

(2) Hospital Physics (1965)

Expert: 1

Equipment: \$8,000

(3) Atomic Energy Fellowships in various fields  
(1965)

Fellowships: 8

f. Operational, Executive and Administrative Personnel (OPEX) Program

No OPEX program exists in the Philippines at this time.

C. The United Nations Special Fund (UNSF)

1. Fields of Interest

The Special Fund was created in 1958 to provide assistance of larger scale and of longer duration than was possible under the EPTA, with emphasis placed on surveys, training and applied research.

2. Types of Assistance

The Special Fund gives particular emphasis to pre-investment. While it maintains control of all projects, it normally delegates responsibility for the execution of these to one of the United Nations Organizations or to an outside agency.

3. Value of Assistance

Nine projects totalling \$7,857,881 have been approved by the Special Fund; eight of these are actually in operation.

4. Philippine Projects

Special Fund Contribution

a. Telecommunication Training Institute, Bureau of Telecommunications/ITU (Approved in May 1961) Signature of Plan of Operation: May 1962	\$1,043,000
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The project is concerned with the establishment and operation of the Telecommunication Training Institute in Valenzuela, Bulacan, for the purpose of conducting training of telecommunications personnel at the engineer and technician level. The project is of five years duration. Special Fund Assistance consists of a total of 28 man-years of expert services, six fellowships for counterpart staff of one year each, and equipment. The Philippine Government is contributing a little more than ₱2.4 million in the form of buildings, staff and locally available training material. The total Special Fund allocation consists of the following items:

Experts:	\$605,800	
Fellowships	30,000	
Equipment	300,000	
Miscellaneous	27,000	
Executing Agency overhead costs	80,200	
		<u>Special Fund Contribution</u>

- b. Institute of Applied Geology  
Bureau of Mines/University of the Philippines/UNTA  
(Approved in January 1962)  
Signature of Plan of Operation: July 1962

The project is concerned with the establishment and operation of the Institute of Applied Geology at the University of the Philippines for the purpose of training mining engineers in geological techniques. The project is of five years duration. Special Fund assistance consists of 21 man-years of expert services, equipment and fellowships. The Government contribution, amounting to approximately ₱2.3 million, includes professional and other staff, premises, and equipment including diamond drills. The total Special Fund allocation consists of the following items:

Experts:	\$488,000	
Fellowships	18,000	
Equipment	207,000	
Miscellaneous	28,600	
Executing Agency overhead costs	51,500	

Special Fund Contribution

- c. Dairy Training and Research                    \$845,961  
Institute, Bureau of Animal  
Industry/UP College of  
Agriculture/FAO  
(Approved in January 1962)  
Signature of Plan of Operation: September 1962

The project is concerned with the establishment and operation of the Dairy Training and Research Institute at the UP College of Agriculture in Los Baños, to carry out research in the fields of agronomy, animal nutrition, dairy production and technology, and to provide training facilities. The project is of five years duration. Special Fund assistance consists of 20 man-years of expert services, fellowships and some equipment. The Government contribution includes salaries of local personnel, buildings, pastures, barns, dairy animals and equipment. The value of the Government contribution is estimated at ₱2.8 million. The total Special Fund allocation consists of the following items:

Experts	\$490,000
Fellowships	50,000
Equipment	206,000
Miscellaneous	27,200
Executing Agency overhead costs	64,700
SF direct costs	8,061

- d. Pre-investment Study on Power                    \$477,500  
including Nuclear Power, in  
Luzon Philippine Atomic Energy  
Commission/LAEA (Approved in  
June 1963) S  
Signature of Plan of Operation: February 1964

The purpose of the project is to estimate the power requirements of Luzon during 1965-75 and to estimate the availability of indigenous resources to meet these requirements. The possibility of one or more nuclear power plants meeting part of the requirements will be specially studied. The Special Fund is assisting the Government over a period of two years in carrying out the power survey by providing 6-½ man-years of experts and special consultants, the services of consulting engineering firms, fellowships and

equipment. The Government is contributing technical and administrative staff, drillers and labour for the prospecting work, equipment and various essential services amounting to an estimated value of P890,000. The total Special Fund allocation consists of the following items:

Experts	\$135,000	
Fellowships	30,000	
Equipment	15,000	
Sub-contracts	252,000	
Miscellaneous	8,000	
Executing Agency overhead costs	37,500	
		<u>Special Fund Contribution</u>
e. Soil Fertility Survey and Research Project, Bureau of Soils/FAO (Approved in June 1963) Signature of Plan of Operation: March 1964	\$980,000	

The project is concerned with soil fertility surveys in pilot areas including experimental program in selected areas, evaluation of experimental data, expansion and re-equipment of analysis services. The Special Fund is providing over a period of five years, twenty-three man-years of expert and consultant services, fellowships, vehicles and equipment. The Government contribution amounting to an estimated value of P6.4 million includes counterpart personnel and services, transportation, land and buildings. The total Special Fund allocation consists of the following items:

Experts	\$513,100	
Fellowships	50,000	
Equipment	298,400	
Sub-contracts	10,000	
Miscellaneous	30,600	
Executing Agency overhead costs	74,300	
SF direct costs	4,400	
f. Deepsea Fishing Development Project, Philippine Fisheries Commission/FAO (Approved in January 1964) Signature of Plan of Operation: May 1965	1,396,900	

The project is concerned with assisting the Government in the development of deep sea fisheries through experimental fishing and training of fishermen. Problems in marketing, boat-design, processing are also within the purview of the project. The Special Fund is providing, over a period of five years, 33-½ man-years of expert and consultant services, two newly built experimental fishing vessels, fishing gear and some shore equipment, and fellowships. The Government is contributing to the project crew members, counterpart staff, four vessels, some fishing gear, shore facilities, including offices, warehouse, landing facilities, refrigeration facilities and a laboratory, all operating and maintenance expenses, and maintenance of trainees. The value of the Government contribution is estimated at P9.4 million. The total Special Fund allocation consists of the following items:

Experts	\$727,000
Fellowships	40,000
Equipment (including vessels and gear)	479,700
Miscellaneous	43,600
Executing Agency overhead costs	103,600
SF direct costs	3,000

Special Fund Contribution

g. Survey of Coal Resources in Mindanao, Bureau of Mines and CEPOC/UNTAB (Approved in January 1964) Signature of Plan of Operations: May 1965	\$528,500
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The project is concerned with assisting the Philippines Government toward self sufficiency in coking coal production through the assessment of additional coal reserves in Mindanao and the improvement of their current exploitation. The Special Fund is providing, over a period of three years, 13 man-years of expert and consultant services, fellowships and equipment (drilling equipment and vehicles). The counterpart contribution of the Government includes a cash contribution of \$81,700 for new mining equipment, professional staff,

drillers and labour, and the cost of transporting, maintaining and operating the project equipment. In addition, the Government will make available, for the purpose of the project, the entire staff as well as the existing equipment and facilities of the Malangas Mine. The value of the Government contribution in kind is estimated at P2.1 million. The allocation of the Special Fund consists of the following items:

Experts	\$260,400
Fellowships	10,000
Equipment	200,000
Sub-contracts	5,000
Miscellaneous	15,600
Executing Agency	37,500
overhead costs	

Special Fund Contribution

- h. Strengthening Agricultural Training \$1,062,220  
at the Mindanao Institute of  
Technology, Kabacan  
(Approved in June 1964)  
Signature of Plan of Operation: August 1965

The project is concerned with strengthening applied research and teaching in agriculture at the Mindanao Institute of Technology. The Special Fund is providing, a five-year period, 34 man-years expert services, fellowships and equipment which includes laboratory equipment, books, teaching materials and vehicles. The Government will provide counterpart staff, administrative and support personnel, land and operating costs, buildings, equipment and facilities. The Government will also provide fellowships for advanced study by local counterpart staff at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, Los Baños. The value of the Government contribution is estimated at P5 million. The allocation of the Special Fund consists of the following items:

Experts	\$672,620
Fellowships	40,000
Equipment	200,000
Miscellaneous	44,300
Executing Agency	105,300
overhead costs	

Special Fund Contribution

- i. Demonstration and Training in Forest, Forest Range, and Watershed Management Bureau of Forestry/FAO (Approved in October 1964).  
Signature of Plan of Operation: September 1965
- \$729,900

The project is concerned with assisting the Philippine Government in establishing a pilot project to improve forest, forest range, and watershed management. The project will last four years. The Special Fund contribution will consist of expert services for 15-½ man-years and consultants for 2 man-years, fellowships and equipment. The Government will contribute professional and auxiliary staff, office facilities, local transportation, land, field accommodation, laboratory, hydrological and meteorological stations. The value of the Government contribution is estimated at ₱2.5 million. The total Special Fund allocation consists of the following items:

Experts	\$379,800
Fellowships	45,000
Equipment	180,000
Sub-contracts	30,000
Miscellaneous	22,800
Executing Agency overhead costs	72,300

5. Projects submitted but not yet approved

- a. Feasibility Survey of the Hydraulic Control of the Laguna de Bay Complex and Related Developmental Activities
- b. Master Plan for the Sewerage System of the Manila Metropolitan Area
- c. Management Training and Productivity Center
- d. Institute of Meteorology
- e. Strengthening Agricultural Training at the Central Luzon State University

6. Proposed future projects

- a. Coconut Research Institute
- b. Land Reform and Agricultural Productivity Training and Research
- c. Institute of Planning
- d. National Housing Center
- e. Institute for Training Educational Administrators
- f. National Small-Scale Industries Development
- g. Tests and Standards Center
- h. Ceramics Development
- i. Advanced Regional Project on the Use of Isotopes and Radiation in Research for Rice Productivity in Asia and the Far East
- j. Vocational Training

D. The World Food Program (WFP)

1. Fields of Interest

- a. Meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition
- b. Feeding pre-school and school children; and other special groups
- c. Using food as an aid to economic and social development

2. Types of Assistance

The WFP operates with the food supplies pledged to the program by member-nations. No technical assistance or capital assistance is provided. Under certain circumstances the food might be sold; for example, to stabilize prices by constituting a buffer stock.

3. Philippine Program

- a. WFP Assistance to Land Reform Program  
(Agreement signed 21 December 1964)

This is a project of food assistance from WFP, to the value of \$265,000, in the form of food commodities to be given as part of the proposed credit to farmers in the first land reform districts. Proceeds from repayment of these credits will be utilized as a revolving fund to be administered by the Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA) and to be used for financing livestock projects in the area.

- b. WFP Feed Assistance to Livestock and Poultry  
Production and Distribution (Agreement signed  
21 December 1964)

This project involves the supplying by WFP of 4,000 metric tons of feed grains, value including costs of freight insurance etc. is approximately \$462,000, to the Bureau of Animal Industry to provide adequate rations to the Bureau's breeding animals, the offsprings of which will be distributed to farmers and assist in the acceleration of the production of grain and forage in the Bureau's farms.

- c. WFP Emergency Aid to Typhoon Victims in Surigao  
del Norte (Approved 30 January 1965)

Donation of food to the Philippine Government for the typhoon victims in Surigao del Norte amounting to 234 tons of meat and fish. This has a total value of \$152,000.

- d. WFP Emergency Aid to the Victims of the Taal  
Volcano Eruption (Approved on October 1, 1965)

Donation of food to the Philippine Government for the victims of the Taal volcano eruption in the total amount of 60,000 cans of pork, 80,000 cans of fish and 8,000 kilos of dried fish. The total value of the food is approximately US\$50,000. Further aid from WFP is also likely to be made available after the next pledging conference, for a scheme of rehabilitation for the Taal victims.

4. Projects submitted by the Government and under consideration by WFP
  - a. Food Assistance in support of the Scholarship Program of the Mindanao State University
  - b. Subsistence Credit Assistance in support of Landed Estates and Settlement Projects Upgrading Operations
  - c. Subsistence Credit Assistance in support of the Rice Crash Program
  - d. Subsistence Credit Assistance in support of Land Reform in Voluntary Leasehold Areas
  - e. Commodity Aided Community Development Program
  - f. Assistance for the Development of the Squatter Resettlement Project of Sapang Palay
  - g. Repairs and Improvements of the National Irrigation Systems
  - h. Reforestation and Related Activities

Further proposals for food assistance are at present being discussed with the Government in the fields of livestock development, pump irrigation development, forest resources and watershed improvement, nutrition improvement in the Sapang Palay resettlement area, and development of the Malangas Coal Mines.

E. Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC)

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign, conducted under the overall leadership of FAO and through the national committees for FFHC, aims at the increase of world food production through information and education, fund-raising, research, and development of action projects in the less developed countries. Funds are not readily available under the FFHC and for each project requested by a Government and accepted by the Screening Committee, a prospective sponsor must be found, i.e. National FFHC Committees of advanced countries and/or non-governmental organizations. There is no guarantee that funds will be found.

1. Philippine Program

(a) Freshwater Fish Culture Development Project

The project aims to demonstrate modern and practical fish culture techniques and equipment and develop a training institute to train fish culture technicians for the Government demonstration fish-farms and extension agencies. It was adopted by the Australian FFHC Committee for fund-raising appeal and it is expected to be implemented by mid 1966.

(b) Cooperative Project in Applied Nutrition in Bayambang, Pangasinan under UNESCO/FFHC Gift coupon support Program

The program aims to provide equipment and supplies to encourage local self-help efforts in increasing production of nutritionally valuable foods. A total amount of \$2,000 is allocated as follows: \$1,000 for the purchase of seeds and \$1,000 for garden equipment which are expected to arrive early October 1965.

2. Projects submitted to FFHC

(a) Pilot Project in Coconut Processing

(b) Outboard Motorization of Small Fishing Crafts

F. The Children's Fund (UNICEF)

1. Fields of Interest

UNICEF assists projects in the fields of health, nutrition, disease control, education and vocational training, family and child welfare. The program is directed primarily toward young children, infants and mothers.

2. Types of Assistance

UNICEF provides technical equipment, transport, medical supplies, drugs, diet supplements, and fellowships in its Philippine program. For each project the Government provides the personnel and local funds necessary for effective operation. In addition, technical assistance is sometimes supplied by the various Specialized Agencies.

3. Philippine Program (cumulative allocations through June 1965)

a. Health Services

- MCH	US\$3,740,800
- Environmental Sanitation	339,000
- School Health Education	95,000
- Physiotherapy & Occupational Therapy	31,100

b. Disease Control

- Treponematosi/s/yaws	297,000
- BCG	354,100
- TB control	261,000
- Leprosy	148,400
- DPT	76,000
- Bilharziasis	39,000
- Virology	19,000
- Smallpox (Freeze-dried)	20,000
- Laboratory Services	83,000
- Diphtheria (completed 1953)	33,095

c. Nutrition

- Applied Nutrition	62,900
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d. Family and child welfare social services 236,800

e. Emergency 50,000

f. Transportation (ocean freight) 2,031,000

g. Primary education and vocational education (including education of the blind and assistance to Mindanao State University) 302,000

US\$8,219,195\*

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\* Includes June 1965 allocations.

In addition the following assistance was provided the child feeding program from 1947 to 1963:

<u>Kind of Assistance</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Canned meat	55,404 lbs.	\$ 13,360.73
Fish Liver Oil	7,000,000 caps	22,539.49
Whole Milk	2,279,569 lbs.	246,548.86
Skim Milk	71,809,779 lbs.	375,373.08
Transport	-	2,563.17
Project Personnel CF	-	867.81
Freight	-	<u>989,923.08 (est.)</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$1,651,176.22</u></b>

4. Value of Assistance

From the date of inception of the UNICEF assistance program in the Philippines in 1948 until 1963, the UNICEF Executive Board met twice a year to allocate funds for specific projects, as submitted by the Manila Office. Effective since 1963, the Board meets only once a year. Operationally, the allocated goods do not reach the Philippines until the following year.

UNICEF allocations for the Philippines total US\$8,219,195.

RECENT UNICEF ALLOCATIONS:

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Value</u>
1960	\$313,175
1961	497,500
1962	816,000
1963	863,200
1964	563,800
1965	405,000

PART II

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (Excluding the U.S. and Regional Groups)

- A. Australia
- B. Canada
- C. France
- D. Germany
- E. Japan
- F. Italy
- G. The Netherlands
- H. Spain
- I. The United Kingdom
- J. New Zealand

See the 1964 Survey for summaries of assistance by the following countries:

- Belgium
- China
- India
- Israel
- Mexico
- South Vietnam
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- The United Arab Republic

A. AUSTRALIA

1. Colombo Plan

- a. Fellowships: 435 to date; 55 available in FY 1965-66.
- b. Experts: 23 to date, 1 at present
- c. Equipment: ₱314,790 to date
- d. Correspondence scholarship scheme: 77 to date

2. Australian economic assistance for SEATO defense

- a. Scholarships: Training has been provided for a number (approximately nine per year) of Filipino officers in Australia surveying, police work and other civilian and military specialities.

- b. Equipment:

- 1962: Survey vessel Arinya built in Australia especially for the Philippine Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey; approximate value, EA 225,000 (₱2 million);

- 1963: Spare parts for motor vehicles previously supplied, and other equipment; approximate value EA 20,323 (₱176,000);

- 1964: Second survey vessel Arlunya, also costing approximately ₱2 million;

- 1965: Seven military buses, together with spare parts EA 28,000 (₱242,700).

3. Scholarships

A number of Filipinos receive training in Australia each year under scholarships and fellowships made available by private organizations. In addition, approximately 250 Filipinos are receiving training in Australian hospitals and other educational institutions which are heavily subsidized by the Australian Government.

B. CANADA

1. Colombo Plan

The Philippines receives no capital or commodity assistance from Canada; however, the Philippines has been a recipient of direct Canadian technical aid under the Colombo Plan since 1958. Canadian assistance takes the form of technical help furnished on a responsive basis and provides for the training in Canada, at Canadian Government expense, including roundtrip air fare between the Philippines and Canada, of suitable candidates nominated by the Philippine Government through its Department of Foreign Affairs.

Total expenditures to date under the Colombo Plan program for Philippine students in Canada, plus one expert sent to Manila, amount to approximately \$463,066. The breakdown of these expenditures by fiscal year follows:

	<u>Technical Aid</u>
1958-1959	\$ 5,100
1959-1960	79,223
1960-1961	65,364
1961-1962	36,992
1962-1963	70,326
1963-1964	114,861
1964-1965	<u>91,200</u>

Canadian \$463,066

(The Canadian \$ and the US\$ are approximately equal.)

2. Export Credits Insurance Corporation

Another form of Canadian assistance available to the Philippines is to be found in long-term export financing under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act. Such facilities are administered by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation under the Minister of Trade and Commerce. They contain an aid element to the extent that they assist foreign

governments and firms to acquire items of capital equipment which possibly they could not afford to purchase on ordinary commercial terms. The Corporation will consider applications for long-term financing of projects involving supply to developing countries of Canadian technical knowhow and services and Canadian capital equipment. In all cases, however, the Canadian supplier takes the initiative; the recipient does not apply for the loan.

### 3. Other Types of Assistance

A third form of Canadian economic assistance is through contributions to multi-lateral organizations, principally agencies of the United Nations (U.N.) and the International Development Association (IDA). While the External Aid Office works in close cooperation with the U.N. bodies, it is not involved in the expenditure of these Canadian funds since individual countries exercise no direct control over their own financial donations. Therefore, the funds received by the U.N. Special Fund lose their identity as Canadian.\*

### 4. Canadian Religious Orders

Of the approximately 400 Canadians presently living in the Philippines, it is estimated that 75% belong to various Protestant and Catholic religious orders. They contribute their good works, mainly in the fields of education and medical aid, to the advancement of the Philippines.

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\* From the time Canada began technical assistance activities in the Philippines until August 31, 1965, Canada has received 120 Philippine trainees for various types of study courses. Of these 21 are still studying in Canada.

To date Canada has supplied 14 teachers to the Philippines at various times. None of these are presently in the Philippines.

## C. FRANCE

The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France sponsors a general educational assistance program for developing nations. The Philippine program was initiated in the latter half of 1950 and consists mainly of a limited number of scholarships awarded to Filipinos for study in technical, scientific or artistic fields.

### 1. Scholarships

The French Government awards four scholarships annually to Filipinos for study at any university in France in a wide variety of fields of training, although the study of French culture and civilization is usually the selected course. A satisfactory knowledge of the French language is required and each candidate must pass an examination at the French Embassy before being able to apply for the scholarship.

### 2. Traineeships

From ten to fifteen scholarships a year are offered Philippine engineers for advanced training in any technical field. The trainees must have at least three years' professional experience. The training normally lasts six months, to which must be added a two-week period devoted to the study of the French language, for which facilities are offered in Manila as well as in France.

### 3. Technical Assistance

The French Government is setting up a Pilot Center for electrical trades in Marikina, Rizal.

Especially intended for the training and formation of skilled workmen and technicians for power plants maintenance and repair, switchboard and panel jobs, interior wiring, line-men and network electricians, the center is scheduled to open in July 1966.

The French Government is providing pedagogical equipment apparatus, machine tools, methods and the training in France of six Filipino instructors. The Filipino counterpart consists in providing site, buildings and the funds for operational expenses.

D. GERMANY

1. Loans

By mid-1964, three major German loans to the Philippines were under consideration:

a. Inter-Island Shipping Industry

In March 1964, an agreement was signed in Manila between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines which committed 40 million DM (\$10,000,000 U.S.) in capital assistance to development of the Philippine inter-island shipping industry. Under terms of the program, sub-loans will be extended to existing private inter-island shipping companies by the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) from funds to be made available by the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KFW). The loan agreement was signed in Germany on 14 July. The interest rate will be 3-½%, amortization period, 15 years. Other agreements include long-term German technical assistance, mutual protection of investments, expansion of trade and commerce, shipping matters.

b. Santa Inés Iron and Steel Project

During 1965 a guarantee for US\$43.75 million for the financing of the Santa Inés Iron and Steel plant was negotiated through the Kreditanstalt fur Weideraufbau. This project will result in a plant with a capacity of approximately 250,000 tons of steel ingots annually. Equipment and services will be provided by a consortium of suppliers under the leadership of the Krupp firm.

c. Integrated Steel Mill, Iligan

The German firms Demag and Gutehoffnungshutte (GHH) will participate in the extension works of the Iligan steel-works, Mindanao, for which the Export-Import Bank has granted a loan of U.S. \$62.3 million. Two pig iron electric furnaces, built by the Demag and valued at 16,000,000 pesos, will be installed. They will have a capacity to process 600 tons of raw iron ore. German equipment for the Iligan integrated mill is scheduled to be purchased on a 12-year amortization plan, with a loan extended by the KFW. The steel mill is also acquiring other German machinery in the form of a GHH converter, valued at 20,000,000 pesos, which will be used for processing of pig iron into steel ingots. The total German investment in the Iligan Steel Mill project will amount to 36 million DM (U.S. \$9 million).

