

Board of Foreign
Scholarships

FULBRIGHT
PROGRAM
EXCHANGES

December 1983
Twenty-first Annual Report

... there is a flickering spark in us all which, if struck at just the right age . . . can light the rest of our lives, elevating our ideals, deepening our tolerance, and sharpening our appetite for knowledge about the rest of the world. Educational and cultural exchanges, especially among our young, provide a perfect opportunity for this precious spark to grow, making us more sensitive and wiser international citizens through our careers.

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
May 24, 1982

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This marks the 37th year of the Fulbright Program and the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Established by the United States Congress under the Fulbright Act of 1946, reaffirmed by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, the Presidentially appointed Board oversees the program operations and the selection of all Fulbright grant recipients. This includes students, teachers, scholars, and individuals in the professions who accept exchange grants to come to the United States or American citizens who go abroad for similar exchange purposes. This annual report to the Congress and the public for 1983 briefly describes these program activities.

In fulfilling our statutory responsibilities for the selection of exchange participants, the Board selected over 5,000 United States citizens and those of over 120 participating countries to carry out scholarly and professional projects in the United States and abroad for the 1983-84 academic year. We continue to be guided by quality and ability in our selection of program participants.

The Board devoted some time and attention this year to improving its capacity to respond in a timely way to the annual country exchange program plans and the analyses of such plans by officers of USIA's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. This will help insure broader participation in the planning and review process by the academic community through the constituent organizations which assist in administering the exchange program, as well as by the Board itself.

The Board also examined further the question of concentration vs. dispersion of program resources, met with Director Charles Wick, and held its first joint meeting in several years with the heads of the four councils representing the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

These developments and others are described in more detail in the following pages which summarize our stewardship of the exchanges under the Fulbright Program this past year. Also included in the appendix are new statistical summaries showing the numbers of exchanges by grant category and country.

Once again we acknowledge with genuine appreciation the warm support given these exchanges by participating governments, binational Commissions around the world, the American Embassies, assisting organizations, participating educational institutions, and individuals here and abroad. Last, but surely not least, the support of the executive and legislative branches of the United States government remains a vital source of encouragement and strength.

Gerhart Niemeyer, Chairman
Board of Foreign Scholarships

Washington, D.C.
December 1983

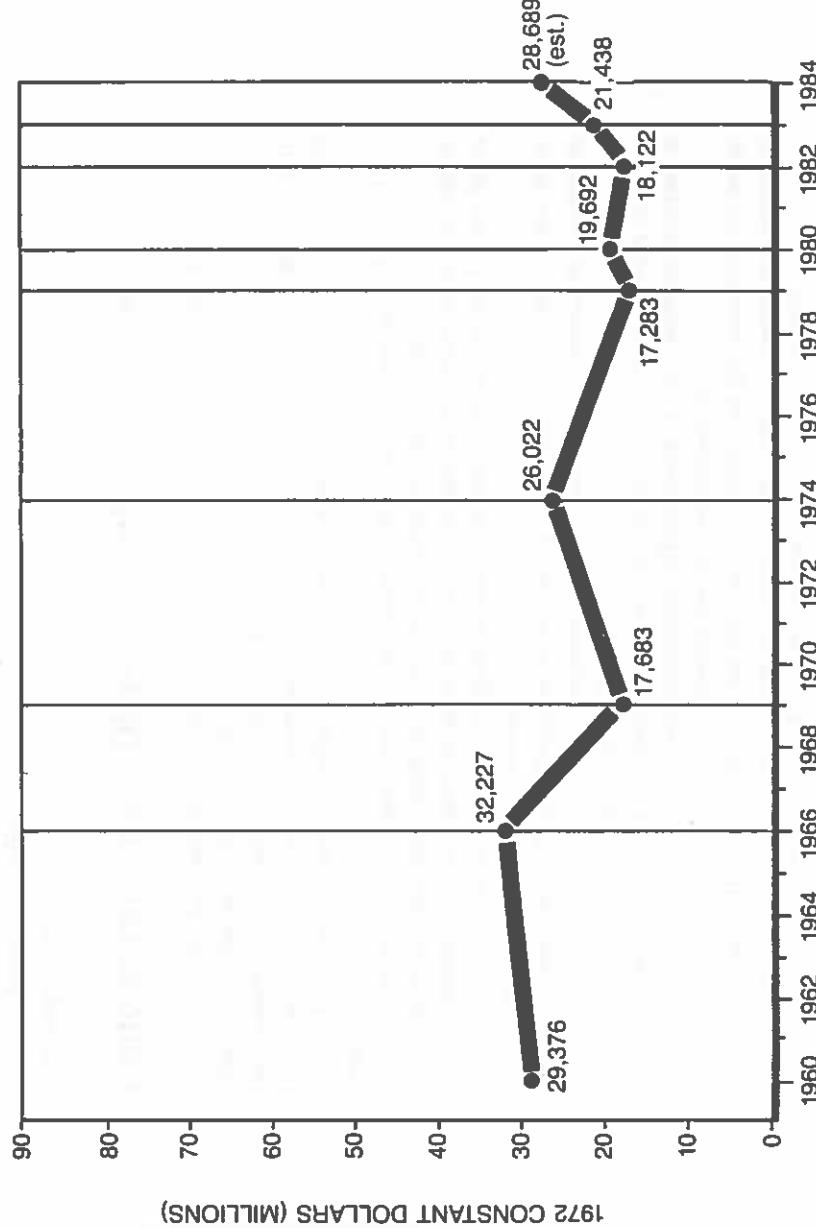
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**Fulbright Exchange Program
1960 to 1984**