2. Technical Assistance

Since 1960 the German Government, religious orders and missionary schools have provided the following grants for technical assistance in the Philippines:

	<u>DM value of contribution</u>
a. Agricultural training center, Marcela	180,000
b. Experts for research on the cadang-cadang disease of the coconut palm	435,000
c. Copra-technical pilot plant for research in full utilization of the coconut at University of San Carlos, Cebu City	3,000,000
d. Hospital at Tacloban, Leyte	486,000
e. Broadcasting station at Manila	8,500,000
f. Teachers training school, Cebu	2,000,000
g. Technical training school, USC, Cebu	2,392,000
h. Engineering school, Tacloban	800,000
i. Intermediate school at Sablayan	75,000
j. Technical experts on shipping matters	58,000
k. Training of four film and television technicians in Germany	41,000
l. Agricultural Institute for engineering faculty of Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro	1,400,000

At the present time under the Technical Assistance Agreement the following proposed projects are under consideration:

1. Training and pilot plant for reforestation in the area of Cagayan Valley  
German contribution: decision pending
2. Regional Planning  
German contribution: decision pending
3. Pilot Plant for fish canning industry  
German contribution: decision pending

3. Scholarships

A total of eight, in any field of study, are granted Filipino participants each year. All expenses are paid by the German Government.

4. Traineeships

25 traineeships were awarded during 1965 for practical experience in German industry. Trainees will remain in Germany for one-and-a-half years. Members of this contingent received a four-months introductory course in German at Munich, as had the five preceding groups who were trained in German factories. The traineeship program is scheduled to continue indefinitely, although the numbers of trainees will vary with each group each year. To date, 120 governmental and approximately 35 private traineeships have been awarded.

E. JAPAN

1. Reparations

According to the agreement signed in 1956, the Government of Japan agreed to pay the Republic of the Philippines the equivalent of \$550 million in capital goods, services and cash over a twenty-year period. By 30 June 1965 the value of goods and services advanced to the Philippines was \$176,293,447.

Overseas and inter-island shipping, the Manila Railroad, the Public Works Department and fishing, cement, textile, pulp and paper industries were among the primary recipients.

2. Reparations Loan Agreement

By an agreement signed at the same time, arrangements were made for Japanese private firms or individuals to loan up to the equivalent of \$250 million to Filipino private firm or individuals. The loans shall be extended on a commercial basis, and the two governments shall facilitate and expedite the extension of loans pursuant to pertinent laws and regulations of the two countries.

Under the agreement, the facilitation and expedition which the Japanese Government is required to offer as to loans will be similar to those which are currently provided to those loans contracted between Japanese and Philippine private firms and financed on an ordinary commercial basis by the Japanese banking institutions like the Export-Import Bank of Japan, within their then available funds.

Under the agreement, the Philippine Government reserves the right to determine the fields of investment and the various industries for which the loans may be contracted as well as the criteria governing the eligibility of the Philippine private nationals or firms desiring to contract such loans.

3. Loans Secured by Reparations

These loans and their repayment are secured or guaranteed by the reparations payments from Japan in accordance with the agreement in the exchange of notes between the two governments in 1959 and 1961. The following applications for loans have been made:

Marikina Dam	\$35,500,000
Bureau of Telecommunications	6,500,000
Manila Railroad:	
Cagayan Valley extension	5,800,000

4. Commercial Loans

The Japanese have been very active in advancing dollar loans and equipment to copper and iron-mining concerns. These loans, repayable in ore concentrates, are designed to help move the ore more rapidly from the mines to the ship by such means as modern excavation equipment, better transportation facilities and deeper port areas.

5. Scholarships

In addition to Colombo Plan assistance, the Japanese Government annually awards several scholarships (both undergraduate and graduate) to Filipinos for study in Japan in fields recommended by the Philippine Government which usually consists of science subjects.

6. Other Assistance Activities in the Philippines

a. Since May 1964, Japan has been engaging in research project on El Tor Cholera which is sponsored jointly by the Philippines, Japan and the World Health Organization. The project consists of four studies: 1) comparative experiment and study on the efficacy of three anti-El Tor Cholera vaccines - two developed in the Philippines and one in Japan; 2) study on the role of carriers; 3) clinical study and 4) study on viability of El Tor Cholera vibrio.

1) and 2) have been conducted mainly in Bacolod City and the Province of Negros Occidental while other studies

have been conducted in Manila. The expenditure borne by Japan for this project in 1964 (May 1964 - March 1965) was approximately \$70,000 and Japan has appropriated \$45,000 for its continuation in 1965 (April 1965 - March 1966).

b. Japan, along with several European countries, also participates in the plan to assist the purchase of capital goods in their countries by a method known as deferred payments arrangements. These deferred payments are usually granted for a period of five years at an interest rate of 6%, with the normal stipulation that a 10% to 25% down payment accompany the order.

c. It is planned that Japan, under her Overseas Volunteers Program, send to the Philippines, toward the end of 1965, 14 Japanese Volunteers, who will be assigned mostly in the Mountain Province to assist the Presidential Assistant on Community Development, Philippine partner for the 1966 project, in giving technical assistance to local governments and people in such fields as vegetable and fruit growing, upland rice culture, pottery, bamboo-craft, irrigation project, etc.

d. The Japanese Government, under its technical assistance, dispatched in March 1965 a preliminary survey team for the establishment of a Training and Demonstration Center for Cottage and Small-scale Industries, and an understanding has been reached between the survey team and the representatives of the Philippine Government agencies concerned on the details of the establishment of the above Center.

Accordingly, the Government of Japan is making preparations including the dispatch of the technical survey team in the near future. It is the intention of the Government of Japan to see the establishment of the above Center in July of next year.

Japanese assistance under the Colombo Plan amounted to equipment valued at \$16,600 during FY 1964, the providing of 5 experts during FY 1964 and 5 experts during FY 1965\*, and 60 fellowships during 1964 and 29 during 1965\*.

7. Disaster Relief

In October 1965, the Government of Japan donated \$5,000 for relief aid after the Taal Volcano Eruption caused heavy casualties and property damages on September 28.

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\* 1965 figures current as of October 1965.

F. ITALY

1. Scholarships

The assistance program provided by the Government of Italy to the Philippines was started in 1955 and consists primarily of scholarships which are awarded annually to Filipinos, for study not only in the field of the humanities but also in mathematics, agriculture, engineering, electronics, etc.

During the academic year 1965-65, 8 scholarships were granted.

## G. THE NETHERLANDS

### 1. Fellowships

There has been in operation since 1956 a Netherlands-Philippines fellowship program under which approximately 70 scholarships and training grants have been awarded Philippine men and women, both from the government services and the private sector. Varying in duration from three months to one year and entailing either full or partial benefits of tuition, transportation, accommodations, etc., the fellowships accorded to qualified candidates from the Philippines have included the following courses:

Agricultural research; international course on building; sanitary engineering; hydraulic engineering; social sciences; small-scale industries; public health administration; telecommunications and electronics; survey navigation; aerial survey and photogrammetry; aviation administration and airport techniques; land drainage; potato production and seed certification; industrial management; dairy engineering; leather technology; economic planning and national accounting; radioisotopes techniques; documentation science; agricultural credits and cooperatives; tariffs; international law; land reclamation and banking.

Seventeen fellowships were awarded to Philippine nationals during 1965.

### 2. Technical and Financial Assistance

Under the terms of an agreement with the Philippine Government through which the Netherlands Government is willing to provide up to 75% of the funds for development projects initiated in developing countries by private organizations, a project for a printing and publishing house in Manila was recently approved. Three other proposals for such project aid are now under consideration.

Discussions are still in progress between the Dutch and Philippine governments concerning the sending of Dutch volunteers to the Philippines to assist in community development projects and to send Dutch technicians and teachers to assist in the field of small scale industry training. The latter training is planned within the framework of the activities of the School of Business Administration of the University of the Philippines.

## H. SPAIN

### 1. Scholarships

a. Twelve scholarships are awarded annually by the Department of Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Spain to deserving Filipino college graduates, for work toward advanced degrees in their chosen field, in Spanish universities. Transportation costs must be met by the student, but all other expenses are paid by the Spanish Government.

b. Since 1963, a scholarship in the field of edaphology was granted by UNESCO jointly with the Institute of Hispanic Culture in Madrid. Scholarships in this field of study are offered each year; the number of scholars, however, varies from year to year.

### 2. Teacher Exchanges

Since 1963, 20 Filipino teachers have been annually sent to Spain for a full academic course on the latest techniques of teaching Spanish and to obtain their Master's degrees in this field. In the future, Spain is contemplating sending several exchange professors to the Philippines to teach this course.

3. A \$10 million credit was offered President Macapagal during his visit to Spain in 1962. The credit was accepted but to date has not been used by the Philippine Government.

### 4. Special Assistance

During the official visit to the Philippines, in early 1965, of the Spanish Foreign Minister, approximately 4,000 books were donated to various schools and cultural societies, for use in their cultural and pedagogic activities as reference resource material.

## I. THE UNITED KINGDOM

### 1. Scholarships

The British Government offers up to 50 scholarships annually to candidates sponsored by the Philippine Government for studies in Great Britain under the Colombo Plan. Last year training was given to a total of 45 candidates in a variety of advanced technical and administrative fields, including education, government, local government, agriculture, and medicine.

The British Council gave 3 scholarships in 1965 to Filipinos for advanced studies in Britain.

The Federation of British Industries offers up to three scholarships annually to Filipino candidates for engineering studies in Britain.

### 2. Colombo Plan Experts

Dr. E. Crunden, British Colombo Plan Chemistry expert, completed a two-year assignment at the University of the Philippines in September 1965.

Miss M. Powell, an authority on orthopedic nursing, spent six weeks at the National Orthopedic Hospital advising on training in orthopedic nursing.

Mr. A.F. Lamb, forestry expert, spent six weeks at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, Los Baños in April and May, 1965.

A number of other British technical and scientific experts made shorter visits to the Philippines during recent months.

### 3. Colombo Plan Equipment

Equipment to the value of about \$18,000 was recently donated to the Philippine Atomic Energy Research Center. Delivery has also just been completed of equipment to a total value of about \$48,900 to the Scientific Instruments

Center, National Institute of Science and Technology. Other equipment grants have been made in recent months to the University of the Philippines College of Medicine, and to the Dairy Training and Research Institute, University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, Los Baños.

4. Statistics of United Kingdom Colombo Plan Assistance to the Philippines

Up to June 1964 United Kingdom expenditure for technical assistance to the Philippines under the Colombo Plan has amounted to the following:

	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Training Expendi- ture</u>	<u>Experi- ments No.</u>	<u>Expendi- ture</u>	<u>Equipment Expendi- ture</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954 to June 1964	333	£330,000 (\$924,000)	1	£4,000 (\$11,200)	£96,000 (\$268,800)	£430,000 (\$1,204,000)
June 1964 to June 1965	45	58,900 (\$164,920)	2	6,100 (\$17,080)	7,200 (\$15,960)	72,200 (202,160)
		<u>£388,900</u> <u>(\$1,088,920)</u>		<u>£10,100</u> <u>(\$28,280)</u>	<u>£103,200</u> <u>(\$284,760)</u>	<u>£502,200</u> <u>(\$1,406,160)</u>

5. Volunteers

3 non-graduate volunteers sent by Voluntary Service Overseas (V.S.O.) completed their assignments at private schools in the Manila area in mid-1965. In fall 1965, 2 graduate volunteers were sent to Mindanao State University and one non-graduate volunteer to a private school in Manila.

6. Typhoon Relief

The British Government donated \$2,800 in drugs and medical supplies in 1964 to the Philippine Government towards the relief of victims of typhoons during 1964.

7. Hog Cholera Vaccine

Britain gave about \$140,000 of Hog Cholera vaccine to the Philippine Government during October 1965.

8. SEATO Aid

On October 10 Britain announced a contribution of about \$8,400 for equipping artificial insemination centers for which the Philippines had requested aid under SEATO.

J. NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand granted about 15 scholarships in 1965 to Filipinos. In addition, special grants were made for visits to New Zealand by the Vice-President of the National Science Development Board, Dr. G. Zara, and by the President of Mindanao State University, Dr. A. Isidro.

Under the supervision of a resident expert, Mr. J. L. Rogers, New Zealand is completing a project to equip trade and vocational schools throughout the Philippines. So far about \$250,000 have been spent on this over the past four years.

During 1965, a new expert, Mr. Reynolds, arrived to teach practical farm Management at the Dairy Training and Research Institute at Los Baños.

1. Statistics of New Zealand Colombo Plan Aid to the Philippines

<u>Technical Assistance</u>	<u>No. of Experts</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>	<u>Capital Aid</u>	<u>Total</u>
1951 to 1964 NZ£40,974 (\$114,727)	3	36	£43,789 (\$122,609)	£84,763 (\$237,336)
April 1963 to March 1964 NZ£12,876 (\$36,052)			£8,402 (\$23,525)	£21,278 (\$59,578)

2. Typhoon Relief

The New Zealand Government donated £5,000 (\$12,000) to help victims of the June 30th 1964 typhoon disaster.

PART III

UNITED STATES TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS  
IN THE PHILIPPINES

A. The United States Agency for International Development

Summary Tables of Total Program FY 1946-1965

Current Projects

I. Rural Development

II. Public Services Improvement

III. Industrial Development

IV. Planning and Resources Analysis

V. Human Resources Development

VI. Regional Activities

U.S. PL480 (Food for Peace)

Participant Training Grants FY 1952-1965

B. The Peace Corps

C. The United States Educational Foundation in the  
Philippines (Fulbright Scholarships)

D. The Export-Import Bank of Washington

A. THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

Because of the scope and complexity of the international programs of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), it is not feasible to include in this presentation a history of the overall U.S. aid effort except to note that the annual expenditures of AID have averaged approximately \$3.5 billion worldwide over the past few years. This study, therefore, is confined solely to a survey of AID operations in the Philippines.

Summary Tables of Total Program FY 1946-1965

1. Post War Relief and Rehabilitation period

FY 1946-1952\*

Total aid		\$777 million
	Grants	\$670 million
	Loans	\$107 million

These funds were used to help rebuild a war-torn economy, to fund certain debts of the Philippines, and to supply certain essential commodities for the civilian population. U.S. contributions to UNRRA programs in the Philippines are included in the total given above.

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\* U.S. Fiscal Year begins July 1 of the preceeding calendar year (e.g. FY 1966 began July 1, 1965).

2. Economic and Technical assistance from AID and its predecessor agencies.

FY 1951-1965\*\*

Total aid \$390 million\*\*\*

Grants	\$311.5 million
Loans	\$ 78.5 million

Of these totals, slightly under half has been in the form of dollar assistance and slightly over half in the form of surplus agricultural commodities. The breakdown of loans and grants of these two categories is as follows:

<u>Dollar Assistance</u>		<u>Agricultural Commodities</u>	
Grants	\$159 million	Grants from sales proceeds	\$ 84.0 million
Loans	<u>30 million</u>	Grants in commodities	68.5 million
Total	\$189 million	Loans from sales proceeds	<u>48.5 million</u>
			\$201 million

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\*\* U.S. economic and technical assistance programs began two years before relief and rehabilitation assistance was completed.

\*\*\* Not included in this total figure is the value of U.S. Government excess property furnished to various Philippine entities since 1962. This property had an original acquisition value of nearly \$3 million.

The bulk of the USAID program in the Philippines falls into one of the following five categories of activity:

- Rural Development
- Public Services Improvement
- Industrial Development
- Planning and Resources Analysis
- Human Resources Development

Each current project is listed below and a brief descriptive phrase is included. Projects which have terminated at the end of FY 1965 or before are not included. USAID support to a project is generally divided between the cost of technicians, participant training, and commodities. Every project, however, does not necessarily require assistance in all three categories. We have listed US technician man years supplied, the number of participants trained, and the value of commodities furnished as applicable. All such figures are cumulative through FY 1965 and cover varying numbers of years. In cases where a project has begun in the current fiscal year (FY 1966) and has not yet been in operation for one full year, no figures are available. Several projects, however, are short-term in nature or simply consist of a loan; in those cases we have made brief comments concerning planned support for the current year. USAID personnel not assigned to specific projects are not included nor are administrative costs.

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	<u>US technician Man-Years</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Value of Commodities</u>
I. Rural Development			
A. <u>Agricultural Productivity</u>			
This is the major USAID project for assisting the Philippine Government in implementing its agrarian reform program.	7	82	-

US Technician  
Man-Years

Number of  
Participants

\$Value of Commodities

B. Rural Development

This is a pilot project under which USAID is beginning to work on the provincial level in a comprehensive program to raise the standards of living of the population of the two provinces (Tarlac and Laguna) where the project is operating.

This Project begins in FY 1966.

C. Community Development

This project supports the efforts of the Presidential Assistant on Community Development whose office is responsible for the implementation of the Philippine Community Development Program.

27

161

\$1,092,000

D. Cooperative Livestock Production and Marketing

Food for Peace support (feedgrains) is provided to five livestock and poultry raising cooperatives in an effort to increase meat production in the Philippines.

This Project begins in FY 1966. 25,000 metric tons of feedgrains valued at \$1,185,000 is programmed for FY 1966.

E. Installation of Irrigation Turn-Out Gates

This is the final phase of USAID activity in assisting the Government of the Philippines to expand, modernize, and rehabilitate national gravity irrigation facilities and to improve water control and utilization practices.

Pesos 280,000 in counterpart funds is used for this project.

<u>US Technician Man-Years</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>\$Value of Commodities</u>
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F. Improvement of the National  
Irrigation System

This project supports the first phase of a three year National Irrigation Administration improvement program. Five new irrigation projects are under construction and 67 existing systems are being rehabilitated.

This Project begins in FY 1966.

G. Rural Development Information

This pilot project assists in creating a facility and capability for the regular production of agricultural and rural development informational radio programs.

This Project begins and ends in FY 1966. Pesos 55,000 in counterpart funds are being used for this project.

H. Coconut Plantation Rehabilitation

Under this project USAID is assisting the Philippine Coconut Administration to rehabilitate coconut plantations in the province of Surigao del Norte which were damaged extensively by typhoon in October 1964.

This Project consists of a Peso 1,000,000 loan for seedlings and seeds.

I. Rural Electrification

This project assists the Electrification Administration in its crash program to supply electrical power by August 1967 to 217 municipalities in rural areas which presently lack any source of electricity.

This Project consists of a Peso 5,000,000 loan to purchase local equipment and for labor. Generators are being purchased by the Philippine Government from Japan using Japanese reparations funds.

	<u>US Technician Man-Years</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>\$Value of Commodities</u>
II. Public Services Improvement			
A. <u>Public Administration Improvement</u>			
The major focus of this project at this time is financial management and public personnel administration improvement.	31	141	\$126,000
B. <u>Public Safety</u>			
This project assists Philippine Government efforts to professionalize, strengthen, and increase the efficiency of civil police and other Philippine Government organizations engaged in law enforcement. Most of the work at present is with the National Bureau of Investigation.	14	96	475,000
C. <u>Manila Police Improvement</u>			
Under this proposed project USAID will work directly with the Manila Police Department much as it has worked with national organizations such as the NBI in the Public Safety project (see B).			This Project begins in FY 1966.
D. <u>Civil Aviation Assistance</u>			
This project assists the Philippine Civil Aviation Administration to improve the overall effectiveness of the air traffic control system at the Manila International Airport.	7	20	47,000

		<u>US Technician Man-Years</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>\$Value of Commodities</u>
III.	Industrial Development			
	A. <u>Economic Development Foundation</u>			
	Through this project USAID finances the services of a 5 man team representing a well known US firm of management consultants which advise the Economic Development Foundation. The EDF is a private foundation which seeks to expand and improve private industry in the Philippines.	5	14	-
	B. <u>Atomic Energy</u>			
	Under the "Atoms for Peace" provision of the US Mutual Security Act of 1954, the Government of the Philippines was provided an atomic reactor and auxiliary systems for various phases of atomic research.	3	42	\$87,000
	C. <u>Industrial Development Loans</u>			
	A number of loans for industrial development to both private and governmental entities have been made by USAID and are not specifically connected with individual projects described herein. Dollar loans repayable in dollars total \$29,335,305. Dollar loans repayable in pesos total \$24,967,204. Peso loans repayable in pesos total ₱40,375,000.	Not applicable.		

	<u>US Technician Man Years</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>\$Value of Commodities</u>
<b>IV. Planning and Resource Analysis</b>			
<b>A. <u>Water Resources Survey</u></b>			
This survey covers seven major river basins in support of Philippine efforts to develop these as extensively as possible for irrigation, flood control, hydropower, and domestic and industrial water supply.	4	15	\$585,000
<b>B. <u>Mineral Development</u></b>			
Under this project surveys of various mineral resources throughout the Philippines are being made.	11	19	13,000
<b>C. <u>Forest Inventory</u></b>			
The objective of this project is to compile statistics as a basis for future programs of management, conservation, and utilization of forest resources.			
		A loan of Pesos 90,000 in counterpart funds is provided for this project. Figures for its predecessor project - Forest Development - through FY 1964 were:	
	9	14	472,000

	<u>US Technician Man-Years</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>\$Value of Commodities</u>
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V. Human Resources Development

A. Medical Education Improvement

Efforts of this project are concentrated on providing a sufficient number of recent textbooks for medical students, training of medical science teachers, increasing the number of hospital teaching beds, upgrading standards for admission and graduation of medical students, and improving administrative practices in medical schools.

6

49

\$1,000,000

B. Malaria Eradication

This project represents continuing US support to the World Health Organization's 1955 resolution endorsing the objective of world wide eradication of malaria.

8

11

4,522,000

C. Textbook Production

This project is aimed at meeting the acute need for textbooks in the Philippine school system by placing 25 million additional textbooks into the school system.

5

2

1,221,000

D. University of the Philippines

This Project seeks to improve the overall effectiveness of the UP as the major institution of higher education in the country. Current emphasis is on construction of additional faculty housing and site development.

11

100

530,000

US Technician  
Man-Years

Number of  
Participants

\$Value of Commodities

E. Mindanao State University

This project supports the university's five year expansion program by providing a loan for the construction of 2 academic buildings and one dormitory.

This Project begins in FY 1966. The value of the loan is Pesos 1,800,000.

VI. Regional Activities

Although not wholly a part of the USAID program in the Philippines, USAID has several regional activities centered in the Philippines. The Republic of the Philippines obtains certain advantages from these activities as do other countries in the region covered by these programs.

Regional Activities are primarily in the field of training. USAID technicians connected with the Regional Activities centered in the Philippines are available for short term consultations in other countries in the area as well as within the Philippines.

A brief summary of USAID Regional Activities in the Philippines follows:

A. Regional Training Services

About 300 participants from other Asian countries receive USAID sponsored training in the Philippines annually. To date over 3,000 USAID financed participants have received such training in the Philippines, and the number of participants in FY 1965 (423) was a substantial increase over those trained in previous years. An equivalent number are expected in FY 1966. Training is usually done by various Philippine Government departments and agencies, often in conjunction with an established USAID program in a particular field. Training costs are paid by the sponsoring USAID Mission.

B. Asian Labor Education Center

ALEC is located at the University of the Philippines. It began in 1954 as the Labor Education Center for Filipino trade unionists and in 1958, through the efforts of USAID as well as the International Labor Organization, UNESCO, the Asia Foundation, and the Colombo Plan, became a regional organization. ALEC's main objectives are to provide a forum for Asian trade union leaders to discuss common problems, to improve the leadership of the trade union movement in the Far East area and contribute to better labor-management relations, to improve labor education, and to increase the exchange of ideas between labor leaders and movements. Various seminars and training courses are held throughout the year on a wide range of subjects related to labor activities.

C. SEATO Telecommunications

Several projects are being undertaken in various SEATO member countries and financed in whole or in part by USAID. In the Philippines USAID is assisting in establishing a telecommunication network between the Philippines and other SEATO countries for the exchange of meteorological and aeronautical information.

D. Malaria Eradication Training Center

This project began in FY 1958 as a regional training center. In FY 1963 it became a world-wide training center. It was established and is run under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization, the Philippine Government, and USAID. Training is provided for medical personnel, entomologists, engineers, technicians, and administrative personnel engaged in malaria eradication work. During FY 1965, 160 persons were trained at METC in a number of different courses and seminars which are conducted throughout the year. 3 USAID Malaria Advisors are on the METC staff.

U.S. PL 480 (Food for Peace)

U.S. surplus agricultural commodities have been shipped to the Philippines, under terms of the U.S. PL 480 program and previously under provisions of Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act (MSA) of 1954, for the purpose of enhancing the economic development of the country:

1. Through the use of the needed commodity, and
2. Through the subsequent use of the pesos generated by sales of the commodities for the financing of development programs, both in the public and private sectors; and
3. To supply relief foodstuffs.

Under terms of Title I of U.S. PL 480, Philippine pesos are generated by sales of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities. An agreed portion of this foreign currency is used for loans and grants for Philippine economic development, as specified under Section 104 of that Title, according to other urgent relief requirements.

Under terms of Title III of PL 480, U.S. surplus agricultural commodities are distributed abroad, on a grant basis, to needy persons through U.S. voluntary relief organizations.

Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 authorized the export and sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. These currencies were then used for development projects within the host country. Section 402 was discontinued in FY 1961.

Since 1955 U.S. agricultural surpluses in the following values have been utilized or programmed. Figures shown are in millions of U.S. dollars.

- 57 -

	<u>GRANTS</u>				<u>LOANS</u>	
	<u>Agricultural Surpluses</u>				<u>Agricultural Surpluses</u>	
	<u>Title II</u>	<u>Title III</u>	<u>Title I</u>	<u>Sec. 402</u>	<u>Title I</u>	<u>Sec. 402</u>
1954		.1				
1955		.7		8.5		
1956		1.1		10.4		
1957		2.7	2.1	6.9	4.9	6.5
1958		8.3	.7	10.2	.7	9.8
1959		7.9	-	12.0	-	.1
1960		5.3	-	7.9	-	.4
1961		6.8	-	4.0	-	4.8
1962		7.6	7.5	-	7.7	4.6
1963		9.8	-	-	-	-
1964		10.8	-	-	5.7	-
1965	.5	9.05	2.5	-	5.6	-
TOTALS	<u>.5</u>	<u>70.15</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>59.9</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>26.2</u>

TOTAL: \$194.15

Participant Training Grants  
FY 1952-1965

	<u>In Thousand of Dollars</u>
1952	\$ 100
1953	119
1954	305
1955	347
1956	292
1957	308
1958	265
1959	250
1960	332
1961	183
1962	168
1963	233
1964	154
1965	<u>201</u>
<b>Total for Participant Training FY 1952-1965</b>	<b>\$3,257</b>

PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAM  
USAID/PHILIPPINES  
FY 1952 - 1965

FIELD OF TRAINING	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE	36	27	76	70	70	90	56	53	79	52	30	35	63	72	803
INDUSTRY AND MINING	7	3	13	33	65	81	60	38	37	39	24	53	8	19	490
TRANSPORTATION	2	7	22	18	18	11	12	14	21	4	--	3	5	9	146
LABOR	5	12	23	26	7	11	7	8	7	8	6	--	--	4	124
HEALTH	21	22	34	60	39	28	32	23	31	9	22	12	11	6	350
EDUCATION	18	33	75	99	38	29	38	48	71	33	24	39	25	21**	591
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	17	14	59	40	40	27	40	42*	50*	27*	28*	43*	28*	39*	494
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	--	--	--	--	2	19	12	20	18	11	25	21	8	27	163
TRAINING IN ATOMIC ENERGY	--	--	--	--	8	8	3	4	8	--	3	6	2	--	42
ECONOMIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT	--	1	3	1	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
CIVIL AVIATION ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	1	2	20
S E A T O	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	--	3	--	12
ITI (EAST-WEST CENTER)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	--	--	6
ECONOMIC PLANNING IMPROVEMENT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3,257</b>

\* Includes Civil Police Training Participants (MAP-financed) and 1 Central Fund Program Participant.

\*\* Includes 7 Central Fund Program participants.

## B. THE PEACE CORPS

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Peace Corps seeks:

- a. To provide middle-level manpower to developing countries around the world.
- b. To improve grass-roots relationships between the people of the U.S. and the rest of the world, and
- c. To create a larger segment of American society possessing some knowledge about the problems of other parts of the world.

Projects may be in the fields of education, health, community development, surveying, agricultural improvement and others.

### 2. Types of Assistance

American volunteers are assigned to teach English, science and mathematics in elementary schools, high schools, colleges and universities in all parts of the Philippines. In addition to the teachers, a smaller number of volunteers work in various aspects of community development in Mindanao. The volunteers live in the communities and work in and/or teach their assigned specialty while they learn about life in the area.

### 3. Philippine Program

- a. Elementary co-teachers: Approximately 958 of the 1,352 Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) who came to the Philippines since 1961 were assigned to elementary schools as co-teachers in the fields of English, science and mathematics. Most provinces of the country are covered by this group. By June, 1965 nearly 700 volunteers had completed their tours in the Philippines. Additional volunteers are expected to arrive in early 1966.

b. High school and college teaching: About 342 volunteers have been teaching courses in English, science or mathematics at selected high schools and colleges around the country and at the University of the Philippines (UP).

c. Community development workers: A total of 22 volunteers have been working in community development projects under the auspices of PACD (Presidential Assistant on Community Development) in Mindanao and in the Manila headquarters office.

d. Vocational education: Presently there are 28 PCVs working in vocational schools at the secondary and college levels.

4. Value of Assistance

FY 1962 expenditure

Administrative funds	\$ 117,309	
Program allotment	<u>382,317</u>	
TOTAL FY 1962 .....		\$ 499,626

FY 1963 expenditure

Administrative funds	\$ 296,514	
Program allotment	<u>1,228,475</u>	
TOTAL FY 1963 .....		\$1,524,989

FY 1964 expenditure

Administrative funds	\$ 401,850	
Program allotment	<u>1,120,000</u>	
TOTAL FY 1964 .....		\$1,521,850

FY 1965 expenditure

Administrative funds	\$ 309,974	
Program allotment	<u>714,976</u>	
TOTAL FY 1965 .....		<u>\$1,024,950</u>

TOTAL TO DATE -----		<u>\$4,571,415</u>
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Recapitulation FY 1962 through FY 1964:

Elementary education -----	743 PCVs	\$3,442,276
Secondary education -----	217 PCVs	1,004,293
PACD (community development) ----	<u>22 PCVs</u>	<u>124,846</u>
Total -----	1,352 PCVs	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u><u>\$4,571,415</u></u>

C. THE UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION IN THE PHILIPPINES (USEF/P)

1. Fields of Interest

USEF/P administers the Fulbright-Hays Program (established by P.L. 87-256, the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961), which continues the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt programs (P.L. 584 and 402). The Foundation also processes nominees for three Clyde A. Dewitt fellowships at the University of Michigan law school, the best of whom is recommended for a Fulbright-Hays travel-only grant; a principal and an alternative nominee for one Southern Methodist University scholarship in comparative law combined with a Fulbright-Hays travel award; and the nominees for the East-West Center (EWC) graduate study grants offered Philippine citizens.

2. Types of Assistance

Fulbright-Hays funds are provided by the U.S. Government in order to accomplish the following objectives:

a. To send to the United States Filipino students to undertake graduate work, and Filipino educators to lecture, conduct research or observe American educational practices (teacher development grants);

b. To bring to the Philippines American professors to lecture and/or conduct research, and American students to study or perform field research. Grants to Filipino students are of three kinds:

(1) Travel-only grants providing roundtrip travel from the students' homes to their host institutions in the United States;

(2) Travel-only grants supplemented by dollar grants covering a substantial portion of the total expenses for one academic year of study;

(3) Travel-only grants supplemented by dollar grants covering all expenses for one academic year.

The awards for Filipino researchers and teacher development grantees provide roundtrip travel from the Philippines to the United States, plus per diem in dollars for the duration of grants. Filipino lecturers are provided by the Foundation roundtrip travel from the Philippines to the United States, and a salary by his host institution. Awards for Americans are all-expense grants for one academic year. The East-West Center awards (funds not handled by USEF/P) are all-expense grants for one academic year, subject to renewal for a second year depending on the grantee's performance in the first.

3. Philippine Program (1948-1965)

a. Fulbright grants to Americans: From 1948 to 1964-1965, a total of 249 Americans have been awarded grants classified as follows: 141 lecturers, 31 researchers, 9 teachers and 68 students.

Annual average: 15 Americans

b. Fulbright grants to Filipinos: From 1948 to 1964-1965, a total of 873 Filipinos have been awarded grants classified as follows: 828 students, 36 researchers or lecturers, 5 teacher development grants, 4 specialists.

Annual average: 51 Filipinos

c. East-West Center grants to Filipinos: 1960-1961, 11 grants; 1961-1962, 14 grants; 1962-1963, 19 grants; 1963-1964, 25 grants, 1964-1965, 18 grants. Total: 87 grants since February 1961, or an annual average of 17 grants.

4. Value of Assistance

From 1948 to 1958, \$200,000 annually; from 1959 to 1962, \$250,000 annually; in 1962-1963, \$136,000; in 1963-1964,

\$250,000; in 1964-1965, \$250,000; in 1965-1966, \$250,000 (as per approved budget). Total funds actually disbursed for the Fulbright Program from 1948 to 31 December 1964: ₪6,418,005.05.

No figures are available on the value of East-West Center assistance, since USEF/F does not handle East-West Center funds. Beginning in 1963-1964, however, the East-West Center reimbursed USEF/P with ₪3,106.45, and in 1964-1965 the sum of ₪9,618.57 for expenses incident to the selection and pre-departure orientation of EWC grantees.

D. THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

1. Field of Interest

The Bank, an agency of the United States Government, was established in 1934 in order to finance the foreign trade of the United States. Today the Bank continues to occupy an important role in development lending where credits for purchase of United States equipment can be extended for production and self-liquidating purposes.

2. Types of Assistance

The Bank assists in financing United States exports sold on short and medium terms (up to five years) through its participation in the Foreign Credit Insurance Association and under a program of guarantees offered to United States commercial banks. Long-term development credits are extended directly to public or private entities for the purchase of United States goods and services on terms ranging from five to approximately twenty years at 5-½ percent. All development loan applications received by AID are first submitted to the Bank for possible consideration.

3. Summary of Philippine Development Loans

<u>Date of Authorization</u>	<u>Obligor</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>
31 January 1952	National Power Corporation (Hydroelectric power at Ambuklao)	\$ 20,000,000
2 July 1954	Various	5,000,000
28 April 1955	Litton Mills, Inc. (textile machinery)	1,048,000
18 August 1955	Goodrich International Rubber Co. (Construction of a tire and tube factory)	1,800,000

<u>Date of Authorization</u>	<u>Obligor</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>
15 August 1956	Various, including Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.	\$ 65,000,000
16 July 1958	Various, including Manila Electric Co., Philippine Government (Manila harbor improvement), Delta Manufacturing Co. (meat canning)	79,850,000
26 January 1961	Philippine Government (Manila International Airport)	5,000,000
17 May 1961 <u>1/</u>	Iligan-Steel Corp.	62,300,000
21 November 1962	Philippine Iron Mines (Ore processing)	5,000,000
	Total:	\$244,998,000

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1/ The formal signing of the Export-Import Iligan steel loan agreement took place on 22 January 1964.

PART IV

REGIONAL COOPERATIVE GROUPS

- A. Asian Productivity Organization (APO)
- B. The Colombo Plan
- C. Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO)

A. ASIAN PRODUCTIVITY ORGANIZATION (APO)

1. Fields of Interest

The Asian Productivity Organization is an inter-governmental organization of Asian countries. The present members are the Republic of China, HongKong, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Nepal, the Republic of Philippines, the Republic of Pakistan, and the Kingdom of Thailand. In 1965, South Viet-Nam and Iran applied for membership. They will become members of the Organization with effect from the date of their final accession to APO convention. APO's primary objective is, through mutual cooperation, increase productivity in the countries of Asia in the industrial and agricultural fields.

2. Types of Assistance

To attain its objectives of higher productivity and to stimulate the mutual cooperation and coordination of activities, APO assists member countries in the dissemination and exchange of information, by improving and strengthening Productivity Centers in the member countries and supplementing their activities. The APO has been concentrating on industrial productivity and aims at management development and technological improvement. However, beginning in 1965 APO's activities were expanded to include agricultural productivity.

The APO sponsors annual conferences of directors of member countries' productivity centers to assist in the exchange of ideas and experience and to achieve coordination of activities. Training courses in various fields are organized to meet common needs, such as small business management and development, preventive maintenance, marketing, etc. Study missions are sent to Asian countries on specialized subjects, such as quality control, work study, food preservation and canning, industrial estate, light engineering, managerial problems, etc.

In 1963, emphasis was placed on enlisting the cooperation of top management by providing the necessary orientation. A study mission, two seminars, and symposium on top management were held. In 1964, labor cooperation and its importance to productivity efforts were emphasized. A symposium on the Role of Labor was held in the Philippines, and both labor and management interests were represented. Agricultural productivity was started in 1965 covering a limited field. The preparatory survey on agricultural productivity was undertaken and a symposium to consider the result of this survey was contemplated to be held later.

### 3. Philippine Program

During the past four years of its existence, APO has undertaken the following projects directly involving the Philippines:

#### a. Programmed in the Philippines:

- (1) Top management study mission inside Asia, 26 September - 2 October 1963
- (2) Governing Body Meeting, 17-21 December 1963
- (3) Workshop Meeting of Directors, 6-9 April 1964
- (4) Symposium on Role of Labor, 7-11 September 1964
- (5) Symposium on Training Techniques, 17-24 August, 1965

#### b. Philippine participation to APO projects:

- (1) Workshop meetings - 12 participants
- (2) Study missions - 10 participants
- (3) Training courses and fellowships - 19 participants

- (4) Symposiums and seminars - 11 participants
- (5) Technical expert on ceramics - 1 participant
- (6) Exchange of publications, audio-visual aids, etc.

In the last four years, APO has sponsored a large number of Asian seminars, conferences, training courses, surveys, study mission, fellowships, publication of books, bulletins and other materials. The total number of participants to APO projects implemented up to September, 1965 was 647, from the Philippines alone, 53 persons participated. The Liaison Office in the Philippines for the Asian Productivity Organization is the Economic Development Foundation.

#### 4. Value of Assistance

The membership contribution of APO member countries for 1965 are as follows:

Republic of China	\$2,500
HongKong	2,500
India	50,000
Japan	66,500
Korea	4,000
Nepal	2,500
Pakistan	12,500
Philippines	6,500
Thailand	5,500

This contribution is based on the national income of each member-state, computed by a formula of basic and supplementary contributions. A special grant from the Government of China, Japan, HongKong, India and the Philippines for the implementation of 1965 projects is expected to be \$100,000. The Ford Foundation has given APO a grant of \$320,000 to be used for training courses on Small Business. Out of this amount \$125,000 was programmed in 1964, the balance is being utilized for 1965 and 1966 projects. In 1966 the total membership contribution from member countries

is expected to amount to approximately \$173,000. A terminal grant of \$300,000 from US-AID was received by APO. This is being spread out equally in 3 years starting 1965.

APO prior year funds are summarized below:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
(a) Contributions by members	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$131,500	\$140,500
(b) Grants from AID	158,000	211,000	239,500	200,000
(c) Grants from Ford Foundation	-	-	-	125,000
(d) Special contribution from Japan	61,100	75,000	87,500	117,900
(e) Participation of members in projects	8,100	19,800	19,900	29,400
(f) Special cash grant from HongKong	-	-	4,300	5,000
(g) Special grant for projects implemented in HongKong, India and Philippines	-	-	-	18,300
Total	<u>\$335,200</u>	<u>\$413,800</u>	<u>\$482,700</u>	<u>\$636,100</u>

The direct assistance to the Philippines being provided by the Asian Productivity Organization is equal participation with the other eight member countries in all projects on the basis of APO's Annual Budget and Programmes.

## B. THE COLOMBO PLAN

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Plan for the Economic Development of South and Southeast Asia, popularly known as the Colombo Plan, was conceived at the meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers at Colombo in January 1950. Present membership of the Colombo Plan includes all countries of South and Southeast Asia and also Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. The 23 member-states of the Colombo Plan cooperate in the development of South and Southeast Asia by providing for each other some of the needed technical skills and capital. The wide variety of existing projects can be placed in two groups: economic development (agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, forestry, fisheries, power and fuel, atomic energy, coal and gas, industry, transport and communications) and social services (health, education, administration, cooperatives, taxation and finance, aviation and printing).

### 2. Types of Assistance

Assistance, negotiated on a bilateral basis, is available in the following categories:

a. Fellowships for the training of personnel in other countries within the region as well as in the more technically advanced member-states;

b. Services of specialists and technicians;

c. Scientific training and technical equipment. Since full cooperation with the United Nations and other aid groups is stated in the organization's constitution, many of the Colombo Plan projects are planned to supplement these activities; and

d. Correspondence scholarship plan, which provides subtertiary and tertiary technical and academic courses in many fields.

3. Philippine Program

a. Fellowship (to Filipinos listed by donor)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Australia	1	8	6	7	27	25	19	14	19	56	55	46	51	65	44	443
Burma														3		3
Canada									10	18	22	7	15	21	15	108
Ceylon							2		3							5
India			7	7	6	15	7	6	14	17	19	17	18	14	18	165
Indonesia														1		1
Japan					7			2	7	20	40	11	61	42	35	225
Malaysia													2			2
New Zealand						2		3		3	3	6	8	8	12	45
Pakistan							2	4			2	2		4		14
Singapore													3	4		7
United Kingdom				12	18	17	17	29	41	55	42	42	48	52	28	401
	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>1419</u>

b. Experts (to the Philippines listed by donor)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Australia							3	1	6	5	3	5	4	2	3	32
Canada										2	3	4	3	4	5	21
New Zealand										1	1	1	2	2	2	9
United Kingdom												1		1	2	4
							3	1	6	8	7	11	9	10	13	68

c. Equipment (Value in US \$)

	<u>Prior Years</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Australia		\$53,162	\$101,121	\$162,049	\$188,361	\$157,474	\$158,055.81	\$43,164.80	\$ 863,387.61
Canada				17,500					17,500.00
Japan				200					200.00
New Zealand				140,056		90,000		7,354.00	237,410.00
United Kingdom	\$36,093	44,720	95,140	46,863	26,384	30,800	15,834.00	16,772.00	312,606.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$36,093</b>	<b>\$97,882</b>	<b>\$196,261</b>	<b>\$366,668</b>	<b>\$214,745</b>	<b>\$278,274</b>	<b>\$173,889.81</b>	<b>\$67,290.80</b>	<b>\$1,431,103.61</b>

4. Value of Assistance

From 1 July 1954 to 30 June 1965, the Philippines received approximately \$5,800,000 worth of assistance from Colombo Plan countries besides the United States.

C. SOUTHEAST ASIAN TREATY ORGANIZATION (SEATO)

1. Fields of Interest

In addition to the military clauses of the South East Asian Collective Defense Treaty, Article III sets forth the need for cooperative economic development. SEATO projects, located in the three Southeast Asian member-states, stress:

a. Technical education (graduate school of engineering in Bangkok; skilled labor projects in each of the member countries)

b. Medical research (medical research laboratory in Bangkok and cholera research laboratory in Dacca)

c. Cultural relations (fellowships, scholarships and professorships)

2. Types of Assistance

Assistance in the form of staff members, training aids, equipment and financial support is contributed directly to the research or training institution. The host country generally provides land and buildings. Each of the eight member-states usually makes some type of contribution.

3. Philippine Program

Presently there is only one assistance program to the Philippines under SEATO auspices - Telecommunications. For further details on this program see Part III, Section A2(f), Regional Activities.

Previous assistance programs under the SEATO agreement have been in the fields of Apprentice Training, Vocational Industrial Textile Training, and Labor Market Information.

In addition, visiting professors from the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering located in Bangkok occasionally conduct training seminars and lectures in various fields of engineering at Philippine institutions.

PART V

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- A. The World Bank and its Affiliates
  - 1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - 2. International Development Association
  - 3. International Finance Corporation
- B. International Monetary Fund

A. THE WORLD BANK AND ITS AFFILIATES

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

a. Fields of Interest

The World Bank operates primarily by making loans, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance productive investments in its member countries. By June 30, 1965, the Bank had made 424 loans totaling \$8,772 million to finance some 1,000 projects in 77 countries or territories. The Bank's loans are mainly directed to helping its member countries to build the foundations of economic growth. Over one-third of the Bank's development lending has been for electric power and has helped to finance the addition of over 20 million kilowatts to the world's generating capacity. Another third has been for transport improvement -- railways, roads, airways, waterways, gas pipeline and ports. The balance of the Bank's loans has been for agriculture; for industry, especially steel production and development finance companies; for general development purposes, telecommunications, education and water supply.

b. Types of Assistance

(1) Loans

The World Bank makes loans to member governments, governmental agencies or private enterprises. If the borrower is not a government, the guarantee of the member government concerned is required.

The terms of Bank loans is related to the character of the particular projects financed and the debt position of the borrowing country, and averages 20 years. The rate of interest charged by the Bank is related to the rate which it would itself have to pay to borrow money at the time the loan is made and the ability of member countries to raise funds in the capital markets of the world. The

standard lending rate of the Bank is currently 5-½ per cent. In February 1965 the Bank decided that countries able to cover the bulk of their external capital needs from market sources should be charged slightly higher rates of interest than the majority of the membership. The rates of interest for these countries would be roughly comparable to those they pay when borrowing in the market, but in no case more than 1 per cent higher than the standard rate.

(2) Resources.

The authorized capital of the Bank is \$22 billion, of which \$21.6 billion has been subscribed by its 103 member countries. Of this amount, however, only the equivalent of \$2,168 million is paid in. The balance is subject to call to meet the Bank's obligations created by borrowing or by guaranteeing loans. The Bank also obtains funds from the sale of its bonds in the capital markets of the world and through sales of its own portfolio of investments.

(3) Technical Assistance

IBRD renders technical assistance to its member governments ranging from full-scale economic surveys of the development potential of member countries to regional investigations or advice on particular projects. Resident advisory missions are stationed from time to time in many countries at the request of the government. IBRD also maintains a staff college, the Economic Development Institute, which provides senior officials from developing countries with training in economic management and project evaluation.