Fiscal year obligations for Fulbright academic exchange programs, United States Information Agency, expressed in 1972 dollars (average annual U.S. Consumer Price Index, National Bureau of Labor Statistics). Price Index does not include rate of inflation abroad or increases in travel costs.

The Board continued its efforts this past year to insure the highest quality of participants in the Fulbright Program; the best possible use of Program resources; increased visibility for the Program; and a broader role for the Program's academic constituents, including a more central, better-informed, critical role for the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The Board's examination of these and related issues in this period is described in the following pages.

Concentration vs. Dispersion of Resources

One of the key questions which the Board has probed for an extended period is the criteria or "first principles" which should govern the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Agency in the allocation of Fulbright Program resources. Stated another way, should there be a concentration or dispersion of Program resources, considering that the Fulbright Program currently conducts some form of academic exchange with over 120 countries?

This subject was a major topic of discussion at the quarterly meeting in March 1983, when the Board addressed itself to the following questions, among others:

- Should it be a matter of principle that, no matter what resources are available, there will be a Fulbright Program in most countries with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations?
- Should the Fulbright Program serve mainly as a symbol of United States diplomatic "presence" in those countries where possibilities for substantive academic exchanges are severely limited?
- What criteria have we used in the past, and should we use in the future, to assess the cultural (diplomatic) and educational effectiveness of the Fulbright Program in carrying out its mandate to promote mutual understanding?
- Are we sufficiently aware of the full range of public and private-sector exchange opportunities that exist in various countries, in order to assess the particular contribution the Fulbright Program can make in any given country?
- Regionalization of programs, as in Africa, represents one means of overcoming the negative effects of resource dispersion in a given geographical area. Could this approach be effective in other areas?
- Are present grant categories—lectureships, researchers, teachers and students—satisfactory, or should new ones such as collaborative research and thematic exchanges be inaugurated to meet specific needs?
- In practice, concentration or focusing of resources will result in net reductions in exchanges with certain countries; at a minimum, it will produce major changes in program conception and planning. Can we justify such basic changes in a world increasingly insistent on more, rather than less, of everything—including Fulbright exchanges?

While it was impossible to frame definitive answers to these questions, the Board concluded with the following suggestions and observations:

- Consider the possibility of establishing a budgetary floor or lower limit for bilateral academic exchange programs in countries where there are now small programs. This would help maintain a concentration of resources in a limited number of countries. Bilateral exchanges would not be programmed with those

countries where the USIA annual budget for academic exchange falls below the budgetary floor, although regional exchanges, linkages, or similar exchanges might still be funded.