(4) Philippine Loans (authorized)

22 November 1957	National Power Corporation (Hydroelectric power at Binga)	\$18,500,000
26 July 1961	Republic of the Philippines (Dredges and equipment)	8,500,000
13 October 1961	National Power Corporation (Angat River hydroelectric project)	34,000,000
7 November 1962	National Power Corporation (Maria Cristina #3 hydro- electric project)	3,700,000
15 February 1963	Philippine National Bank for relending to Private Develop- ment Corporation of the Phil- ippines (PDCP)	15,000,000
22 July 1964	National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority (Manila Metropolitan Water Supply Project)	20,200,000
28 October 1964	Republic of the Philippines (University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture Education Project)	6,000,000
	Total IBRD Loans	\$105,900,000

(5) Technical Assistance in the Philippines

(a) In 1961, at the request of the Government, the Bank organized a mission to study the economy of the country and to suggest the framework of a long-term development program. The study was used in preparation of the 5-Year Socio-Economic Development Program.

(b) National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) - Half of the expenses for the Metcalf & Eddy pre-loan study of NAWASA were paid by IBRD (IBRD share: \$200,000).

(c) An IBRD resident advisory mission in Manila assisted the Program Implementation Agency (PIA) and other government departments and agencies from 1963-65 in development programming and project preparation, particularly in industry and agriculture.

## 2. International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA), was established in 1960 as an affiliate of the World Bank to provide development finance to less developed countries on terms more liberal than the Bank can offer on its conventional loans. IDA's resources are in the form of contributions by member governments and it makes 50-year loans to developing countries free of interest. The Philippines is among the 96 countries that are members of IDA.

## 3. International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The Bank's interest in industrial development led in 1956 to the creation of an affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), designed to supplement the activities of the Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries. The Corporation has established four main methods of operation: direct investment in industrial companies, with the participation of domestic or foreign private investors and entrepreneurs; assistance to privately owned development finance companies; standby and underwriting commitments; and, the sale of investments from portfolio to other financial institutions. IFC now has 80 members including the Philippines.

In the Philippines, IFC has undertaken an investment commitment of \$4.4 million in a development finance company.

B. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

1. Fields of Interest

The IMF was founded "to promote international currency stability by helping to finance its members' temporary balance of payments deficits and by providing for the progressive elimination of exchange restrictions and the observance of accepted rules of international financial conduct".

2. Types of Assistance

Each member-country subscribes a quota to the Fund. Normally, 25 per cent of the quota is subscribed in gold and 75 per cent in the member's own currency. A member may draw on the Fund with the understanding that the amount drawn be repaid within a maximum period of three to five years. A drawing equivalent to the country's gold subscription is granted virtually automatically. Further drawings are progressively subject to the member's own efforts to overcome balance of payments difficulties.

3. Philippine Withdrawals

As of September 30, 1965, Philippine withdrawals amounted to \$17.8 million.

4. Standby Credits

In April 1965, the Philippines established a fourth consecutive one-year standby arrangement for \$40.4 million. No drawings were made under the three previous arrangements nor, as of September 30, 1965, under the current arrangement.

PART VI

U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

- A. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)
- B. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- C. Church World Service (CWS)
- D. The Foster Parents' Plan, Inc. (FPP)
- E. Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, Inc. (SAWS)
- F. Tools for Freedom Foundation (TFF)
- G. World Vision Relief Organization, Inc. (WV)

Editor's Note

These seven voluntary agencies are registered with AID/Washington and operate in the Philippines under terms of the bilateral agreement between the Philippine and United States Governments which provides:

- a. Freight charges for shipment of commodities to the Philippines are paid by the U.S. Government.
- b. Handling and inland shipping costs are absorbed by the Philippine Government.
- c. The Philippine Government authorizes tax-free entry of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities used in the Agencies' programs.

A. COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC. (CARE)

1. Fields of Interest

CARE was founded in 1945 and incorporated in the District of Columbia as a non-profit organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. CARE assistance in the Philippines is devoted to grass-roots projects in the fields of education, rehabilitation, health, agriculture, rural and community development and disaster relief.

2. Types of Assistance

CARE distributes surplus food donated by the U.S. Government, supplemented by limited amounts of food products contributed by private U.S. organizations and individuals. Tools and equipment are provided for selected development projects. The latter, as gifts of the people of the United States, are given to assist existing or on-going self-help projects. These are not donated on a dole basis or for charity purposes, nor to individuals. There must be a clearly identifiable indication of interest and contribution on the part of the local group requesting the project in order to receive CARE assistance. There are no mass distributions. Each project is considered for its possible multiplier effects and regular follow-ups are conducted to determine the success of the projects.

3. Philippine Program

a. PL 480 - Title III

Surplus food commodities are distributed to more than 25,000 elementary schools throughout the Philippines to provide a dietary supplement for children attending public schools. In August 1963, CARE also assumed the responsibility for distribution of milk and cornmeal, through the Department of Health, for its maternal and child welfare program formerly handled by UNICEF. Value of the commodities used in these two programs is approximately \$2 million. The volume of these programs, which serve more than 5,000,000 recipients,

is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>000 Pounds</u> <u>1/</u>
1959	30,250
1960	28,000
1961	28,000
1962	28,351
1963	38,800
1964	23,191
1965	23,303
1966 (planned)	43,000

b. Title III Voluntary Self-Help Program

CARE, in cooperation with the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, has programmed one million pounds of commodities in support of work programs in nearly one hundred barrios. To begin in Fall 1965, the suggested projects to be undertaken in the various barrios include the construction of barrio plant nurseries as a source of seedlings and planting materials, the construction of small earthen irrigation dams and farming in community extension farms.

c. Donated Food Program

Food and supplementary commodities provided by private American groups are distributed to various non-profit Philippine organizations for indigent consumption.

d. Pig Projects

CARE has continued distribution of thorough-bred

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1/ All the above figures with regard to size of the program, except for the year 1966, are supplied by AID.

pigs to schools and barrios which have shown the willingness and ability to raise them for improvement of existing livestock and ultimate improvement of the local diets.

e. Barrio Radios

Since inception of this program, more than 3,000 transistor radios have been distributed to isolated barrios through the Philippines in coordination with the Presidential Committee on Rural Information and Education to increase rural communications facilities. It is expected that this program will continue for some time.

f. Barrio Units

More than 100 of these versatile units, composed of agricultural tools and varied items of rural development equipment, have been distributed to isolated developing barrios in cooperation with such agencies as PACD, PRRM and World Neighbors.

g. Deworming Campaign

The Philippine Government continues to maintain an extensive deworming campaign using seven CARE-donated mobile health units. CARE recently equipped each of these units, as well as three rural clinics, with microscopes for more intensive laboratory examinations.

h. Vegetable Seeds

Combination packets of quality vegetable seeds and hand tools were distributed to several hundred farmers through local agencies working to improve agricultural production. Additional seeds and equipment were given to primary schools for school gardens and various agricultural schools. This is an open-end program.

i. FAO-WHO-UNICEF-Assisted Applied Nutrition Project

CARE supplied 2,500 lbs. of soy bean seeds, a roto tiller and other equipment to the Applied Nutrition Project, Bayambang, which hopes to encourage the incorporation of soy beans into the local diet and the adoption of modern agricultural techniques.

j. Classroom Supplies

Elementary student kits and classroom supply kits were provided to selected barrio schools. Distribution is made on the basis of need and will continue.

k. School Construction

CARE recently successfully completed its first school construction project. With PRRM providing technical assistance, the barrio residents free labor and CARE a brick-making machine and other construction material, a one-room schoolhouse was constructed at approximately one-half of government cost for a similar structure. This year, we anticipate the construction of ten more schools.

1. Philippine Science High School

CARE will program educational materials valued at \$25,000 for the Philippine Science High School. Currently programmed are twenty-nine microscopes, costing \$7,900, which will increase the effectiveness of biology studies.

m. Other Equipment

Other materials distributed consist of agricultural supplies, masonry kits, woodworking tools, resettlement equipment, sewing kits, medical supplies, tin salvage kits, first-aid materials, electrical equipment, sewing machines, midwifery kits and wheel-chairs. These are used in special projects as needed.

4. Value of Assistance for 1964

<u>Type</u>	<u>Value</u>
a. Special foods (excluding U.S. surplus)	\$ 22,897.00
b. Vocational tools	20,183.00
c. Hospital and medical supplies for special projects	<u>51,531.00</u>
Total material aid:	\$178,975.00
Total financial aid for administrative expenses	<u>7,000.00</u>
Total assistance:	\$185,975.00

B. CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)  
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL (NCWC)

1. Fields of Interest

Catholic Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference is an agency established by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States in January 1943. Its operating funds are raised in a combined drive in all the parishes in the United States. The annual collection, made on a Laetare Sunday, is called the Catholic Bishops' Relief Fund.

Catholic Relief Services-NCWC is also one of the voluntary non-profit agencies registered with and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the United States Agency for International Development. Congress in the Foreign Aid Law of 1961 requested the Federal Government to use the services and facilities to the maximum extent practicable. CRS operates in almost 100 countries of the world and has developed programs in refugee resettlement, emergency relief and community development.

2. Types of Assistance

CRS distributes U.S. Government surplus agricultural products, collects and distributes medicines and used clothing, stimulates and supports self-help projects (including housing, rural colonization, cooperatives, training schools, hospitals and community development), builds home and community buildings.

3. Philippine Program

CRS commenced its operations in the Philippines in January 1957. The Philippine program is divided into the following categories:

U.S. Surplus Commodity Program PL 480 Title III

(a) Institutional feeding

CRS distributes food to 40,000 inmates in

Institutions which includes patients in eight leprosaria in the country, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged and the blind, the National Mental and the National Orthopedic hospitals, and Welfareville Institution, etc.

(b) School feeding

To date, 578 schools are enrolled in the program. CRS hopes by the end of FY 1966 to reach elementary and high school children in 800 schools throughout the country. A total of 204,282 children are being served in a funding school feeding program.

(c) Family feeding

Selected poor and needy families are chosen by periodic house-to-house censuses made by lay and civic organizations, with the cooperation of government officials, in all areas of the country for supplemental rations of U.S. surplus commodities. The greatest numbers of recipients are found in the slum areas of the large cities, the unemployed, underemployed and unemployable, and the tribes people who lead a semi-nomadic existence on several islands. Regular distributions are made at established centers or are carried to recipients too old, young, sick or disabled to come to their designated distribution point. As estimated 1,000,000 persons receive food through the family feeding activity.

(d) Relief during emergencies

Emergencies frequently occur in the Philippines area each year, and include typhoons, floods, fires, rat infestation, food shortage and/or crop failure and locust plagues. All leave considerable destruction but seldom result in great loss of life; there is, however, heavy property damage and destruction of crops which leads to acute food shortages. During FY 1965, CRS made the following distributions for victims of emergency situations:

(1) Fire victims	502,480 pounds	
(2) Crop failure and food shortage	211,260	"
(3) Typhoon victims	1,566,852	"
(4) Explosion victims	<u>200</u>	"
Total	<u>2,280,792</u>	"

The volume of Title III commodities authorized for distribution had been as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>000 Pounds</u> <u>1/</u>
1959	40,090
1960	22,330
1961	27,510
1962	28,986
1963	52,133
1964	44,200
1965	45,960
1966 (planned)	55,830

(e) Projects Utilizing Title III Commodities

(1) Self-Help Projects

Throughout the country, CRS now conducts 182 sponsored or supervised self-help projects in a wide

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1/ All the above figures with regard to the size of the program are supplied by AID.

variety of activities. The largest of these projects is the Tondo Youth Center, a joint program sponsored by the city and the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Manila. CRS operates the school, offers free lunches and provides a full-time supervisor and six salaried teachers who instruct 311 out-of-school youths from the Tondo slum area of Manila in courses of dressmaking, tailoring, handicraft and knitting. The following list illustrates the variety of self-help projects operated by CRS.

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Number</u>
Agriculture	19
Blockmaking	26
Carpentry	5
Fishing	2
Gardening	8
Hairscience	6
Knitting	8
Piggery	7
Poultry	5
Sewing	35
Tailoring	3
Weaving	6
Diners	5
Doughnut Operations	18
Noodle Operations	3
Madonna Plan	7
General Projects	<u>19</u>
Total	182

(2) Title III Volunteer Work Projects

The implementation of these in various places continue to bring different groups of people - government, non-government, civic and all CRS consignees and their lay helpers working together in a coordinated manner to achieve the common end. The undertaking has encouraged people to volunteer their work for their own benefit in 177 projects consisting mainly of:

- (a) VWP Vocational Projects
- (b) VWP Airstrips
- (c) VWP Irrigation Projects
- (d) VWP Road Construction Improvement
- (e) VWP Multi-Purpose Halls
- (f) VWP Flood Control Projects
- (g) VWP Dam Construction
- (h) VWP Athletic/Multi-Purpose Pavement
- (i) VWP School Building Construction
- (j) VWP Health & Sanitation
- (k) VWP Land Reclamation/Agricultural Projects
- (l) VWP Cooperatives
- (m) VWP Pier/Wharf
- (n) VWP Foot Bridges
- (o) VWP Community Development/Beautification

(3) Other Activities

(a) Medical

This part of the program consists primarily of donations made through CRS either directly to the ultimate consignee or for general distribution of medicines and hospital equipment to hospitals, leprosaria and clinics in the country.

(b) Immigration-Emigration

By relative standards this appears to be a rather small part of our people-to-people operations in the Philippines; nevertheless it is an extremely vital one. CRS has had quite a bit of experience over the past years in handling cases of repatriation of Filipinos stranded abroad and in assisting others to emigrate to the States in order to study, find employment or be adopted. In the past 2 years CRS handled 22 immigration cases.

#### 4. Value of Assistance

Since the beginning of the Philippine program in 1957, CRS has received and distributed throughout the country in support of its general relief and rehabilitation program a total of 273,018,093 pounds of all kinds of supplies valued at more than \$27 million. This has included 260,858,387 pounds of U.S. surplus commodities, worth \$16 million, and 12,159,706 pounds of other donations, worth \$11 million.

The various other donations have included 1,000,000 pounds of clothing from the American Bishops Annual Thanksgiving Collection, medicines from the Catholic Medical Mission Board (CMMB), hospital equipment from the World Medical Relief, Inc., carrier-type vehicles, self-help equipment, vocational training tools, school and laboratory supplies and donations from other agencies (Direct Relief Foundation, Tools for Freedom), religious orders, private donors and the American Bishops Relief Fund. These supplies were distributed to 1,340,000 regular beneficiaries during FY 1965.

During FY 1965, the Philippines Mission of CRS-NCWC received a total of 40,876,501 pounds of supplies valued at \$3,731,215.08. This total was composed of 39,399,504 pounds of Title III commodities, worth \$2,101,569.43 and 1,476,997 pounds of other donations, worth \$1,629,645.65.

## C. CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

### 1. Fields of Interest

CWS was founded in 1946 and was incorporated in the State of New York. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. In the Philippines Church World Service operates as a Division of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines. It is interested in the following types of activities:

- a. Assistance to refugees and victims of disasters
- b. Rehabilitation projects
- c. School and institution feeding
- d. Community development projects

### 2. Types of Assistance

Food obtained through the U.S. surplus program is distributed to children and needy families along with food coming directly from U.S. farmers through CROP and from other countries. Donated food, clothing, materials and equipment are also distributed to the needy. CWS funds are spent to administer the program and to finance projects in food production, community development, vocational training, medical care and therapy, diet and health training and housing. Financial support also comes from Christian bodies in many countries through the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

### 3. Philippine Program

CWS began operations in the Philippines after the war, but closed down in 1949 at the end of the immediate reconstruction period. CWS became active again in 1958 at the same time as the expansion of the PL 480 program.

a. U.S. Surplus Food Program - PL 480 Title III

In FY 1964, CWS distributed U.S. surplus commodities to 34,000 school pupils, health cases, orphans, needy mothers and children, slum dwelling families, and indigent persons. Approximately one-tenth of the annual surplus requirement is channeled into disaster relief. The volume of the program is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>000 Pounds</u>
1959	84
1960	1,274
1961	2,102
1962	3,841
1963	6,617
1964	3,993
1965	4,460
1966 (planned)	4,070

Cornmeal, bulgur wheat, rolled wheat, flour and cooking oil compose the bulk of the commodities. A growing number of voluntary work projects are being assisted through the use of Title III commodities.

b. Clothing distribution

Donated clothing, shoes and bedding are distributed to disaster victims and needy and indigent people.

c. Medicine and medical supplies

CWS acts as the importer of medicines and medical supplies donated by the Interchurch Medical Association and distributes these goods through the Interchurch Commission on Medical Care to fourteen Protestant-run hospitals, three affiliated hospitals, and related clinics.

d. Self-help projects

CWS alone and in association with the World Council of Churches and/or various individual Protestant churches, is involved in a growing number of self-help projects. Many of these projects are among Philippine minority groups.

- (1) Zamboanga project - education, agriculture and health
- (2) Vigan Community Center Outreach Project - community development approach to leprosy
- (3) Tiruray Cooperative Marketing Association - cooperative project among a minority group, in conjunction with Asia Foundation
- (4) Bilaan Cooperative - cooperative project among a minority group, in conjunction with the United Church Board for World Ministries
- (5) Sapang Palay Inter-Church Center
- (6) Cooperative Medical Ministry in Bontoc, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mt. Province
- (7) Mangyan Development Project at Capernaum, Paitan, Naujan, Mindoro

e. Ecumenical scholarships

From 1953 to 1965, 15 Filipinos have received scholarships for theological training in the United States; during 1965-1966, one Filipino is receiving training in the U.S.

4. Financial Support

a. The major portion of the CWS commodity program consists of U.S. surplus food and other donated goods. The field budget of CWS for FY 1966 is broken down in the following manner:

Operations	\$21,200
Projects	<u>8,000</u>
Total	\$29,200 <u>1/</u>

b. The Project Budget will run over \$700,000 during FY 1966.

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1/ Full support of the CWS Representative, who is also Director, CWS Philippines, is in addition to the above.

D. FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN, INC. (FPP)

1. Fields of Interest

The Foster Parents' Plan (FPP) was founded in 1937 and incorporated in the State of New York. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. FPP seeks to promote the care, maintenance, education, training and well-being of needy and distressed children. Emphasis is on help to children who live in their own or in foster homes, without parental support, with the aim of preventing family groups from disintegrating under economic stress, and of attaining their eventual rehabilitation. A close personal and continuing relationship is established between the Foster Child and his/her family, and their American and Canadian Foster Parents, which is cultivated through a monthly exchange of letters. Foster Parents, who may be individuals or organizations, commit support for a year, usually for more, or until a stage of rehabilitation is reached.

2. Types of Assistance

The program involves long-term social case work based on the individual needs of each Foster Child's family, and aided by monthly cash grants, a purchasing distribution program, special cash gifts and gift parcels from Foster Parents to their Foster Children, a program to fill special and emergency needs, a health service plan, a vocational training program and a pilot project to build a better community.

3. Philippine Program

FPP operations in the Philippines were started in 1961, at the invitation of Carlos P. Romulo.

a. A team of 25 trained social workers, all graduates from schools of social work of Philippine universities, works with Foster Children's families in the greater Manila area. Frequent home visits are conducted and also a monthly office interview is held with each Foster Child and his/her guardian during which the monthly cash grant is paid and distribution is made of purchased items, extra cash gifts and gift parcels.

b. The purchasing program provides both boys and girls with the basic clothing they require during the year, such as shirts and trousers, dresses, underwear, raincoats and footwear, also school supplies and toilet articles and a supply of items from which the child's whole family group benefits. This includes rice, groceries, vitamins and soap. All purchasing under this program is accomplished from the Philippine economy.

c. A Special Services program fills special and emergency needs of the Foster Children's families, like repair of housing, eyeglasses, prostheses, help with establishing small businesses, funeral expenses and fire losses.

d. All Foster Children and their immediate family members, numbering approximately 30,000 individuals, are eligible under a health services program to receive free medical and dental treatment and medicines and drugs in a clinic serving FPP beneficiaries only, and in other clinics and hospitals through the agency's arrangements.

e. A vocational training center of sole benefit to 600 selected beneficiaries of the agency per year is operated in Manila, providing free training and the use of free training materials in three-months courses. The subjects taught are: General Automotive and Diesel Mechanic; Practical Electricity; Carpentry and Cabinet Marking; Dress-making; and Cosmetology and Hair Science. The Information and Placement Bureau of the center works for job placement of graduated trainees.

f. A pilot project at barrio Sapang Palay, San Juan del Monte, Bulacan, strives to build a better community thereat through financial and professional aid towards home construction; the establishment of cottage industries; promotion of education and training of out-of-school children and illiterate adults; health services; and promotion of constructive use of leisure time.

g. The program, which began in the Philippines in February 1961, is gradually spreading from the greater Manila area to the provinces in central and northern Luzon, where it is administered with the help of the Social Welfare Administration of the Philippine Government and the Philippine National Red Cross. Within the next few years, Foster Parents' Plan hopes to offer assistance to 6,000 to 7,000 Filipino Foster Children and their families, to include additional provinces on the island of Luzon.

4. Value of Assistance

The agency derives its resources from voluntary American and Canadian contributions and is completely self-supporting, save for government subsidies for ocean and inland freight. Since commencement of the program in the Philippines, approximately \$1,700,000 has been paid out in the form of cash grants, cash gifts, purchased and donated goods, health and dental services and other special services. In the current fiscal year, an average of 4,840 Foster Children in the Philippines will receive the following:

Cash grants	\$470,000
Purchased items	113,000
Cash gifts (estimated)	70,000
Gift parcels (estimated)	28,000
Special services	11,000
Health and dental services	59,000
Vocational training	<u>9,000</u>
Total	\$760,000

E. SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WELFARE SERVICE, INC. (SAWS)

1. Fields of Interest

SAWS was founded in 1956 and was incorporated in the District of Columbia as a non-profit organization. SAWS is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) and is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. (ACVAFS). It is a world-wide agency which seeks to alleviate suffering of the unfortunate and to assist in rehabilitation through self-help projects and education services.

2. Types of Assistance

a. SAWS seeks to improve the lot of the poor and unfortunate by:

(1) Holding medical and education lectures and demonstrations, especially in rural areas

(2) Rendering charity consultations and distributing free medicines to the poor

(3) Distributing food and clothing to needy recipients

b. SAWS assists and renders aid in times of disaster and emergency.

c. It participates in the distribution of donated commodities from the United States to needy elements being served by welfare centers throughout the Philippines.

3. Philippine Program

a. U.S. Surplus Food Program - PL 480 Title III

U.S.-donated agricultural commodities were used by 18 non-profit and non-stock medical and educational insti-

tutions and distributed through 339 welfare centers scattered throughout the Philippines. The SAWS program, which serves approximately 34,000 recipients, consists primarily of bulgur wheat, cornmeal, dried milk, rice and salad oils.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>000 Pounds</u> <u>1/</u>
1963	7,308
1964	4,384
1965	3,247
1966 (planned)	2,568

b. Disaster Relief

During FY 1965, SAWS distributed 263,303 pounds of U.S. surplus foods (including milk, rolled wheat, cornmeal, bulgur wheat, flour, butter oil and shortening) and clothing to disaster victims of fires, floods and typhoons on Luzon and Mindanao. 2/

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1/ All figures shown above with regard to size of the program are supplied by AID.

2/ Following the Manila and central Luzon typhoon disaster on 29 June 1964, SAWS distributed relief goods, including rice and medicines, and donated the following commodities:

14,000 pounds bulgur wheat  
11,500 pounds milk  
11,000 pounds flour  
10,300 pounds cornmeal  
20,790 pounds butter oil

Total: 67,590 pounds

SAWS also shared with the Civil Affairs Office for its relief work:

10 bags bulgur wheat  
10 bags cornmeal  
50 cases butter oil

SAWS distributed commodities and provided free medical consultations and medicines, vitamins and dietary supplements in Pampanga, Bulacan, Zambales, Rizal and Quezon Provinces.

c. Education

SAWS maintains the following schools:

- (1) Seventh-Day Adventist elementary schools
- (2) Seventh-Day Adventist academies
- (3) Philippine Union College
- (4) Mountain View College

d. Medical Assistance

SAWS operates the following medical facilities:

- (1) Manila Sanitarium and Hospital
- (2) Miller Sanitarium and Hospital
- (3) Mindanao Sanitarium and Hospital
- (4) Cagayan Valley Sanitarium and Hospital
- (5) Bacolod Sanitarium and Hospital

e. Summer camps

To date, SAWS has completed the following projects in the Philippines:

(1) Schools have been established in such remote rural areas as:

- (a) School for the Aetas - Zambales
- (b) School for the Manyana - Olasan, Palaun, Occidental Mindoro
- (c) Branch Sabbath schools for the Ilongots - Pongo, Madella, Isabela

(2) Fifteen welfare-center buildings have been established.

F. TOOLS FOR FREEDOM FOUNDATION (TFF) (formerly TECHNICO)

1. Fields of Interest

Tools for Freedom Foundation was founded in 1959 and incorporated in the State of Rhode Island as a non-profit organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. It is organized, sponsored and administered by the U.S. business community in order to strengthen vocational education in the developing countries of the free world.

2. Types of Assistance

The Foundation's assistance program consists of shipping equipment to technical and industrial schools abroad. Machinery, tools and other equipment, donated by several hundred U.S. companies, is supplied to established trade schools which have a demonstrated need for increased facilities and which have requested this type of aid.

3. Philippine Program

a. Government trade schools

The Philippine Government has appropriated funds to cover all administrative and inland shipping costs for equipments allocated to government schools. The equipment being distributed will be installed in secondary-level government trade and vocational schools which offer training in basic industrial skills. The distributions are coordinated by the Bureau of Vocational Education under the Department of Education. Equipment for metalworking, woodworking, electric and electronic courses will be provided; however, for the 1965-66 program, equipment presentations will be limited to machine shop machine tools and accessory equipment.

b. Private non-profit schools and charitable organizations

Tools for Freedom plans to assist, whenever feasible, a number of non-profit private institutions

providing training in basic industrial skills. Approximately 20% of the equipment by value will be donated to qualified institutions.

4. Value of Assistance

As the tools, machinery and other equipment being furnished are donated, not purchased, values can only be estimated. Over the period July, 1964 - June, 1965 approximately \$2 million in equipment has been shipped to the Philippines. An estimated \$438,000.00 in equipment has already been received by eighteen schools and two organizations. Equipment valued at about \$1.5 million is scheduled for distribution to government schools by January 1966.

G. WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION, INC. (WV)

1. Fields of Interest

World Vision (WV) was founded in 1962 and incorporated in the State of California as a non-profit organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. The primary purpose of WV is to provide aid and help for underprivileged persons of foreign lands by providing relief and rehabilitation services overseas and to dispense and administer voluntary foreign aid for charitable and philanthropic purposes.

2. Types of Assistance

WV operates in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Korea, Macao, Taiwan and the Philippines. It forwards shipments of food, clothing, medicines, vitamins, books and administrative supplies.

3. Philippine Program

Food, clothing and vitamins are sent to two orphanages in Iloilo and Cotabato, which care for a total of 253 children. Funds formerly were sent to a children's home in Manila. Special funds are contributed for construction of new buildings at project sites. A limited number of scholarships are given students from orphanages who need support for college training. Several thousand used textbooks have been shipped to the Philippines for use in the orphanages and also in various schools which are members of the Association of Christian Schools in the Philippines. Household equipment, including household utensils, medical equipment (including a complete formula and baby room in a home for handicapped children) has been shipped to the Philippines. Used clothing is collected in the United States and distributed primarily in Philippine orphanages.

4. Value of Assistance

a. WV started in 1960 contributing \$1,100 each month to the Good Shepherds Fold Orphanage, Buenavista, Iloilo. In August 1963, this was increased to the present sum of \$1,400 per month. These funds are used for caring for the physical needs of the orphans as well as providing them with educational training.

b. WV started in 1961 giving \$400 each month to the Mercyville Orphanage, Polonoling, Tupi, Cotabato. This was increased to the present sum of \$490 per month in August 1963. The funds are used to care for the physical needs of the orphans. This orphanage is in critical need of expanded facilities, as 135 children are now crowded into space built to accommodate 70.

c. WV started in 1962 donating \$85 each month to the Philippines Children's Home in Manila; this was terminated as of January 1964.

d. Funds averaging about \$1,800 annually are contributed for various other Philippine projects, especially for construction of new buildings. The Special Gifts Fund for projects is not a definitely planned amount; a certain sum is made available as projects are presented and these funds will vary from year to year.

e. Scholarships valued at \$125 per year are given students who come from orphanages and need financial support for college training. This present figure has not been changed since it was initially awarded.

At the present time, it is not anticipated that the above funding program will be noticeably changed in the future.

PART VII

PRIVATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Altrusa International, Inc.  
American Advent Mission Society, Inc.  
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (ABFMS)  
    Women's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (WABFMS)  
The American Dietetic Association  
American Field Service (AFS)  
American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc. (AFOB)  
American-Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (JDC)  
American National Red Cross (ANRC)  
American Nurses Association, Inc. (ANA)  
Asia Foundation  
Assemblies of God  
Association of Baptist for World Evangelism, Inc.  
China Medical Board of New York, Inc.  
Direct Relief Foundation (DRF)  
Engineers and Scientists Committee, Inc./People-to-People  
    Program  
Evangelical Free Church of America  
Far East Broadcasting Co., Inc. (FEBC)  
The Ford Foundation  
Foundation for International Child Health, Inc. (FICH)  
Girl Scouts of the United States of America  
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation  
Heifer Project, Inc.  
Institute of International Education (IIE)  
International Christian Leprosy Mission, Inc. (ICLM)  
International Mass Education Movement, Inc. (IMEM)  
International Recreation Association  
International Schools Services, Inc. (ISS)  
Lisle Fellowship, Inc.  
Maryknoll Fathers  
Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, Inc.  
Meals for Millions Foundation  
National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council (NAS-NRC)

National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc.  
Overseas Missionary Fellowship  
The Population Council  
Research Corporation  
The Southern Baptist Convention  
Summer Institute of Linguistics  
United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (UBCHEA)  
Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Inc. (VITA)  
Wheat Associates, U.S.A., Inc. (WA)  
Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A. (YWCA)

See the 1964 Survey for Summaries of Assistance from the following organizations:

Agricultural Aids Foundation (AAF)  
Agricultural Development Council (ADC)  
American-Philippine Science Foundation  
American Women's Hospitals Service, Inc.  
Association for Cultural Exchange, Inc.  
Boy Scouts of America (BSA)  
Christian Brothers (Brothers of the Christian Schools)  
Christian Catholic Church  
Christian Children's Fund, Inc. (CCF)  
Christian Medical Society  
Columban Sisters  
Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society  
Credit Union National Association, Inc.  
Damien-Dutton Society  
Darien Book Aid Plan, Inc.  
DATA International Assistance Corps  
Goodwill Industries of America, Inc.  
International Road Federation (IRF)  
Jesuit Missions  
Laubach Literacy Fund, Inc.  
Magazines for Friendship, Inc.  
Marist Missions  
Division of World Missions of the Board of Missions of the  
Methodist Church  
Missionary Aviation Fellowship  
Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary  
National Council of Catholic Women (NCCW)  
The Reform Church in America  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
Order of St. Augustin  
Salesian Society of St. John Bosco (SDB)  
Self-Help, Inc.  
United Church Board for World Ministries (UCBWM)  
Voluntary Service Overseas  
World Neighbors, Inc. (WN)  
World University Service (WUS)  
Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and  
Canada (YMCA)

ALTRUSA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

1. Fields of Interest

Altrusa International is a private, non-religious, educational service organization founded in 1917 and composed of business and professional women's clubs located in the United States and in ten other countries. The aim of the organization is to provide assistance through its grant-in-aid program to young women from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Australia and New Zealand who are pursuing a graduate level educational program.

2. Types of Assistance

Altrusa International undertakes a general graduate educational assistance program to students from the areas noted above.

3. Philippine Program

Altrusa offers grants-in-aid to the Philippines to be used to finance graduate studies at U.S. universities and colleges for deserving women. Almost all fields of study are included in the Altrusa program. During 1964-65, Filipino women students studying under the Altrusa program were enrolled in the following courses:

Business Administration, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Comparative Literature, Drama and Theater, Diplomacy and World Affairs, Educational Statistics, Elementary Education, English Folklore, Far Eastern History, Home Economics Education, Journalism, Law, Library Science, Music, Music Education, Political Science, and Public Health Nutrition.

4. Value of Assistance

<u>Years</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>	<u>Value of Aid</u>
1955-1960	26	\$14,050
1960-1961	7	2,800
1961-1962	17	5,650
1962-1963	19	5,950
1963-1964	15	6,500
1964-1965	25	9,550
7/1-10/1/65	13	5,500
	Total Assistance	<u>\$50,000</u>

Grants to individual students range from \$250 to \$1,000.

AMERICAN ADVENT MISSION SOCIETY, INC.

1. Fields of Interest

The general aims and objectives of the American Advent Mission Society, Inc., are primarily religious, through Bible evangelism, but medical, agricultural and educational assistance is donated in the achievement of the religious objective.

2. Types of Assistance

The Society is a religious organization founded in 1865; it is affiliated with the Evangelical Foreign Missions Association and operates missions in several countries, including the Philippines, where it undertakes general missionary, relief and medical assistance programs.

3. Philippine Program

The assistance of the American Advent Mission Society in the Philippines started in 1954. All programs of assistance are planned by the mission council of the Society and are carried out either by the missionaries directly involved in the area of assistance, or by the field superintendent. These activities are financed by local and foreign fund donations and by foreign relief goods.

4. Value of Assistance

The following assistance has been contributed to the Philippines since 1954:

a. Advisory assistance - medicine, health and hygiene, agricultural (field crops, gardening, poultry, piggery), education (literacy training). No dollar cost or evaluation is available.

b. Training assistance - limited work scholarships for secondary academic training; combination work scholarship and academic scholarship for five years for college and university training; non-academic apprenticeship and internship training for religious teaching:

1960	\$400
1961	595
1962	315
1963	205
1964	225
1965	225
1966	300 (proposed)

c. Commodity assistance - clothing and multi-purpose food for the needy in times of emergency. No dollar value records available.

d. Operational assistance - (1) one clinic at Jinaplanan, Claveria, Misamis Oriental, which is financed and staffed by the Mission:

1960	\$350
1961	200 (program partially self-supporting)
1962	244
1963	900
1964	1,100
1965	1,000
1966	Expected decrease

(2) One agricultural station in Tamboboan, Claveria, Misamis Oriental, which produces and sells at subsidized prices hogs; aid is also furnished farmers in securing poultry, seeds and livestock feeds:

1960	\$665
1961	no program
1962	696 (program partially self-supporting)
1963	925 (program partially self-supporting)
1964	1,155
1965	1,475
1966	expected increase

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY  
WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

1. Fields of Interest

The societies were founded in 1814. They are registered in the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York as a non-profit organization. The aim of the societies is to sponsor educational, public health and social welfare assistance programs abroad and to provide material relief supplies.

2. Types of Assistance

The societies provide the following types of assistance programs: education; equipment, material and relief; food production and agriculture; medicine and public health; and social welfare.

3. Philippine Program

Literary work is conducted in the mountainous regions of the country. Current enrollment figures at the societies' institution in the Philippines are the following:

Central Philippine University	6,860
including	
College of Theology of Central Philippine University (44)	
Filamer Christian Institute (543)	

In addition, the Society assists the following schools: three kindergartens for a total of 320 students in Iloilo City and Roxas City and two grammar schools for 245 students in Iloilo City and Roxas City.

At the 81-bed Emmanuel Hospital, Roxas City, the number of in-patients during 1964 was 4,588; the number of out-patients (including those treated by the travelling clinic), was 18,604. At the 120-bed Iloilo Mission Hospital and dispensary, the number of in-patients during 1964 was 5,249; the number of out-patients treated was 18,642. A five-year project was begun in 1961 to provide special training in public health nursing to selected trainees.

4. Value of Assistance

The following data reflect recent financial contributions of the societies to projects in the Philippines:

a.	World Mission Crusade appropriation for recon- for reconstruction at Central Philippine University	\$317,747
b.	Gift from Doane Legacy, for gymnasium at Central Philippine University	100,000
c.	Appropriations for student centers	13,331
d.	Appropriations for rural ministers <sup>f</sup> training	4,000
e.	War claims awards for the following institutions:	
	(1) Central Philippine University	432,500
	(2) Filamer Institute	21,167
	(3) Bacolod Christian Center	21,148
	(4) Iloilo Mission Hospital	161,941
	(5) Emmanuel Hospital, Roxas City	82,429
f.	Scholarship aid (study in the Philippines): total amount budgeted over the period 1959-1964:	47,844
g.	Scholarship aid given five students for study in the United States, with expenses paid in whole or in part by the societies, for the five-year period:	<u>14,575</u>
	TOTAL	\$1,216,682

## THE AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION

### 1. Fields of Interest

The American Dietetic Association was founded in 1917 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. Its fields of activity are in the public health nutrition, institution management and original research in these areas.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Periodicals, texts and other scientific literature concerning nutrition, foods and institution management are shipped abroad to individuals, libraries and universities expressing interest in obtaining this type of information.

### 3. Philippine Program

The Association works cooperatively with university facilities of the Philippines as well as with the Philippine Dietetic Association in assisting the more capable students secure appointments to approved dietetic internships in the United States. The Association also cooperates, whenever possible, in furnishing information and other educational materials that are helpful to allied workers in the Philippines.

The awards program of the Association is restricted to members with the exception of some assistance that is given qualifying dietetic interns. Loans also are made available to members who wish to continue work toward their graduate degrees.

## AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE (AFS)

### 1. Fields of Interest

AFS seeks to promote international understanding through an exchange of high school youth between the United States and other countries in the world.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Students from around the free world travel to the United States to spend a year studying at an American high School. In exchange, American students travel to various foreign countries to spend the summer living with a local family, or for six months to study for a semester.

### 3. Financing

Each traveler is expected to raise \$700 to help pay for the scholarship, but this is not obligatory. The remaining costs are met through voluntary American contributions and fund-raising projects.

### 4. Philippine Program

#### a. Filipinos sent to the United States (Winter or Regular Program)

1956-1957	11
1957-1958	22
1958-1959	27
1959-1960	39
1960-1961	49
1961-1962	47
1962-1963	71
1963-1964	72
1964-1965	59
1965-1966	72

b. American students in the Philippines (Summer Program)

1959	9
1960	25
1961	30
1962	31
1963	31
1964	37
1965	45

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND, INC. (AFOB)

1. Fields of Interest

AFOB was founded in 1915 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. It provides tangible aid and essential services to foreign governments and organizations in order to advance the educational and rehabilitation facilities for blind persons in overseas areas.

2. Types of Assistance

AFOB provides consultative services to governments and private agencies for the blind. It assigns experts to establish new projects. It makes grants of technical equipment, teaching aids, etc. and offers scholarships for staff training.

3. Philippine Program

AFOB posted a consultant to work with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Social Welfare Administration at its newly-opened pilot, adjustment and training center at Barranca in 1954 until December 1957. AFOB also donated commodity assistance to the center.

In March 1958, AFOB established its Far East Regional Office in Manila, which was to provide advice and assistance to governments and organizations in all Asiatic countries from Pakistan to Korea, including the Philippines.

AFOB contributed additional commodity assistance to the new rehabilitation center opened by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Social Welfare Administration, in Dagupan and Zamboanga in 1962 and 1963 respectively.

In 1961, the Bureau of Public Schools (BPS) accepted in principle AFOB's idea of an integrated program for the education of blind children. In July 1963, an AFOB consultant

was attached to the BPS for one year. The consultant established a teacher-teaching program for specialist teachers of the blind at the Philippine Normal College and conducted the first course which graduated the first group of teachers in April 1964. The consultant further organized administrative machinery for implementation of the field program as well as inauguration of a braille printing house. AFOB donated considerable commodity assistance to the total program, including a braille stereotyper, a plate press and a wire stitcher to produce the additional supply of braille textbooks to meet the needs of the expanding program.

Another consultant was assigned from June 1964 until June 1966 with the same general responsibilities. In addition, this consultant established summer courses at the Philippine Normal College for teachers in areas where the integrated programs had been started and a course at the University of the Philippines for senior administrators of programs for the education of the blind.

#### 4. Value of Assistance

Approximately \$70,000 has been spent to date by AFOB and it is estimated that another \$10,000 will be expended to complete the educational program.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC. (JDC)

1. Fields of Interest

The aim of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., is to provide all types of assistance to needy Jews in other countries, including relief, medical, reconstruction, resettlement and other aid.

2. Types of Assistance

The Committee was founded in 1914 and incorporated in the State of New York as a membership corporation. It is registered with the Advisory Committee of Voluntary Foreign Aid and it is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc.

3. Philippine Program

The Committee became active in the Philippines in 1938, when a few thousand refugees fled from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. In the years 1939 and 1940, there were approximately 750 refugees in the Philippines, of whom 250 were dependent on the Jewish Relief Committee. By May 1941, the number had increased and, prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, 750 persons were receiving assistance from the local committee with funds provided by the Committee.

After the liberation of the Philippines, about 900 Jewish refugees were found in Manila, most of whom were in dire need. As the situation improved, however, many of the refugees were able to re-establish themselves, thereby becoming self-supporting and many left to the country.

In 1957, only 30 persons received assistance and at the end of 1964, this number was reduced to 10.

4. Value of Assistance

During the period 1938 through 1964, JDC expended a total of nearly \$431,000 in the Philippines in the form of cash grants, medical aid and establishment of a loan fund. During the past few years, the Committee's allocations to the Philippines have been substantially reduced. In 1964, a total of \$5,500, was expended, and in 1963, \$7,800 was made available, primarily for general relief purposes.

## AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS (ANRC)

### 1. Fields of Interest

The general aims and objectives of the American National Red Cross (ANRC) are the following: to furnish volunteer aid for the sick and wounded of the armed forces and other victims of war; to provide relief and to furnish welfare, communications and other services to and for the benefit of members of the U.S. armed forces and their families; and to provide emergency relief for disaster victims.

### 2. Types of Assistance

The ANRC is a non-religious and charitable organization founded in 1881; it sponsors a general relief, technical and advisory assistance program on a world-wide scale.

### 3. Philippine Program

The American National Red Cross assistance program in the Philippines started in 1905, when it helped establish the Philippine National Red Cross, which became an overseas chapter in 1917. Later, in 1947, by an act of the Philippine Congress, the Philippine National Red Cross was reconstituted and became an independent organization.

ANRC has given the Philippines the following types of assistance:

a. Advisory - individual experts on safety service, nursing, home and military welfare service, blood banks, disaster relief and Junior Red Cross activities;

b. Training - study visits (non-academic) to the United States; non-academic study grants on international cooperation at the Junior Red Cross Study Center; home nursing training; safety education;

c. Commodity aid - educational art materials, textbooks, food and clothing, medicines, etc.

d. Operational assistance - blood centers,

ANRC sponsored 40 study visitors from the Philippines during the period 1946 through September 1965.

By July 1965 77 partnerships had been arranged between schools in the United States and schools in the Philippines.

4. Value of Assistance

a. Disaster relief assistance to the Philippines, 1 July 1946 to 15 October 1965:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of Disaster</u>	<u>Amount Contributed by ANRC</u>
1948-1949	Series of typhoons	\$ 25,000
	Hibok Volcano eruption	30,000
		<u>\$ 55,000</u>
1949-1950	Tropical storm	50,000
1951-1952	Volcanic eruption and typhoons	25,000
1959-1960	Tidal wave	5,014
	Typhoon	10
		<u>\$ 5,024</u>
1960-1961	Floods	5,000
1961-1962	Cholera epidemic	480
1964-1965	Typhoon	10,000
	Typhoon and floods	5,000
1965-1966	Volcanic eruption	<u>10,000</u>
Total value of disaster assistance to date		\$ 165,504

b. Commodity contributions, 1945-1965

1945-1946	Gift boxes, educational and health chests, food and school supplies	\$ 394,069
1946-1947	School supplies and textbooks	353,327
1948-1949	Gift boxes and school chests	60,000
1949-1950	Gift boxes and school chests	130,500
1950-1951	School supplies, home nursing books, etc.	2,550
1951-1952	Garden supplies, home nursing books, etc.	116,460
1952-1953	Gift boxes, school supplies	54,530
1953-1954	Gift boxes, reconditioned motion-picture projectors, tape recorder and attachments	51,737
1954-1955	International school art (93 paintings)	
1955-1956	Gift boxes	200,103.50
1956-1957	Gift boxes, art materials kit, music albums	50,146.50
1957-1958	Gift boxes, school chests, art material kits	122,799
1958-1959	Gift boxes, school chests, etc.	60,154
1959-1960	Gift boxes, etc.	30,063
1960-1961	Gift boxes, school chests	17,638
1961-1962	School supplies, etc.	54.50
1962-1963	School chests, friendship boxes, etc.	106,216.50
1963-1964	Gift boxes, school chests	102,500
1964-1965	International school art (40 paintings)	<hr/>
		\$1,852,848

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION, INC. (ANA)

1. Fields of Interest

The American Nurses' Association, Inc. (ANA) was founded in 1896 as the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada; it became the American Nurses' Association in 1911. ANA was incorporated in the District of Columbia as a non-profit organization. The purposes of the ANA are to foster high standards of nursing practice, to promote the professional and educational advancement of nurses and to promote the welfare of nurses to the end that all people may have better nursing care.

2. Types of Assistance

ANA cooperates with other national nurses' associations in facilitating the general exchange of information and rendering services to individual members as arranged through the International Council of Nurses (ICN). An exchange visitor program of supervised work experience is in operation for a limited number of foreign nurses who are nominated by their national nurses' associations. Financial assistance is not available through ANA.

3. Philippine Program

Filipino nurses, through the Philippine Nurses' Association, are frequent participants in ANA's exchange visitor program. In 1964, 116 nurses of a total 456 ANA-sponsored exchange visitors were Philippine nationals.

A large volume of inquiries from individual Philippine nurses and agencies is a steady part of incoming mail at ANA.