- For purposes of planning and conducting worldwide academic exchanges, consider the advantages of viewing the world in terms other than the traditional five major geographic world areas. Programs in certain countries may have more in common with those of similar countries in other world areas.
- Provide greater flexibility in the academic exchange program budget to provide for contingencies in specific situations of rapidly changing events to maintain or expand program levels. Or rather than this contingency budgeting, it would be advantageous to keep a "watch" on countries where crisis situations are likely to occur two or three years hence, and be prepared to alter programs accordingly.
- Consider the relative merits of maintaining the viability of long-term traditional academic exchange program vs. initiating new exchange activities largely for the sake of change.
- When academic exchange is referred to as a means towards mutual understanding, it should be clear that this is not a political but a cultural factor; it refers to mutual understanding across boundaries in the fields of scholarship, learning, education.
- Provide Board and USIA assistance to USIS posts and binational Commissions for more effective American academic input into the initial academic program planning process abroad through direct participation by qualified scholars if feasible.

The major topics discussed were:

- The Board's intention to prepare a joint statement with the Agency of general guidelines for the allocation of academic exchange program resources.
- The goal of improving Board communication with the field through such means as Fulbright Program regional meetings of field personnel with Board participation and the possibility of a Fulbright newsletter cosponsored by the Board and the Agency.
- Increased emphasis on improving the quality and the character of the experience of American scholars abroad under the Fulbright Program.

In November 1983, the Board's Executive and Planning Committee joined with the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils for a one-day meeting devoted to senior scholar exchanges, the first such joint meeting in several years. Those representing the four Councils comprising the Conference Board included Jack Peltason, President, the American Council on Education; Kenneth Prewitt, President, Social Science Research Council; John Ward, President, American Council of Learned Societies; and Victor Rabinowitch, Executive Director, Office of International Affairs, representing Frank Press, President, National Academy of Sciences.

The Conference Board representatives challenged the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Fulbright Program to assume the leadership in examining a number of issues which impinge on international educational exchange, including exchanges under the Fulbright Program.

Among these are:

- The need to "fine tune" the Fulbright Program and other U.S. international educational exchange programs in terms of particular countries with different interests and differing kinds of grant activities and time periods for certain countries or areas.
- The need to counter the increased bureaucratization abroad of scholarly exchanges. The Fulbright Program is in a key position to examine and alter the growing layer of a permanent bureaucracy which threatens the free flow of educational exchange and international research.
- The need to view the Fulbright Program in the context of other exchanges in the public and in the private sector. The Board should consider convening in Washington the secretariat personnel of the approximately 42 international educational exchange programs. The purpose would be to establish an informal structure of communication to stimulate potential coordination and to find ways in which the existing programs could more systematically keep informed and better relate to each other.
- The desirability of the Board bringing together the results of various recent studies on the state of international relations and educational exchange so that the Board can associate itself with those recommendations which have special relevance to the Fulbright Program.
- The need for the Board of Foreign Scholarships to issue a restatement (not a reformulation) of principles of the Fulbright Program, its objectives and focus.

Planning Initiatives and Leadership Role

This past year the Board and the Agency began to put into practice a number of the decisions recommended earlier in a series of "issues papers" taken up by the Board and USIA officers in 1982.

These were designed to enable the Board and the Agency to strengthen exchange planning and evaluation and the Board's timely participation in these activities. They also help delineate a systematic role in program planning for the academic community in the United States, the contract agencies, binational Commissions, USIS posts, and other constituencies. Lastly they reaffirm the purpose and importance of the Fulbright Program in light of proposed major increases in funding.

At its March 1983 meeting, the Board adopted an annual schedule to insure its timely participation in the key stages of the annual program cycle. This will enable Agency officers to share individual country plans and the analysis of such plans with the Board of Foreign Scholarships, contract agencies and academic community representatives in time to permit them to offer constructive reactions before programs become operational. The schedule incorporates various improvements to be initiated in 1983 which are intended to improve the paper flow and insure that the Board's quarterly meeting agendas include substantive discussion of program planning.

In August the Board's Executive Committee met with USIA Director Charles Wick to discuss the Board's activities since it last met with him in December 1981. It also sought his advice and counsel on the Board agenda for the coming year.