Philippine nurses also visit ANA for orientation and local programming on the basis of referral from other agencies in the international health field, e.g., WHO, AID, Rockefeller Foundation, Planned Parenthood, universities, etc.

## THE ASIA FOUNDATION

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Asia Foundation is a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian organization founded by private American citizens in San Francisco in 1951 and incorporated in the State of California. Its purpose is to strengthen Asian educational, cultural, and civic activities through private American assistance.

In order to encourage the growth in Asia of free and independent societies, with greater personal liberty and opportunity for all individuals, the Foundation's Articles of Incorporation set forth these purposes: (1) To support individuals, voluntary groups, private, quasi-governmental and governmental institutions whose aims are the modernization and development of their own societies; (2) To encourage cooperation among Asian, American and international organizations that are working toward these same goals.

The Asia Foundation implements these objectives primarily through its resident Representatives working in 17 Asian offices. The Foundation's limited program in the United States is implemented by its Home Office in San Francisco and its Branch Office in New York.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Foundation assistance may be in the form of cash grants, travel funds, supplies, equipment, books and other material contributions for individual projects, depending on local needs. No technical assistance is being provided in the Philippines at present.

### 3. Philippine Program

Foundation assistance in the field of education has generally been aimed at the encouragement of educational research and planning, the provision or development of teaching aids, the upgrading of teacher competence, and the strengthening of provincial centers of higher education. The Foundation

assistance may be provided to national organizations such as the Foundation for Private Education on the Philippines, or one of the national educational associations, or to specific institutional activities such as the Institute of Asian Studies at the University of the Philippines, the summer science institutes at the Ateneo de Manila and Mindanao State University, the Guidance Center at Notre Dame Colleges of Cotabato, and the Metropolitan Educational Television Association. The Foundation has a book distribution program under which nearly 2,000,000 books and journals, most of them donated in the United States, have been distributed in this country by three local organizations -- the Philippine Public School Teachers Association (PPSTA), the Catholic Education Association of the Philippines (CEAP) and the Civil Affairs Office of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The Foundation also has developed cooperative arrangements with a number of American professional associations which provide memberships and journals to Filipino colleagues.

In the field of research, the Foundation has assisted projects of the Law Center and the Asian Labor Education Center at the University of the Philippines, the Land Reform Council, the Philippine Association of Business Schools and Colleges, and the Institute of Philippine Culture at the Ateneo de Manila University, and has recently assisted the work of individual scholars at such places as Silliman University, Central Philippine University, Xavier University, Ateneo de Davao, St. Louis University, Philippine Women's University, De La Salle College, and the Institute of Social Order.

The Foundation also supports civic and community activities. Illustrative of the range of assisted organizations in community development, youth and student welfare, and other civic action programs are: the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, the Philippine Cooperative Credit Union League, the Philippine Youth Welfare Coordinating Council, the Institute of Student Affairs, the Philippine International Friendship Organization, the Family Life Workshop, and the Citizens Council for Mass Media. A number of professional groups have been assisted, such as the Philippine Society of International Law, the Philippine

Sociological Society, the Philippine Personnel and Guidance Association, the Philippine Press Institute, the Philippine Economics Association, and the Philippine Association of Social Workers.

In its programming, the Foundation cooperates with local government agencies, such as the Department of Education, the National Science Development Board, the Social Welfare Administration, the National Museum, and the National Library. Occasionally, it facilitates Philippine participation in regional and bilateral programs and cooperates with assistance programs of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, both governmental and private.

Projects assisted by The Asia Foundation in the Philippines are developed and administered by Filipinos. Most of the Foundation's assistance is designed to help projects get started in such a way as to induce increasing local support. The Foundation endeavors to focus its assistance and efforts in fields where it can make a significant contribution that cannot be provided by other sources.

For this reason, Foundation funds are not available for charitable or relief purposes. The Foundation does not support political or religious activities, nor does it assist projects in the fields of Agriculture, Medicine and Public Health, or Engineering. It does not have any regular programs for scholarships or advanced training abroad, but does have cooperative arrangements with several American organizations providing fellowships, such as the National Science Foundation, the Nieman and International Seminar programs at Harvard.

#### 4. Value of Assistance

Since the Manila office of The Asia Foundation was opened in 1952, program expenditures have averaged about \$200,000 per year -- usually involving at least 100 separate grants -- and are expected to continue at approximately that level.

## ASSEMBLIES OF GOD

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Assemblies of God was founded in 1914 and is incorporated in the State of Missouri as a non-profit organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee of Voluntary Foreign Aid. It is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. Its objectives are to raise standards of living abroad through the improvement of education, the provision of material aid and the maintenance of medical stations and agricultural projects.

### 2. Types of Assistance

The Assemblies of God conducts foreign assistance programs in the fields of education, food production and agriculture, medicine and public health and social welfare.

### 3. Philippine Program

In the Philippines, Assemblies conducts one social welfare project. It operates a children's home for orphans in Tuding.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS FOR WORLD EVANGELISM, INC.

1. Field of Interest

The Association's aim is to provide support for missions of the Conservative Baptist Faith, Fundamental in doctrine, in the form of funds, missionaries and teachers, with special emphasis on evangelism and religious education.

2. Types of Assistance

The Association of Baptists for World Evangelism, Inc. is a religious organization founded in 1929 and is affiliated with the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches. It maintains overseas staff in its missions in various countries of the world. Funds for operation abroad are derived from collections from individuals and churches in the United States and Canada.

The Association provides general educational and advisory assistance as well as religious training and medical aid.

3. Philippine Program

The Association commenced its assistance program in the Philippines in 1927. It has several permanent institutions operating throughout the country. The Baptist Bible Seminary and Institute is located at Taytay, Rizal, and annually trains 50 young men and ladies for the ministry in the Philippines. The Doane Baptist Institute, 45 Bonifacio St., Iloilo City, has an annual enrollment of over 100 young people.

In Mandaluyong, Rizal, the Association operates its own press department for the distribution of religious literature throughout the country. This literature is published in various Philippine languages and is provided at less than cost.

In Malaybalay, Bukidnon, the Association operates a small hospital which, at present, is limited to ten beds. Each year over 30,000 out-patients are treated by the staff

and the Association's American doctor performs approximately 25 to 30 major and minor operations each month. Much of this service is provided without cost or for a bare minimum charge. There is a staff of thirty connected with the hospital, including one Filipino doctor and several nurses.

4. Value of Assistance

The Association's investment in land and buildings in Taytay, Rizal is approximately P350,000; in Iloilo City about P500,000 and the hospital in Malaybalay, Bukidnon is valued at about P50,000. The property of its headquarters in Mandaluyong is about P100,000.

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD OF NEW YORK, INC.

1. Fields of Interest

The China Medical Board of New York, Inc., was founded in 1928 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit organization. The main objective of the Board is to provide aid to medical and nursing schools in the Far East.

2. Types of Assistance

The China Medical Board of New York carries on a general educational assistance program through fellowships, visiting professorships, donations of laboratory equipment, books and medical journals and research grants.

3. Philippine Program

The Board's program of assistance to the Philippines started in 1952. Scope of the aid rendered is determined through conferences between the director or assistant director of the board and the deans of the respective medical or nursing schools seeking assistance.

The total number of fellowships awarded in the Philippines between 1 July 1951 and 30 June 1965 is 37. Of these 26 were study fellowships lasting one year or longer, while eleven were travel fellowships of several months' duration. The distribution by institutions was as follows:

University of the Philippines  
University of the East  
Silliman University School of Nursing

The China Medical Board of New York has contributed the following aid to the Philippines:

a. Advisory assistance - visiting professors in the fields of medicine and nursing.

b. Training assistance - study fellowships in health and medical education (academic) in the United States with a maximum duration of 12 months each; travel fellowships in the United States with maximum duration of six months each.

In connection with the training assistance, an exchange program between medical personnel of the University of Kansas School of Medicine and the University of the Philippines College of Medicine is supported by the Board. Duration of each exchange varies, but the maximum period is 12 months.

The Board also donates medical equipment, medical books and journals to the University of the Philippines, the University of the East and Silliman University.

#### 4. Value of Assistance

Since the Board started its new program in the Far East in July 1951, expenditures for institutions in the Philippines to 30 June 1965 have totalled \$855,278. In addition, there were unpaid appropriations totalling \$141,671 as of 30 June 1965. These figures do not include appropriations totalling \$250,000 to the University of Kansas to support a program for the exchange of personnel between the School of Medicine of the University of Kansas and the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines during the four-year period 1961-1965.

Principal categories of expenditures in the Philippines between 1 July 1951 and 30 June 1965 were as follows:

Construction of buildings	\$230,000
Fellowships	215,935
Visiting professors	142,665
Supplies and equipment	
Library support, principally	
books and journals	98,495
Research	19,964

Expenditures between 1 July 1951 and 30 June 1965 and unpaid appropriations as of the latter date by institutions, were as follows:

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unpaid Appropriations</u>
University of the Philippines	\$744,966	\$ 35,412
University of the East	100,755	106,259
Silliman University School of Nursing	9,557	-

In addition to the above, the China Medical Board in 1960 donated a collection of back numbers of about 500 medical journals to the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines. This collection was valued at approximately \$100,000. A smaller collection of back numbers of journals, valued at approximately \$10,000 was donated to the medical library of the University of the East in 1962.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, INC. (CDF)**

1. Fields of Interest

CDF was founded in 1959 and incorporated in the State of Connecticut as a non-profit voluntary organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and it is affiliated with the Save the Children Federation, Inc. Its objective is to promote social, cultural and economic welfare through the elimination of causes of underprivilege, independently, or in association with other recognized and accredited organizations.

2. Types of Assistance

CDF seeks to educate and advise peoples of under-developed communities in methods of utilizing local and national resources, through self-help and cooperative effort, for the betterment of family and community life. It also attempts to encourage and assist, through counseling, technical assistance and small grants or interest-free loans, the carrying out of specific projects of the peoples' own choice, which will help them to achieve a better life. CDF undertakes demonstration programs and gives technical services, which include the utilization of computer technology, to governments with comprehensive national programs of community development which serve to develop the capacities of village people for continuing growth in effecting social and economic improvements.

3. Philippine Program

CDF has established an experimental and demonstration program in the Philippines. CDF has been active in this area since 1960; grants have been extended for specific self-help projects in the fields of agriculture, community development, livestock improvement, etc.

The objectives of CDF self-help community development projects in the Philippines are the following:

- a. To increase income through improved methods of production
- b. To provide youth with practical training in modern scientific methods of raising swine, rotating crops, selecting seeds, securing gainful employment (such as carpentry, etc.) during out-of-school periods, etc.
- c. To increase food production by putting all available space in home gardening lots to maximum farming use
- d. To provide improved school facilities

4. Value of Assistance

From 1960 to 1964, grants totaling \$1,100 were made to the Philippines by CDF.

A description of CDF Philippine projects follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amt.</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Location</u>
29 January 1960	\$100	Sow breeding project	Mapulang Lupa, Pandi, Bulacan
18 January 1961	300	Three cacao seedling projects	Bactad, Urdaneta, Pangasinan
20 July 1961	100	Self-help carpentry projects for out-of-school boys	Bactad, Urdaneta, Pangasinan
9 September 1963	300	Improved methods of farm production	Urdaneta, Pangasinan
11 March 1964	300	Improved school facilities and seedling projects	Urdaneta, Pangasinan
12 October 1965	200	Cow Raising Project to enable students to raise money for tuition and school expenses	Urdaneta, Pangasinan

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION (DRF)

1. Fields of Interest

Direct Relief Foundation, which was founded in 1948 and incorporated in the State of California as a non-profit organization, is dedicated to helping the needy, the hungry, the sick and the unemployed in the free world.

2. Types of Assistance

DRF distributes drugs and medical supplies (about 98% of total contribution) and also food, clothing, and educational materials (remaining 2% of total contribution.)

During the period March 1, 1964 to February 28, 1965 DRF sent shipments of drugs, medical supplies, food, clothing and educational materials to the following institutions in the Philippines:

Constabulary Station Hospital, Camp Keithley,  
Marawi City  
Culion Sanitarium, Palawan  
Guihulngang, Negros Oriental  
Xavier School, Manila  
Franciscan Mission, Guihulngan  
Bethel Baptist Clinic, Malaybalay  
Constabulary Station Hospital, Jolo, Sulu  
Macrohon, Southern Leyte  
Culion Leper Colony, Palawan  
Franciscan Fathers, Quezon City  
St. Francis College Clinic, Guihulngan

4. Value of Assistance

The total weight of the above mentioned shipments was 44,516 lbs. and the total value \$836,748.00.

During its current fiscal year, March 1, 1965 to February 28, 1966, DRF intends to continue sending relief shipments to the Philippines, but it is impossible at this time to make a forecast as to quantities and/or type of relief goods.

ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS COMMITTEE, INC.  
PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROGRAM

1. Fields of Interest

The Engineers and Scientists Committee, Inc., provides scientific and technical publications to engineering colleges and libraries in developing countries.

2. Types of Assistance

Material shipped by the Engineers and Scientists Committee, Inc., is, for the most part, used, and has been donated on a regular basis by industrial engineering libraries, private and public libraries, and by individuals. The Committee submits a printed list of possible available material to faculties of universities located in the Middle East, the Near East and the Far East, including the Republic of the Philippines; the applicants check the material most desired and the requested publications are shipped.

3. Philippine Program

The following tabulation covers all shipments of technical and scientific publications sent the Philippines to date:

<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>No. of Carton</u>	<u>Weight (lbs.)</u>	<u>Number of technical journals</u>
22 October 1962	University of the Philippines, Manila	1	40	43
26 April 1963	University of the Philippines	8	1,040	1,067

<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>No. of Carton</u>	<u>Weight (lbs.)</u>	<u>Number of technical journals</u>
26 February 1964	Mindanao Institute of Technology, Kabacan, Cotabato University of Mindanao, Marawi City, Lanao del Sur Ateneo de Davao, Davao Philippine School of Arts and Trades, Manila Mapua Institute of Technology, Manila Manila Railroad Co. Library, Manila Other schools in Cebu City area	24	1,740	2,084
18 June 1964	Adamson University, Manila	6	600	459
18 June 1964	Central Luzon Agricultural College, Nueva Ecija	5	300	338
18 June 1964	Mindanao Agricultural College, Musuan, Fukidnon	5	305	495
	Total	49	4,025	4,486

EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF AMERICA

1. Fields of Interest

The Evangelical Free Church of America carries on an educational, medical and missionary assistance program in many countries of the world. The amount of assistance rendered is determined by the needs of the area where the mission operates.

2. Types of Assistance

Aid furnished consists of advisory assistance, training workshops and research, commodities, medicine, clothing, books and occasional cash gifts.

3. Philippine Program

The work of the Evangelical Free Church of America in the Philippines is a church extension operation. Its total income and expenditure for the Philippines is used to pay missionaries' salaries, travel, housing, literature and extension costs. The work is confined to the island of Cebu.

4. Value of Assistance

In 1963, the church supported 14 adult missionaries, plus their families, in the Philippines; its total investment for the year was \$58,691.

In 1964, the church supported 17 adult missionaries, plus their families, in the Philippines; its total investment for the year was \$51,963.

In 1965, the church will sponsor 16 missionaries, and their families, in the Philippines; its total budget is estimated at \$41,388.

FAR EAST BROADCASTING CO., INC. (FEBC)

1. Fields of Interest

The Far East Broadcasting Co., Inc., is a cultural, evangelical and non-commercial broadcasting service organization which operates throughout the continent of Asia. Its general aim is missionary.

2. Types of Assistance

The Far East Broadcasting Co., Inc., was founded in 1945 and is affiliated with the Evangelical Foreign Missions Association. It sponsors a general radio service assistance program throughout Asia and provides the following types of aid:

- a. Advisory assistance is radiowork;
- b. Commodity assistance - transistor radios donated to rural communities;
- c. Radio operational assistance.

3. Philippine Program

The Far East Broadcasting Co. established its assistance mission in the Philippines in June 1948. The FEBC/Philippines operates radio stations in Karuhatan and Valenzuela, Bulacan; the facilities of these stations are used free-of-charge by the different Protestant denominations and other agencies for religious purposes. In addition, public service broadcasts are sponsored; these include news, music, educational, cultural and special events programs. FEBC/Philippines has distributed portable transistor radios, pre-tuned to the frequencies of the organization's stations, to remote villages in the Philippines. An on-the-job training program is conducted for all phases of broadcasting: programming, production, board operation, news rewriting and delivery, transmitter operation and printing. A free medical clinic has been established on the compound, for use by the staff of Filipinos and their families.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

1. Fields of Interest

In recent years, the focus of the Overseas Development Program of the Ford Foundation has been on agriculture, higher education, public and business administration, science and language teaching.

2. Types of Assistance

The Ford Foundation provides consultants to study development problems and grants funds to implement various projects. The funds are used for research, training programs and the purchase of equipment. The major portion of the foreign assistance in Asia to date has gone to India, Pakistan and Indonesia. The Philippine and Malaysian programs have developed for the most part since May 1962. The Foundation established an office in Manila in April 1964.

3. Value of Assistance

Grants are made for individual projects without a quota for each country. Two to three years is the average duration of a grant. Foundation grants in the Philippines currently amount to something over \$2 million per year.

4. Philippine Grants

- a. The International Rice Research Institute - Preliminary, capital, operating and regional training and research costs (1959-1971) \$13,960,000
- b. The University of the Philippines -
  - (1) College of Agriculture (1962-1968) 4,492,500
  - (2) College of Business Administration (1963-1965) 95,000

(3) Graduate School of Public Administration (1963-1967)	\$ 960,000
(4) Library (1964-1967)	377,500
(5) Population Institute (1964-1967)	208,500
(6) School of Economics (1965-1968)	536,000
(7) Science Teaching Center (1964-1966)	310,000
c. Ateneo de Manila University	
(1) Center for Educational Television (1962-1965)	100,000
(2) Library (1965-1968)	354,000
d. Mindanao State University - Science Programs (1965-1967)	711,000
e. Philippine Normal College - Language Program (1964-1967)	312,000

The International Rice Research Institute

A substantial part of the Foundation's commitments in the Philippines has been for the International Rice Research Institute at Los Baños. The Institute was established jointly with The Rockefeller Foundation in 1959, to carry on a program of research, training and dissemination of information aimed ultimately at increasing rice productivity. The Institute is engaged in basic and applied research on the rice plant and in applied research on selected phases of production, distribution, and utilization of rice in an effort to close the gap between the amount of rice produced and the amount required for the one and a half billion people who depend more on rice than on any other food.

In addition to the \$7.15 million for the acquisition of land, preparatory expenses and capital costs of construction, the Foundation has made two three-year grants, in 1962 and late 1964, of \$750,000 and \$800,000 for the training of young Asian scientists from rice-producing countries of the area, cooperative regional research on problems such as the rice blast disease, conferences of senior scientists working on rice, and the preparation and distribution of bibliographical and scientific articles relating to rice. Asian fellows at the Institute are provided with the opportunity to work for a Master's degree at the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños.

In December, 1964, the Foundation also made a seven-year grant of \$4.9 million to the Institute for support of its research and information program. This will cover one half of the estimated costs for operating the Institute, and some capital expenditures.

### University of the Philippines

#### College of Agriculture

Strengthening the graduate program at the College of Agriculture is a second major project in agriculture supported by the Foundation in the Philippines. The College, already one of the finest agricultural institutions in the East, is important not only to the economic and educational development in the Philippines but also throughout the Southeast Asian area.

The Ford Foundation's assistance to the College takes the form of contribution to the five-year plan to improve the faculty, research and extension activities, and physical facilities of the campus. Cornell University's College of Agriculture is participating in the project, which provides funds for visiting professors, consultants and graduate assistants from Cornell at Los Baños and for Filipino graduate students to study at Cornell and also work toward their graduate degrees while at Los Baños. Provision is

also made for one visiting Filipino faculty member to teach at Cornell. Funds will be made available under the new 1965 grant for bringing visiting professors and consultants to Los Baños from other Asian countries and for Filipino members to visit other Asian institutions.

The College's research program will be further strengthened through provision of funds for equipment, publications and staff assistance for selected research projects. Scholars who undertake research at Los Baños may be assisted in their research at their home institutions in other agricultural colleges in the Philippines, and some assistance is provided for the secretariat of the Association of Colleges of Agriculture of the Philippines to facilitate cooperation among agricultural institutions in the country.

The library of the College will be benefited through the funds available for books, periodicals and library equipment. Assistance is to be given the humanities and social sciences programs of the College by the awarding of fellowships to study overseas, under the new grant, as well as aid in the training of library and guidance staff.

The existing research program in agricultural extension methods will continue to receive assistance throughout the three-year period of the new grant. In addition, funds will be available for equipment for specialized research projects and for construction of housing for visiting faculty.

Grants for these purposes were made in 1963 (\$1,496,000) and 1965 (\$3,220,000), covering a five-year period in all. Portions of these grant funds were paid directly to Cornell University for expenditures by that institution for technical assistance personnel and other dollar expenses. Earlier, the Foundation made a grant of \$176,500 to the UP which financed a contract with a firm of architects to draw up a master physical plan for the College of Agriculture and supported the extension program in the training of specialists in this field.

### Graduate School of Public Administration

The UP is also the recipient of Foundation grants, made in 1963 (\$500,000) and 1965 (\$460,000), to the Graduate School of Public Administration for the establishment and support of the Philippine Executive Academy, a program of local government training and research, and assistance in setting up a Local Government Center. The projects supported by these grants are in part a response to the efforts of Philippine government leadership to improve the integrity and efficiency of the public service. The GSPA is a focal point for training and research in Philippine public administration. Through the Academy it will train senior government and business executives; through its local government project it will seek ways to strengthen the administration of provincial, municipal and barrio affairs.

The Foundation's grants assist these activities by providing consultants, visiting professors and study and observation fellowships for Filipino staff. Site feasibility studies for the Executive Academy are supported under the Foundation's grants, and funds are provided for library materials and equipment, and administrative and research support.

Under the recent grant, funds will be available also for a study of the Philippine Civil Service to determine its present adaptation to the needs of development and possible needs for reform, and the extension of the case approach in teaching public administration. In addition, the Foundation will provide the services of visiting professors to assist the Graduate School in starting a limited doctoral program in public administration.

### College of Business Administration

In September 1963 a two-year grant of \$95,000 was made to the UP to strengthen the graduate program of the College of Business Administration. The Foundation, in responding to the request of the University, agreed that if the supply

of skilled professional personnel in the field of business management is to keep pace with the evolution of the business sector, a new expanded program of modern management training is needed. The College is being assisted in providing this type of training through support to its graduate program for faculty development, fellowships, research and a program of summer seminars for teachers of business.

#### Library

The three-year grant of \$377,500 made in September 1964 to assist in the development of library resources in the social sciences will enable the University to purchase the essential theoretical and methodological studies in each discipline, the classic and critical works, standard journals and the bibliographies and tools of reference -- some in microfilm form. Funds for a limited amount of microfilm equipment are also included in the grant.