The Fulbright Program Abroad

One of the most valuable assets of the Fulbright Program is its outstanding reputation abroad for scholarship. Individuals honor it, universities honor it, and governments honor it. The Program is a catalyst for many privately supported educational and cultural exchange activities between the United States and other countries.

Universities, host governments, and binational Commissions conduct ceremonies marking its local anniversaries. Program alumni pay it homage.

This year has been no exception as these examples illustrate:

- After its highly publicized commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in 1982, the Japanese Fulbright alumni Association this past year expanded its fundraising campaign. Its goal during the next four years is to collect approximately \$1 million seeking corporate and private sector support in Japan and the United States thereby increasing by ten the number of Americans to study or teach in Japan each year.
- Executive Officers of 18 European Fulbright Commissions meeting in Salzburg in May 1983 called for reaffirming the purpose and principles of Fulbright exchanges to meet the challenges ahead. The program's identity and purpose are preserved in serving the interests of the United States and the respective host country, their societies and their academic communities. Fulbright programs, operating primarily as academic exchanges, support the goal of promoting mutual understanding.
- At the conclusion this past March of the annual "Fulbright Week in Berlin," Chancellor Helmut Kohl cabled the Commission, ". . . I would like to express to the Fulbright Commission my appreciation for its exemplary work. (The Commission) has made an especially important contribution toward strengthening German-American relations." Berlin Week brings together American exchanges from all over Germany as well as a number from many countries in Europe.
- In March 1983 the Fulbright Scholars Association of the Philippines marked the 35th anniversary of the Fulbright Program with a two-day observance. Speaking to the group, American Ambassador Michael Armacost said that the Fulbright Program was "perhaps the most enlightened project ever sponsored by the United States Government."
- A Fulbrighter himself, the Ambassador said the program had awakened in him an interest in international affairs which started him on his Foreign Service career. The Minister of Education of the Philippines, former President of the University of the Philippines, O.D. Corpuz, told the group that the Fulbright Program had also profoundly affected his life and that it was "the most civilized aspect of foreign relations between countries."
- The U.S. Educational Foundation in Finland marked the 30th anniversary of academic and cultural exchanges between Finland and the United States with the publication of a commemorative volume "Finnish-American Academic and Professional Exchanges: Analysis and Reminiscences." The event was also marked by a symposium in November 1983 at the Library of Congress co-sponsored by the Library, the Foundation, the Embassy of Finland, and the Foundation for Research in Higher Education and Science Policy in Helsinki.

THE BINATIONAL COMMISSIONS AND PROGRAM COSTSHARING

Responsibility for exchange program operations in 43 of the 120 countries participating in the Fulbright Program rests initially with a binational commission established by executive agreement between the government of the United States and that of the respective host country. See appendix for countries and dates of agreements.

The commissions, many of which were established in the late 1940's and early 1950's, play a key role in the conduct of educational exchanges with the United States. Financial contributions by participating governments continue to rise.

Commission membership ranges from 8 to 14, composed equally of United States citizens and those of the participating country. The American Ambassador, who serves as honorary chairperson or co-chairperson, appoints the American members; national members are named by the Foreign Minister or a comparable senior foreign government official. Each commission has a small local staff handling the daily work of the exchange program abroad.

Commission program operations are carried out under broad policy guidelines established by the Board of Foreign Scholarships with the assistance of several cooperating organizations in the United States. Program administrative and fiscal support are provided by the United States Information Agency and its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, as well as by the United States Information Service at American Embassies abroad. The Board maintains direct communication with the binational Commissions through USIS abroad.

A key function of each commission is the drawing up of an annual program plan for exchanges, in consultation with participating universities and organizations in the host country. The plan recommends to the Board and the Agency exchange priorities, fields and specialties to be emphasized for the coming year within the Commission's anticipated budget. Another principal function of the commissions is to provide counseling advisory services to an increasing number of students wishing to study in colleges and universities in the United States under various sponsorship or under private funding. The European Commissions alone estimate that over 150,000 students in Europe are assisted annually in such counseling activities.