#### Population Institute

To bring together under one well-defined demographic program the studies under way in the Department of Sociology and the Statistical Center, the Foundation is assisting the University in the establishment of a Population Institute. The Foundation grant of \$208,500, made in September 1964, will assist in expanding the present demographic research program, with the particular objective of undertaking studies useful to the Government where knowledge of population change are essential. Under an agreement with the University of Chicago, a number of foreign advisors and short-term consultants will be brought to the Institute to assist in the planning and execution of training programs, and provision has also been made under the three-year grant for fellowships for Filipino staff study abroad, basic equipment and research support.

#### School of Economics

The Foundation's three-year grant to provide assistance in establishing a long-range training program for governmental planners and project development officers and in the

strengthening of economics research at the University was made in June, 1965, to the University of Wisconsin, in the amount of \$536,000. Eight man-years of visiting economists and ten man-months of consultants will be provided by Wisconsin, and the University will also assist with the planning and administration of a Ph. D. fellowship program of six man-years and will advise on the purchase of books to be acquired under the grant for the expanded research program and for use in the training sessions.

#### Science Teaching Center

The Foundation also in September 1964 made a grant of \$310,000 to the UP to aid in the establishment of a Science Teaching Center which, in addition to developing courses and teaching materials, will work towards an improved curriculum for the Normal Colleges and other elementary teacher training institutions, and give guidance to the University and other secondary school teacher training institutions in designing curricula for preparing teachers of science and mathematics. Over a two-year period, a foreign advisor and visiting consultants will be provided to the Center and a number of fellowships for Ph. D. study abroad will be made available to Filipino staff.

#### Ateneo de Manila University

##### Center for Educational Television

The Ateneo has taken the lead in the utilization of television in a graduate degree program in education. A three-year grant of \$100,000 by the Foundation, made in 1962, to the University's Center for Educational Television has been used to develop a closed-circuit television facility for use in regular courses in the three units of the Ateneo. The facility will also be used for seminars, workshops and institutes. Foundation assistance has taken the form of equipment for a closed-circuit television installation, production aids and observation and study tours for key faculty and staff associated with the pilot project.

### Library

In August, 1965, \$354,000 was granted to the Ateneo for library assistance. Specialized reference works, serials and monographs will be purchased with grant funds, to strengthen the library's holdings, particularly for research and graduate training. The Foundation grant will also provide assistance on equipment for the new library which is to be constructed, specifically microfilm and airconditioning facilities.

### Mindanao State University

Assistance in the development of programs at Mindanao State University in physics, chemistry, mathematics and the biological sciences, through provision of visiting professors, equipment and books, is the aim of the Foundation's grant of \$711,000, made in August, 1965. Carnegie Institute of Technology is the recipient of funds for the use of the newly-established Institute for Services to Education in organizing and providing assistance to the University over a two-year period.

### Philippine Normal College

With the assistance provided through the Foundation grant made in 1964 to the Philippine Normal College, it is the intention of the College to develop the Language Study Section of the Graduate School into a full-fledged department of language and linguistics to attack not only the question of teaching English as a second language but also the closely related and so far largely neglected problem of how best to teach the vernacular languages. The grant funds of \$312,000 will provide for faculty development; an extension program, including workshops, seminars, the evaluation of teaching practices and testing of materials; acquisition of equipment and books for the speech laboratory; support in the publication of materials resulting from the research efforts of the faculty; and, with the cooperation of the University of California at Los Angeles, a fellowship exchange program.

FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CHILD HEALTH, INC. (FICH)

1. Fields of Interest

The Foundation is a voluntary, non-political and non-sectarian organization whose purpose is to foster and promote the health and well-being of mothers and children world-wide, particularly in the underprivileged and developing areas. The Foundation was founded in 1961 and was incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit organization.

2. Types of Assistance

Contributions by the Foundation consist of grants to health centers; mobile teams of doctors and nurses; training fellowships to pediatricians and child health personnel; visiting professorships for scientific exchange; provision and support of faculties in foreign medical schools; promotion of publications in native language concerned with family care and planning; free subscriptions to journals for distribution to medical institutions in developing countries.

3. Philippine Program

In August 1963, the Foundation approved a program in support of the Children's Memorial Hospital in the Philippines. The one year grant was awarded in order to send out mobile teams of doctors and nurses to five rural communities in the Philippines and to set up rehydration centers for the treatment of infantile diarrhea. The team also undertook to update rural health physicians in the therapy of children with diarrhea and to give simple talks to mothers on feeding and to local board and medical societies on the prevention of this disease. A second grant was made in November of 1964 to extend the project to seven other rural communities. Purpose of the project, therefore, includes fact-finding, curative, prevention and education programs in the twelve rural areas of Antique, Bukidnon, La Union, Leyte del Sur, Marinduque, Mindoro, Nueva Vizcaya, Palawan, Sorsogon and Sulu. A third grant for 1966 has already been allocated for a follow-up study and evaluation of the twelve pilot projects and also to extend the program to other islands of the Philippines.

In addition a one year fellowship (1964-65) in the United States was extended to a Philippine pediatrician for advanced training in neonatology. She will return to her home country at the end of her fellowship.

4. Value of Assistance

1963 to 1964	\$ 4,500.00
1964 to 1965	11,000.00
1965 to 1966	<u>8,000.00</u>

Total \$23,500.00

## GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### 1. Fields of Interest

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. is a non-religious, educational, recreational and civic organization for girls, founded in 1912 and chartered by the U.S. Congress in 1950.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. carries on a general educational and recreational exchange assistance program. Food, clothing, books, school supplies and other relief commodities are shipped abroad to distressed or needy areas.

### 3. Philippine Program

The Girl Scouts assistance program in the Philippines was commenced in 1947, in conjunction with the Philippine Girl Scout Association. Projects involving exchange of both girl and adult members of each organization are financed mainly from the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. and grants are awarded to participants for travel and living expenses and for short-term training scholarships. This fund is supported by voluntary contributions from members of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., most of whom are girls 7-17.

Projects for adults have included: attendance at training courses and conferences; exchange of trainers, consultants and observers. Projects for girls have included participation in 10-12 day encampments, conferences and service projects with girls of the host country.

In 1965, two girl members of Girl Scouts of the Philippines were guests of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. for a one month homestay in Kansas and then attended the 1965 Girl Scout Roundup - an encampment which brought together 11,000 Senior Girl Scouts and staff from every state of the U.S.A. and approximately 200 Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from 45 countries.

During the summer, an adult Girl Scout leader from the Philippines attended a workshop at the Girl Scout National Training Center, in Pleasantville, New York.

4. Value of Assistance

Expenditure from the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. for the above projects was approximately \$1,600.

## HEIFER PROJECT, INC.

### 1. Fields of Interest

Heifer Project, Inc., was founded in 1944 and incorporated in the State of Indiana as a non-profit organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. It is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. The objectives of Heifer Project, Inc., are to provide livestock and poultry to meet the needs of developing technical assistance areas, and to provide related types of assistance in the long range potential of supplying food requirements.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Heifer Project, Inc., has established committees in 30 developing countries, such as India, the Congo, Korea, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and the Philippines, and each year ships new and improved stock to these areas. Replacement stock includes goats, rabbits, swine, heifers and bulls. Each recipient must in turn give the first offspring to a deserving neighboring farmer.

### 3. Philippine Program

Heifer Project, Inc., has operated in the Philippines for several years through a committee headed by the secretary-general of the YMCA. This committee was incorporated as a non-profit organization in March 1963 called Heifer Project (Philippines), Inc.

There are two projects currently in operation in the Philippines, a pig project and a baby chick project.

### 4. Value of Assistance

Over \$12,000 has been expended for the pig project since it began in 1961. In 1964, \$1,000 was appropriated for this project and in the first half of 1965, \$3,750 was provided.

The baby chick project which was initiated in 1964 was supported with \$1,600 in 1964 and \$500 during the first half of 1965.

## INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION (IIE)

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Institute of International Education (IIE), which was founded in 1919 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit organization, seeks to foster international understanding and to assist the development of new and emerging countries through programs of educational and cultural exchange.

### 2. Types of Assistance

IIE develops and administers educational and cultural exchange programs. It sends U.S. students and specialists abroad for study and to undertake technical assistance work. It administers scholarships and fellowships which are financed by foundations, corporations, colleges, universities and the U.S. Government for foreign students, scholars and artists in the U.S. It provides counseling services to U.S. and foreign students and institutions.

### 3. Philippine Program

In the 1964-65 academic year, 129 students from the Philippines studied in the United States under the auspices of IIE, 6 American students studied in the Philippines under an IIE-administered grant, and 7 Filipino specialists visited the United States under IIE programs.

The Institute's counseling and information programs also reach a large number of Filipinos, many hundreds of whom write IIE each year for advice on educational opportunities in the United States. In addition, the Institute has retained two qualified personnel to interview candidates for admission to selected American colleges and universities. This interviewing procedure is part of the Institute's applicant information service, designed to assist the American academic community in the selection of foreign students and also to advise foreign students on their plans for study in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEPROSY MISSION, INC. (ICLM)

1. Fields of Interest

The International Christian Leprosy Mission, Inc. (ICLM), sponsors a program of general evangelistic and medical assistance to leprosy patients and their families in several countries in Africa, the Middle East, South America and the Far East.

2. Types of Assistance

ICLM provides the following types of assistance:

- a. Treatment of leprosy patients;
- b. Care of children of leprosy patients in nurseries and preventoriums;
- c. Medical training for leprosy field work;
- d. Rehabilitation of former leprosy patients.

3. Philippine Program

In 1946, ICLM established its Mission in the Philippines and started preventive leprosy work with children of parents with Hansen's disease. The cottage program was initiated to care for exposed children of leprosy parents segregated at birth. In 1954 the rehabilitation program was inaugurated for leprosy patients and their dependents.

4. Value of Assistance

<u>Years</u>	<u>ICLM Office Remittances</u>	<u>Funds Remitted Directly by Contributors in U.S.</u>	<u>Estimated Value of White Cross Materials Donated as Gifts (food, clothing, etc.)</u>
1956-1957	\$12,598.56	\$2,382.08	\$1,570.00
1957-1958	15,093.58	1,775.20	450.00
1958-1959	5,978.09	2,227.87	420.00
1959-1960	5,227.20	2,478.50	410.00
1960-1961	4,984.16	922.73	475.00
1961-1962	3,818.51	776.66	375.00
1962-1963	3,450.42	1,807.29	575.00
1963-1964	4,769.15	434.97	525.00

Total: \$69,243.97

The reason for the decrease in amounts sent to the field in recent years is due to the fact that there are now no missionaries stationed in the Philippines under direct ICLM auspices. The work is carried on by the Philippine Children's Mission, Inc., which was once an ICLM branch office but in 1960 assumed its present name and was incorporated. ICLM now pays the salaries of two officers of the Philippine Children's Mission and also sends through this office the designated support for children in the nursery.

It is estimated that future funding by ICLM will continue as in recent years.

There have been no major changes in the pattern followed in past years of assisting with the support of The Philippine Children's Mission leprosy work which provides a home and Christian atmosphere for children whose parents have leprosy and require separation until the disease is arrested.

Early this year construction of a new Nursery Building began on property belonging to The Philippine Children's Mission. At this time it is partially completed with interior construction now under way. This structure is being financed through gifts of material and some labor and is progressing slowly but steadily.

INTERNATIONAL MASS EDUCATION MOVEMENT, INC. (IMEM)

1. Fields of Interest

In 1942, in China, the International Mass Education Movement (IMEM), headed by Dr. Y. C. James Yen, launched its community development program with rural education projects. The organization was obliged to leave mainland China after 1949. The United States headquarters of IMEM was founded in 1951 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian civic organization. Focus of the program thereafter shifted from China to the Philippines and since 1952 the movement has actively participated in the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM).

2. Types of Assistance

The principal aim of the IMEM is to help advance the welfare of rural people of the less-developed countries through education and the promotion of indigenous, integrated pilot programs for rural reconstruction and development.

Its assistance programs abroad fall into the following categories: community development; cooperatives, credit unions and loans; education; industrial development and village industries; medicine and public health; and village organization.

3. Philippine Program

IMEM provides technical and financial assistance to specified projects undertaken by the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) which was organized in 1952, under private auspices, to conduct in the villages an integrated program in rural reconstruction consisting of livelihood, education, health and self-government. PRRM is now operating in about 195 barrios, principally in Nueva Ecija and also in the provinces of La Union, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Pangasinan, Sorsogon, Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Cotabato. At present, PRRM has a staff numbering 214; of these, 182 are assigned to the field living and working with barrio people.

PRRM is concerned with four major problems retarding community development in the Philippines - poverty, illiteracy,

ill health and civic inertia. It attempts to overcome such failings through enlisting the participation of the barrio residents and through the services of rural reconstruction workers (RRW). These technicians are college graduate and are trained for six months at the PRRM training center before being sent to their assigned barrios for two-year tours. In the barrio, the job of the RRW is to teach and to mobilize the inhabitants to accomplish the following objectives.

a. Improve health conditions through better sanitation, establishment of community health centers, immunization and health education programs.

b. PRRM sponsors classes, seminars and workshop to teach barrio inhabitants how to raise the family's agricultural income through developing higher rice yields, secondary crops, improved swine and poultry stocks, and home gardening.

c. To raise the family's income through establishment of credit unions, barrio village cooperatives and credit unions are organized to encourage thrift and savings among the farmers, and to eliminate usury. PRRM credit unions now have a membership of 4,393 and possess assets valued at 25,861 pesos.

d. To increase educational opportunities, PRRM conducts literacy classes to eliminate illiteracy. Vocational training classes are conducted to help barrio residents learn gainful trades or crafts, such as furniture-making, tailoring, dressmaking, weaving, needlework, etc.

e. Develop self-government. Barrio Councils in PRRM barrios are encouraged to assume the initiative and to exercise leadership through seminars and conferences.

The San Leonardo Center in Nieves was established in 1960; it is the field training station of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR).

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction is sponsored by the International Mass Education Movement (IMEM) organized in 1951 with the following members of the board: Pearl S. Buck, Carter Davidson, William O. Douglas, Walter H. Judd, John W. Leslie, DeWitt Wallace, Charles B. Love, Mary Watkins, Fowler McCormick, Harry B. Price, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Frank H. Sparks, Charles P. Taft, and Dr. Y. C. James Yen, President.

The Institute is wholly financed from voluntary contributions and donations especially from the U.S.A. The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction is registered in the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is a private, civic and non-profit corporation.

The Philippines has been chosen as the training base and site for this International Institute. The main purpose of the Institute is to extend to other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with appropriate adaptation, a dynamic pattern of rural reconstruction that has now been successfully demonstrated in two countries, pre-communist China and the Philippines.

In 1965 a four-month training course was conducted by the IIRR using the PRRM as its training base for 32 participants equally divided between Guatemala and Colombia. The teams have returned to their country and have organized the Guatemalan Rural Reconstruction Movement and the Colombian Rural Reconstruction Movement respectively, following the patterns established by the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement.

The IIRR is presently setting up its facilities in the international site at Silang, Cavite. Sixteen buildings are presently being constructed and will be finished by January 1, 1966.

In addition, PRRM has also trained Armed Forces of the Philippines personnel for civic action work. The Peace Corps has scheduled two batches of peace corps volunteers to be retrained in the San Leonardo Center of PRRM.

4. Value of Assistance

PRRM is financed equally by IMEM and by donations from individuals and private organizations - i.e., The Asia Foundation, CARE, Inc., the San Miguel Corporation, Caltex, Shell, Araneta Enterprises, E. M. Ramos & Co., Dole Philippines, Inc., ESSO, etc., - in the Philippines. The total figure for IMEM expenditures in FY 1962 in foreign assistance was \$187,000. In FY 1963, local private contributions were estimated at \$220,000 and IMEM funding at \$150,000. In FY 1964, local contributions reached \$250,000 and IMEM was \$150,000.

## INTERNATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

### 1. Fields of Interest

The International Recreation Association is a non-religious educational service organization founded in 1956. It incorporated in the State of New York. It serves as a central clearinghouse for recreation agencies of the world and it aids countries to establish central recreation services in order to forward the development of a world recreation movement.

### 2. Types of Assistance

The Association's social welfare program includes participation in exchange programs of governments, foundations, corporations and recreation agencies for foreign leaders to study in the U.S.; it also ships abroad books, magazines, recreation supplies and equipment.

### 3. Philippine Program

The Association's assistance program to the Philippines started in 1957. The aid rendered is determined by local requests. Funds and equipment have been transferred from the New York headquarters to the Philippines. The following types of aid have been received: training and advisory assistance.

Chief beneficiaries of the Association's program in the Philippines have been the Philippine Air Force, the Manila Department of Education and the National Recreation Association of the Philippines.

In October 1964 the Association organized the World Recreation Congress which was held in Japan. Six Philippine delegates attended the congress.

## INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS SERVICES, INC. (ISS)

### 1. Fields of Interest

The purpose of International Schools Services, Inc. (ISS) is to provide professional educational services in support of approximately 225 schools, most of them multinational, in 85 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. They enroll some 25,000 U.S. children and about 20,000 of many other nationalities.

### 2. Types of Assistance

ISS serves the international programs of foreign service, technical aid, business and industry by helping upgrade the overseas schools attended by children of families which live abroad to conduct such programs.

### 3. Philippine Program

The ISS program in the Philippines consists of providing a variety of services to schools there which enroll any number of Americans and which request ISS help. At the present time, ISS is working with American School in Rizal and, to a lesser extent, with Brent School, Baguio, and the Faith Academy in Manila. There is also a service relationship, for provision of curriculum materials chiefly, with the American School, Cebu. In cooperation with the American School in Manila, ISS is sponsoring a conference of American and international schools which is to be held in Manila in March 1966.

## JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

### 1. Fields of Interest

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation is a non-governmental and non-religious educational organization. It awards fellowships to men and women, advanced professionals, who have demonstrated unusual ability in any field of research, scholarship and the fine arts.

### 2. Types of Assistance

The Guggenheim Foundation offers a limited number of fellowships to further the development of scholars and artists by assisting them to engage in research in any field of knowledge and artistic creation in any of the fine arts. The fellowships will be awarded by the trustees upon nominations made by a committee of selection. The Foundation grants fellowships in two series annually: one for citizens and permanent residents of the United States and Canada; the other for citizens and permanent residents of all the other American states, of the Caribbean, of the Philippines, and of the French, Dutch, and British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Fellowship proposals must include a period of residence or consultation in the United States.

### 3. Philippine Program

The Guggenheim Foundation's activities began in 1925 and the Philippines, as a United States possession, was included as part of the United States Program until the separate establishment of the Philippine program in 1950. Between 1925 and 1950, two awards were made to Filipinos; since 1950, 33 awards have been granted and of the 33 fellows, eight have been granted renewals of their fellowships. Fellowships are awarded both government and non-government candidates. The usual yearly stipend for each grantee does not exceed \$7,000.

4. Value of Assistance

For the years from 1950 through 1964, the Foundation's total expenditure in the Philippines area was \$168,040. In 1964, three Philippine awards were made at an average of \$5,833.

Since the Foundation makes awards on the basis of the quality of each year's candidates rather than according to a principal of geographic distribution, it is difficult to anticipate any future year's findings for one particular area.

THE LISLE FELLOWSHIP, INC.

1. Fields of Interest

The Lisle Fellowship, Inc., was founded in 1936 and incorporated in 1946 in the State of New York as an independent, non-profit membership association for developmental educational purposes. Its assistance programs abroad are in the fields of community and leadership development and human relations education.

2. Types of Assistance

The Lisle Fellowship, Inc., undertakes international educational programs in the form of 4 to 8 week seminars in human relations, with the participant normally contributing a minimal amount to maintain himself throughout the program and to partially defray the cost of the training.

3. Philippine Program

The assistance program to the Philippines was started in 1936 when certain Filipino students studying in the U.S. attended the Fellowship's human relations program - otherwise known as the Lisle Unit. The organization is interested in the training of Filipino college students and young adults in the fields of inter-group relations and international understanding.

Lisle Fellowship does not operate a specific program in the Philippines, but the basis for the intercultural process in a Lisle program is the meeting of a group of young adults from many nationalities, races and religions who in small international teams participate in rotating community assignments in the area of the program location in an effort to understand the ongoing process of the life of the people in another culture. Thus Filipino students and young adults are encouraged to participate in the international groups meeting in the Lisle programs in the United States (Washington, D.C. and California) and in Colombia, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Germany, Denmark, Ireland and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

4. Value of Assistance

The cost of each person attending an American unit is \$275.00 plus transportation to the unit location for a six weeks period; program fees in other countries vary according to transportation costs. It is estimated that between \$1,500 to \$3,000 has been donated in aid to Filipino students in the Lisle Fellowship programs.

## **MARYKNOLL FATHERS**

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Maryknoll Fathers was founded in 1911 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit organization. The general objectives of the Maryknoll Fathers are to provide relief and social welfare services on a person-to-person basis in developing areas of the world, to improve the living conditions in these areas and to help the social improvement of society, to assist destitute families, displaced persons and refugees. To accomplish these aims, the Maryknoll Fathers recruit and train American youth for lifetime service overseas. Representatives sent abroad are supported by the Maryknoll headquarters in their spiritual programs and technical assistance activities.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Among the activities undertaken abroad by the Maryknoll Fathers are the following: community development; construction, housing and planning; cooperatives, credit unions and loans; education; industrial development; medicine and public health; social welfare.

### 3. Philippine Program

The Maryknoll program in the Philippines was started in 1927 on the basis of formal agreements contracted with the Archbishop of Manila and the Prelate Ordinary of Davao. The program is still continuing and is especially active in the prelature of Tagum, Davao. This area corresponds to the municipalities that make up the northern half of the Province of Davao.

The Maryknoll Fathers provide the following types of assistance:

- a. Advisory aid;
- b. Training assistance - primary and secondary vocational training, leadership training, conferences, seminars and workshops;

c. Commodity assistance - relief goods distributed annually in the parishes operated by the Fathers;

d. Operational assistance:

- (1) Primary schools - 6 in Baganga, Caraga, Magugpo, Mati, Monkayo and Nabunturan (1,345 students and a staff of 47 teachers)
- (2) Secondary schools - 13 in Baganga, Caraga, Cateel, Compostela, Lupon, Magugpo, Manay, Maniki, Mati, Nabunturan, Panabo, Maco, Mewab, Monkayo, Asuncion, Santo Tomas and Sigaboy.
- (3) Colleges - 3 (Magugpo, Nabunturan and Mati)
- (4) Reading rooms - 5
- (5) Leadership programs - in 15 centers
- (6) Hospital - 1 Tagum (80 beds)

MARYKNOLL SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC, INC.

1. Fields of Interest

The Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, Inc., is a Catholic organization for women founded in 1912 and incorporated in the State of New York on 15 September 1921. Its activities, covering Africa, Asia, the Pacific Islands and Latin America, are financed by voluntary contributions and fees from the schools it operates in these areas. Maryknoll Sisters provide a general medical, educational and social welfare assistance program on a world-wide scale.

2. Types of Assistance

The Maryknoll Sisters assistance programs consist of the following:

- a. Community development;
- b. Cooperatives and credit unions;
- c. Education - nursery, primary, secondary, vocational and teacher training schools, colleges, literacy and night classes for adults;
- d. Commodities - equipment, material aid and relief supplies;
- e. Medicine and public health - hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, mobile units; training of medical personnel;
- f. Social welfare - orphanages and day-care nurseries.