Other program responsibilities include screening, interviewing, and nominating to the Board of Foreign Scholarships qualified candidates for student and faculty grants under its exchange program; placing American students and scholars nominated for grants at participating host-country universities; monitoring the progress of grant participants during the academic year; and arranging for the orientation of arriving and departing exchange participants.

In 1983 twenty-nine countries with binational Commissions shared the cost of the exchange program through direct financial contributions to such commissions. Their contribution was \$10,554,672 (see table below). Participating governments and host institutions in many countries also contribute significant financial resources indirectly in support of Fulbright exchanges in the form of supplemental salary or grants, tuition waivers, university housing, and other benefits. While specific data is not available on the total dollar value of these contributions worldwide in support of Fulbright exchanges abroad, the amounts are significant.

COUNTRIES WHICH SHARE COSTS OF EXCHANGES
(Dollars)

	Foreign Government ²	United States ³	Total
Australia	\$218,400	\$375,000	\$593,400
Austria	368,145	217,000	585,145
Belgium/Luxembourg	130,593	287,500	418,093
Brazil	305,000	1,556,213	1,861,213
Colombia ¹	15,000	547,599	562,599
Cyprus ¹	4,000	220,000	224,000
Denmark	41,790	187,188	228,978
Egypt	34,000	547,950	581,950
Finland ⁴	264,645	97,000	361,645
France	205,000	589,000	794,000
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3,128,200	1,355,000	4,483,200
Greece	32,200	450,250	482,450
Iceland	4,349	116,000	120,349
Ireland	113,274	—	113,274
Israel	31,000	576,886	607,886
Italy	136,816	923,400	1,060,216
Japan	1,129,739	1,216,113	2,345,852
Korea	354,466	614,076	968,542
Morocco	250,000	250,000	500,000
Netherlands	151,360	260,000	411,360
New Zealand	187,643	230,000	417,643
Norway	74,723	210,000	284,723
Philippines	32,054	542,520	574,574
Portugal	89,462	240,363	329,825
Spain	2,659,381	250,726	2,890,107
Sweden	61,027	188,000	249,027
Turkey	44,630	825,000	869,630
United Kingdom	316,500	656,000	972,500
Yugoslavia	191,275	1,269,196	1,460,471
Total Cost Sharing	10,554,672	14,797,980	25,352,652

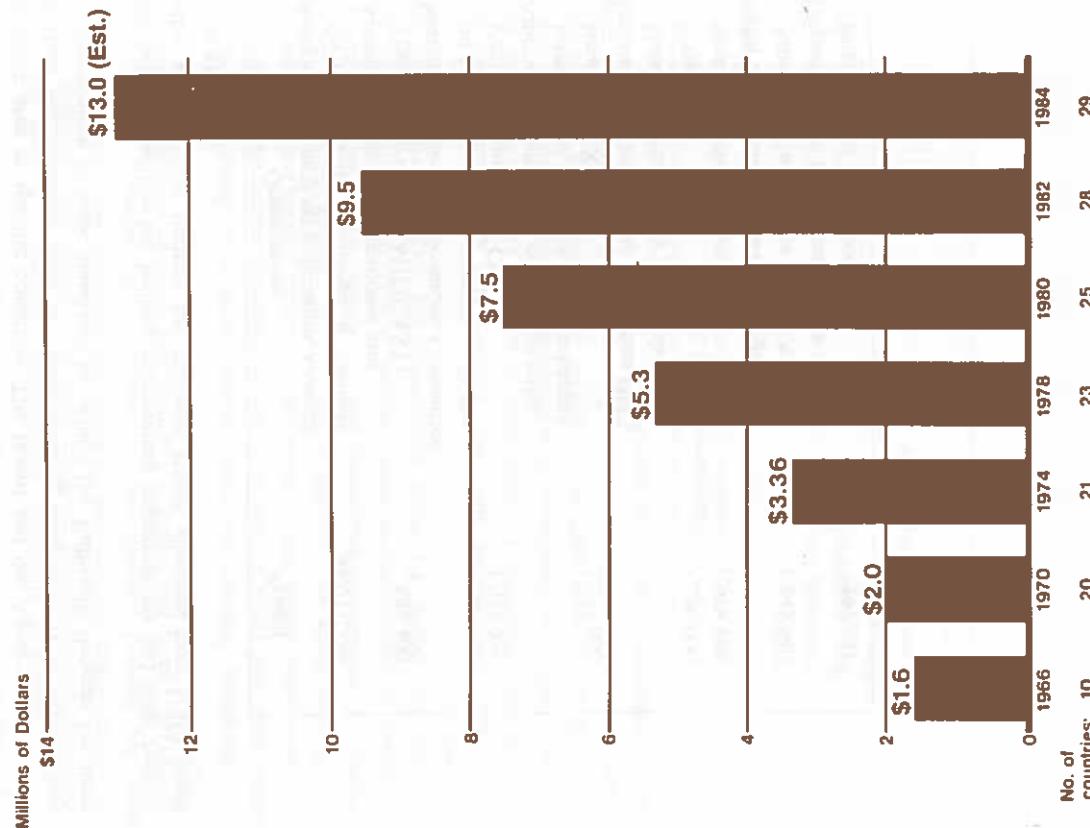
¹ Agreement does not provide for cost sharing; foreign government contributions are received periodically but not always on an annual basis.