3. Philippine Program

Maryknoll Sisters first established a mission in the Philippines in 1926. The organization is now active in many communities on Luzon and other islands. Its personnel is composed of the following: Maryknoll Sisters, 105; Philippine teachers, 272; Philippine nurses, 21; Philippine doctors, 30; other Philippine professional employees, 59.

a. Education

Maryknoll Sisters maintain three colleges, 10 secondary schools, nine elementary schools. The total enrollment was 9,874 in 1963. Maryknoll College, a liberal arts school for women, in Quezon City, was started in 1926 as a normal school to train Filipino women to teach in both public and private schools. It offers majors in education, communication arts, social service, business administration, foreign service and other fields. Its present enrollment is 585. In Maryknoll College, 83 scholarships were awarded during the period 1963-1964.

Two small colleges - St. John the Baptist College in Jimenez and Our Lady of La Salette College in Santiago - were opened in the provinces to provide local youth with an opportunity for higher education not otherwise available.

A fourth teacher-training college was opened in 1965 at Datu Piang, in the interior of Cotabato on Mindanao, for the purpose of providing qualified teachers to nearby schools. The Maryknoll high school, Notre Dame de Patu Piang, was opened in 1954.

b. Public Health and Medicine

In 1927, Maryknoll Sisters brought trained nurses, technicians, pharmacists and others to staff St. Paul's Hospital, Intramuros, Manila. Medical attention was given the poor in the area. The hospital was destroyed during World War II and is now being rebuilt in San Juan.

In Bacolod City, Maryknoll Sisters staff St. Joseph's Hospital, maintained by the Victorias Milling Co. for its employees and for the needy and sick in the area. During 1964 in-patients numbered 7,222; out-patients, 50,808. The staff is composed of 10 Maryknoll Sisters - nine nurses and one medical technician and 51 Filipino staff members.

The total number of patients served by school clinics in Manila, Lipa, Lucena, Malabon and Santiago is over 11,900.

c. Social Welfare

Five cooperatives and three credit unions are directed by Maryknoll Sisters. Cottage industries in Bactad barrio are sponsored by the sociology and social work departments of Maryknoll College.

4. Value of Assistance, 1963-1964

Education

Scholarships	\$12,900
Salaries of teachers in three free schools	9,800
Books and supplies in free schools	4,000
Free breakfasts	545
Social service worker salary	1,000

Medical Care

Medicines, hospital supplies and equipment at schools	3,000
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Social Service

Food and clothing donated through CRS for needy families	8,000
Food and clothing donated through CRS individuals	10,640
Food and clothing donated by schools for needy families	2,000

New Projects, 1964-1965

Additional wing to student residence, Manila	135,000
Construction St. Paul's Hospital, Manila	2,600,000
Residence for Filipino sisters, teacher training college	75,000
Addition to free school, Baguio	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,863,885</b>

## MEALS FOR MILLIONS FOUNDATION

### 1. Fields of Interest

Meals for Millions Foundation was founded in 1946 and incorporated in the State of California as a non-profit organization. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. The chief function of the Foundation is to promote and distribute American multi-purpose food (MPF) free-of-charge to indigents and the sick in areas of chronic malnutrition, through civic, health and welfare agencies.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Meals for Millions Foundation supplies MPF to alleviate suffering and want in developing countries. Shipments of MPF are made for emergency use and for evaluation tests under medical or public health supervision. The Foundation hopes to stimulate production of MPF. It awards grants for purchase of locally-produced MPF to encourage consumer demand and eventual commercial low-cost distribution to the public. The Foundation operates throughout the world. MPF is now being produced in Brazil, India, Japan and Mexico.

### 3. Philippine Program

MPF was introduced into the Philippines in 1955 by Meals for Millions Foundation (Philippines) originally as an affiliate of the Meals for Millions Foundation of Los Angeles, California. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote and distribute MPF. Studies on its controlled clinical use and on how to produce a Philippine multi-purpose food are also being encouraged. The Los Angeles headquarters sends this Foundation MPF, in accordance with its needs. Since 1955, more than 120,000 pounds of MPF have been shipped to the Foundation.

Continuing grants of MPF are made for distribution and feeding trials in hospitals, clinics, children's homes and missions to demonstrate acceptability and nutritional values of MPF in dietary therapy. Intensive feeding projects

are now being conducted at the National Children's Hospital in Quezon City in cooperation with the Food and Nutrition Research Center. A research grant for personnel and chemicals has recently been awarded for the purpose of conducting a program with children suffering from malnutrition. This study will seek to supplement successful preliminary feeding trials already conducted in the same hospital, as well as in University of Santo Tomas, the Settlement House in Manila, and Children's Garden in Taytay. And all these have stimulated further interest in local production. A pilot plant is now producing edible coconut meal for protein base of Philippine MPF.

Among other beneficiaries of multi-purpose food in the Philippines are schools, social service and social welfare centers, resettlement and rehabilitation areas, hospitals, leprosaria and the PRRM organization.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NAS-NRC)

1. Fields of Interest

The general aims and objectives of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council are the furtherance of science and its use for general public welfare, and the furnishing of scientific or technical advice to the U.S. Government.

2. Types of Assistance

The National Academy of Sciences is a private organization founded in 1863 through a U.S. Congressional act of incorporation; it is presently composed of over 700 scientists and engineers. The National Research Council was established in 1916 by the Academy, at the request of President Wilson. Since then the organization has carried the name National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council (NAS-NRC).

3. Philippine Program

An International Atomic Energy Agency Training Program is sponsored by the NAS-NRC Office of Scientific Personnel. The fellowship and training activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established two programs to provide training opportunities related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its technology. Both programs receive financial support from contributions by member-states to the IAEA's general fund and from the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) of the United Nations. In addition, certain member States make fellowships available to the IAEA in Vienna, Austria, for training at their national institutions and universities. Fellowships of this category are known as Type II, the other as Type I. A total of 14 Filipino fellows have participated in the Type I fellowships and 12 Filipino fellows in Type II fellowships.

4. Value of Assistance

The approximate expenditure for participants on the Type II fellowship program, mentioned above in Paragraph 3, is \$70,000.

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

1. Fields of Interest

The National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc., was founded in 1948 and incorporated in the State of Delaware. It is a non-profit, private, educational corporation which assists the work of the Land-Grant Colleges through the Cooperative Extension Service by channeling private funds into education programs for 4-H members that are not possible through tax funds. These programs are directed to citizenship education, leader training, international programs, program development and research projects as well as operation of the National 4-H Center in Washington D.C.

2. Types of Assistance

The 4-H program is world-wide and it includes international farm youth exchange, whereby rural youth from the United States and 60 other countries travel to a foreign state to observe and experience rural life away from their own homes.

3. Philippine Program

a. Exchanges to the United States - two exchanges annually 1953 (none in 1954) through 1960; one in 1961; two in 1962; four in 1963; two in 1964; four in 1965.

b. Delegates to the Philippines - two each year 1953 through 1964, with the exception of 1961, when there was only one delegate - and four in 1965.

4. Value of Assistance

The 4-H movement in the Philippines is financed by private business and civic groups, such as the National 4-H Club Advisory Council, the Asia Foundation and the general public. Responsible for the program is the Commission on Agricultural Productivity, assisted by AID, which provided the movement with a full-time technical advisory.

On 26 May 1964, the Manila press reported that the U.S. 4-H Club Educational Foundation had donated 23,478 pesos to the Philippine 4-H Club Advisory Council to help support the International Farm Youth Exchange Program in the Philippines.

## OVERSEAS MISSIONARY FELLOWSHIP

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Overseas Missionary Fellowship was founded as the China Inland Mission in 1865 in England; in 1888 in the U.S.A. It was incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania in 1932 as a non-profit religious organization. Its objectives are evangelization of the people and establishment of the church in East Asia.

### 2. Types of Assistance

The Fellowship's assistance programs abroad are in the fields of education, medicine and public health. It operates in Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, Philippines, Laos, Japan, Vietnam, and HongKong.

### 3. Philippine Program

The organization has established a mission, the Overseas Missionary Fellowship/Philippines, in the Philippines, with headquarters in Manila. It has 98 foreign missionaries and 16 national workers assigned to Manila, Mountain Province, Batangas, Palawan, Oriental and Occidental Mindoro. Qualified personnel are provided to teach in high schools in Calapan. The Fellowship distributes literature on literacy, religion, medicine and nursing aid. It operates six dispensaries, staffed by resident nurses, in the area inhabited by the Mangyan tribes on Mindoro. Cases requiring surgery or other hospital attention are transferred to provincial hospitals or Manila. For a time, two doctors served in Mindoro at different times. Preventive measures are undertaken in cooperation with provincial medical officials. The organization's program stresses self-help; recipients of aid are enabled to earn or contribute toward the cost of what they receive. Regular literacy classes are conducted in the barrios.

## THE POPULATION COUNCIL

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Population Council was founded in 1952 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit organization. The aim of Population Council is to stimulate, promote and support activities in the broad field of population, including demographic studies, research on human reproduction, technical assistance, etc.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Assistance programs abroad in developing areas of the world include the following:

a. Research: support of studies of population and human reproduction

b. Education: fellowship programs relating to population in the social and biological sciences and in public health

c. National and Community Development: Promotion of improved census and vital statistics programs; provision of technical experts; assistance in the development of family planning programs where requested

### 3. Philippine Program

The Population Council has awarded a number of small grants to various Philippine institutions beginning in 1960 when the Council provided the services of an advisor on population studies to the National Science Development Board.

From 1961 to 1963, the Council made four grants to the University of the Philippines - three to the Statistical Center for a total of \$13,500 and one to the Institute of Hygiene in the amount of \$4,500. These grants enabled the Statistical Center to draw a sample of punch cards from the 1960 census and to make studies based on this material. They also provided for two pilot surveys of vital statistics at the Imus Municipality in Cavite and Santa Rosa.

During 1964 the Council made a grant to Silliman University for a study of attitudes of selected government workers toward family planning under the direction of Professor Agaton Pal.

During 1965, the following grants were made:

a. Grants totaling \$52,000 to the University of the Philippines to provide the services of a visiting professor of demography for a second year and to permit the Population Institute of the University to undertake population research and to hold training conferences on demography for various government agencies.

b. To the Health Department of the City of Manila a grant of \$9,000 in support of an experimental project in family planning.

c. A grant of \$5,000 to Xavier University for fellowships for training in demography.

In addition smaller sums have been awarded for fellowships and professional travel.

## RESEARCH CORPORATION

### 1. Fields of Interest

The general aims and objectives of the Research Corporation are the following:

a. Support of basic research in the natural sciences through grants-in-aid to colleges, universities and scientific institutions. These are limited almost entirely to North America.

b. Support of research in nutrition and public health nutrition programs through the Williams-Waterman Fund for the Combat of Dietary Diseases. Emphasis is being given currently to Latin America.

### 2. Types of Assistance

Research Corporation makes relatively few overseas grants for support of academic research, primarily in the physical sciences, with the objective of helping to contribute to scientific knowledge and the research orientation of young scientists.

### 3. Philippine Program

The Williams-Waterman Fund, administered by Research Corporation, has given assistance in various forms to Filipino institutions concerned with nutrition, with emphasis on programs to combat beriberi. Results of the "Bataan Experiment", conducted 1947 to 1950, showed that elimination of beriberi in the Philippines is possible and economically feasible through vitamin-enrichment of food.

Among institutions aided by the Williams-Waterman Fund is the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, which is now examining requests for support of nutrition research in the Philippines.

### 4. Value of Assistance

A total of about \$500,000 has been granted for nutrition research and public health nutrition in the Philippines since 1947.

## THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

### 1. Fields of Interest

The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, with offices at Richmond, Virginia, was founded in 1845. It is incorporated in the State of Virginia as a religious and charitable organization. Its aims are to establish churches and to train local leadership.

### 2. Types of Assistance

The assistance programs of the Southern Baptist Convention include the following types of assistance:

a. Education - kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, teacher-training colleges, literacy classes, training centers

b. Food production and agriculture - agricultural schools and farms

c. Medicine and public health - hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, maternity centers and nursing homes

d. Social welfare - orphanages, baby homes and homes for the aged, work with refugees.

### 3. Philippine Program

The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention established a mission in the Philippines in 1950 with a staff by 1965 of 81 missionaries. This local mission cooperates with churches having a total membership of 8,390. The Foreign Mission Board carries on a general educational, medical, and missionary assistance program on Luzon, Cebu, and Mindanao where its missions are located. The following Philippine institutions are assisted by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention:

a. Southern Baptist College - 1,211 students  
(elementary through senior college)

b. Davao Bible School - 21 students

c. Mati Baptist Hospital (30-bed) - one U.S. missionary doctor, two U.S. missionary nurses, one Filipino doctor, seven Filipino nurses, 37 other national employees; in 1964, 1,498 in-patients and 10,613 out-patients were treated at the hospital.

e. Baptist Center (publication house) - in 1964 produced over 109,368 pieces of literature in seven dialects.

#### 4. Value of Assistance

An analysis of expenditure during 1965 is not yet available, but expenses incurred during 1964 were as follows:

Missionary	\$389,047.54
Schools	31,483.80
Literature	22,700.00
Miscellaneous	28,435.00
Special gifts	10,062.84
Evangelism and church development	75,802.33
Medical	25,135.05
Capital (land, buildings, and equipment)	272,030.03
Total	\$854,696.59

The year 1964 was a typical year and expenditures in the Philippines have been running at approximately this rate per year for several years.

## SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, which began in 1934, now has approximately 1,700 workers in 17 countries; throughout the world where the existence of numerous dialects and languages result in communication problems and retardation of economic and social development of cultural minorities. The Institute is dedicated to bringing hope and challenge through literacy and translation services to cultural minorities.

The Institute's program in the Philippines began in 1953. It is a joint project between the University of the Philippines and the University of North Dakota in the United States. Other Philippine organizations involved in the program are the Bureau of Public Schools, The Institute of National Language, and the National Museum. Today ninety linguist-translators are located in forty dialect areas in the Philippines ranging from the northern tip of Luzon to the small island of Siasi near North Borneo. The linguist-translator teams are assisted by 34 colleagues filling support positions as pilots, mechanics, teachers, radio technicians, etc.

Under the Institute's program, linguist-translators are assigned to learn a particular language or dialect. Through a rigorous application of scientific linguistic principles, the structure or the sound and grammar systems are discovered and studied.

This past year fifty-four linguistic papers giving detailed descriptions of the structure of various languages were submitted by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics to the Linguistics Committee. Text materials from twenty-one Philippine dialects have been submitted for programming on the IBM 14110 Computer in a joint project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma through a grant given by the National Science Foundation of the United States. The use of these computer processed texts will reduce the time of analytical work by many months. On the foundations of this knowledge gained, the language technicians base their literacy and translation work.

Scientifically constructed alphabets, primers, charts, teachers' manuals, and other literacy materials are prepared for the cultural minorities. These materials are made available to the Bureau of Public Schools of the Department of Education. Literacy materials are being used in classes conducted by the Summer Institute of Linguistics teams, Public School teachers, and members of other organizations concerned with the minorities. Health booklets, story-books, magazines, and other literature of high moral value are being translated and published by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. In the first nine months of 1965, thirty-five literacy publications were printed representing ten different dialects.

In addition to the linguistic-literacy-translation complex, Summer Institute of Linguistics teams concern themselves with the physical and social welfare of the cultural minorities. Medicines are being distributed by the teams, many of whom are Registered Nurses. Through an agreement between the Summer Institute of Linguistics and UNICEF, the Institute is distributing their medicines through the use of our Helio Courier airplane. Practical projects, such as chicken raising, barrio sanitation, are being encouraged.

Assisting the teams, many of whom live in isolated areas in the provinces, is the Friendship Fleet of three Helio Courier aircraft. These are planes singularly suited to short, rough landing strips which our teams construct. These aircraft are goodwill gifts from the people of Seattle, Washington; Pontiac, Michigan; and San Diego, California. A highlight of the past year was the presentation of the Helio Courier "ANG DIWA NG SAN DIEGO" to the government of the Philippines. His Excellency, President Diosdado Macapagal, received this plane for the mission of serving the minorities. During 1964 the Institute's three planes flew a total of 728 hours. As well as supply flights for linguistic teams, the plane flew many medical emergency cases, participated in search and rescue operations for a downed private plane, and served numerous officials.

The Institute's radio network, operated under the Department of Defense, monitors the planes as they fly and ties together the linguistic teams in their outpost locations with the Headquarters and Base.

UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN ASIA (UBCHEA)

1. Fields of Interest

The United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (UBCHEA) was founded in 1942 and incorporated in the State of New York as a corporation in 1947. Its basic objective is to develop institutions which will sponsor Christian higher education in Asia.

2. Types of Assistance

UBCHEA provides three types of assistance programs:

- a. Community Development
- b. Education
- c. Medicine and Public Health

3. Philippine Program

A detailed description of the UBCHEA assistance program in the Philippines follows:

a. Education

Educational guidance and financial support is given the colleges of engineering, law, nursing, theology and the graduate schools of arts, science and nursing of Silliman in Dumaguete City, by provision of graduate fellowships for advanced degrees by faculty members, financial assistance to qualified but needy students, and securing of foundation grants for scholarly research.

Assistance is also provided the college of liberal arts of the Philippine Christian Colleges in Manila. This program is primarily advisory, however with no contribution of funds to its operating budget and no capital grants.

b. Medicine and Public Health

Financial support and guidance is furnished Silliman University's medical center which, in addition to serving as the University's first-aid station, engages in pioneering studies of public health problems in the adjacent communities. At the present time, it is engaged in research on viral diseases, in cooperation with the U.S. Army Research and Development Command and the U.S. Public Health Service.

4. Value of Assistance

Aid to the Philippines is primarily to one university (Silliman) and amounts to approximately \$125,000 annually in support of current operations, plus capital grants of varying amounts. A breakdown of appropriations and disbursements to Silliman University follows:

<u>FY's</u>	<u>Current Operations</u>	<u>Capital Grants</u>
1960	\$120,895	\$ 2,232.
1961	121,793	-
1962	125,788	82,904
1963	124,071	31,591
1964	152,554	13,268
1965	139,571	400
1966 (estimated)	140,000	-
1967 "	140,000	-

The total for current operations (above) incorporates such items as support of Western faculty at Silliman, including the Vice-President for Academic Affairs, support of faculty fellows from Silliman studying abroad, and other special projects such as conferences or short lectureships, community development, scholarships, etc.

VOLUNTEERS FOR INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, INC. (VITA)

1. Fields of Interest

Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Inc. (VITA) was founded in 1960 and incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit membership organization. Its objectives are "to improve living standards in less developed countries by applying scientific and technical abilities of volunteer participants to the solution of technological problems of these nations". Special fields of interest include village technology, education, food technology, and small business.

2. Types of Assistance

VITA offers free the services of 1,000 American scientists, engineers, and business men. The method is simple and direct. The person who needs help writes to VITA headquarters describing his problem. The VITA participant having the appropriate skills is found and the request sent off to him. Through direct correspondence the requester and the participant work together toward a solution. VITA also undertakes larger scale projects to meet general needs. Examples are, development by a group of volunteers of a new type cooking stove using the sun's rays as the energy source, and the preparation of material for two Village Technology Handbooks.

3. Philippine Program

To date, VITA has handled 46 problems originating in the Philippines.

VITA welcomes requests for help from individuals, small businesses, and other private and governmental agencies and institutions.

WHEAT ASSOCIATES, U.S.A., INC. (WA)

1. Fields of Interest

Wheat Associates, U.S.A., Inc., is a non-profit organization representing wheat growers from the eleven major wheat-producing states in the U.S. It is actually the foreign market development arm of two regional wheat growers organizations - Western Wheat Associates, U.S.A., Inc., Portland, Oregon, and Great Plains Wheat, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas. The Manila office has administrative responsibility for Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. Dollar costs of the program are provided by the wheat growers themselves through a self-imposed state tax on each bushel of wheat that they produce.

2. Types of Assistance

The projects to which WA extends its assistance are usually developed in conjunction with third party cooperators, such as trade and government organizations and individual companies which are responsible for producing and marketing wheat products. These cooperators provide counterpart funds for the projects. Kinds of assistance include technical help to flour mills, bakeries and other wheat flour processors, U.S. trade teams, school lunch programs, etc.

3. Philippine Program

The Philippine program was begun in 1960 under the direction of the WA Tokyo office. The Manila office was established in June 1961. Among the projects which have been undertaken are the following:

a. Market intelligence is collected regarding import of wheat products and any developments which may regulate wheat product imports

b. Technical assistance is provided flour mills, bakeries and other wheat flour processors

c. Trade teams from the wheat processing industries are sent to the U.S. to study wheat facilities there and to confer with U.S.D.A. officials

d. Representatives of the various Philippine flour mills have been sent to the American Institute of Baking to study baking science and technology

e. Assistance has been given the Bureau of Public Schools to help establish a complete school lunch program which would include wheat products

f. An American home economist was brought to the Philippines and held a series of eight regional demonstrations on the preparation and recipes containing bulgur, a wheat flour project.

#### 4. Value of Assistance

WA has thus far budgeted and spent the following amounts in the Philippines, in local currency:

1960	P 28,278
1961	67,169
1962	130,923
1963	146,439
1964	127,676
1965 (8 months only)	<u>73,785</u>
	P574,270

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.A. (YWCA)

1. Fields of Interest

The YWCA was founded in 1858 in the U.S. and was incorporated in the State of New York as a non-profit organization in 1906. It is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. The objective of the International Division of the YWCA is to promote the international program of the YWCA National Board within the framework of the World YWCA. Social welfare, nutrition and sanitation, education, development of skills and civic responsibility are among the overseas activities undertaken.

2. Types of Assistance

YWCA assistance programs abroad include the following:

- a. Community development
- b. Construction, housing and planning
- c. Education

3. Philippine Program

Among the activities undertaken by the autonomous Philippine YWCA are the following:

- a. A leadership training program, for which one field secretary is assigned to the Visayas and Mindanao; seminars are held for volunteers and staff members; local and regional conferences and youth camps are sponsored; etc.
- b. Participation in the Freedom from Hunger project, May 1964-September 1965, whereby nutrition education seminars and nutrition classes were sponsored for associations in Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, Baguio, San Pablo City, Nueva Ecija, Cebu, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Iloilo, Davao; seeds were distributed; lectures and demonstrations were held explaining food preparation, production and preservation.

c. Organization of youth and adult clubs; counseling; scholarships; etc.

d. Community pilot project in Nueva Ecija is being planned.

4. Value of Assistance

YWCA/Philippines received the following funds from U.S. and foreign agencies during 1963:

a. From the YWCA of the U.S. - \$750 as a grant on an on-going program; \$2,500 as a grant for the leadership training activity.

b. From the British Council of Churches through the World YWCA - £2,358 for the Freedom from Hunger project sponsored by the Philippine YWCA.

The original grant toward the YWCA/Philippine national budget and a special grant towards a YWCA/Philippines rural leadership training project, began in 1926; help has been asked in a decreasing basis through 1965.