² Amounts reflect only the foreign government financial contribution made directly to each binational Commission.

³ Excludes contractual dollar costs.

⁴ Financed from the annual proceeds of a Trust Fund under an exchange agreement concluded between the two governments in 1975.

**Foreign Government Costsharing Contributions
in Support of Binational Commissions
(1966-1984)**



Cooperation With Private Institutions

The Fulbright Program has always relied on a number of specialized organizations in the United States which have played a key role in assisting the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the U.S. Information Agency in its conduct. These organizations receive substantial public funds from Agency appropriations each year for the services they provide.

These organizations, experts in the field of international educational exchange, assist in administering the worldwide grant programs or are specialists in similar exchanges for a particular geographic area or specific countries. The Board and the Agency monitor the performance of these organizations, with the Board insuring adherence to its broad policy guidelines and preservation of basic standards by which the Fulbright Program has been recognized.

The table below identifies the leading cooperating organizations and their respective administrative and operating budgets for exchange grants, allocated from USIA funds for the 1983 fiscal year.

Organization	Budget
American Council on Education, Council for International Exchange of Scholars	\$8,017,524
American-Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST)	686,400
National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China	1,035,925
American Council of Learned Societies, International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX)	2,235,000
Institute of International Education (IIE) Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program	3,206,000
Student Exchange Programs	11,079,452
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU) Department of Education, Office of International Education	1,845,940 397,091

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

To mark the fifth year of the Humphrey Fellowship Program, the Board of Foreign Scholarships approved the selection of 131 principal candidates and 19 alternate candidates for the 1983-84 program year. One hundred and twenty-four candidates from 69 countries accepted their fellowship awards. They have been placed at 11 universities in the United States. This year's number brings the total of Humphrey Fellowship alumni to 435.

The Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship Program brings mid-career professionals from developing countries who have exemplified leadership in public service to the United States for one year of study and practical, work-related experiences. Fellowships are granted competitively to candidates professionally engaged in the fields of agriculture, health and nutrition, planning and resource management, and public administration.

Humphrey Fellows undertake graduate level work directly related to their professional needs and fields of interest. They are placed in clusters at specific units of selected U.S. universities which offer a broad base of related courses and activities. Program funds are provided to the U.S. Information Agency by the Congress. The Institute of International Education, with the assistance of a National Advisory Committee composed of representatives from business, education, and government, administers the program. The Board of Foreign Scholarships has oversight responsibility and awards the Fellowships.

At each participating university, Fellows plan and undertake individually tailored programs which include a combination of courses, guided independent projects, special seminars, field trips, attendance at professional meetings, consultations, and intern experience with government agencies or private organizations and corporations. Emphasis is placed on obtaining practical knowledge useful in the Fellows' home countries, rather than on obtaining an academic degree.

Humphrey Fellows 1983	
Area	Number
Africa	44
American Republics	29
East Asia/Pacific	13
Europe	12
Near East/South Asia	26
TOTAL	124

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN U.S. INSTITUTIONS, 1983-84

The Board of Foreign Scholarships is indebted to the Institute of International Education for the statistics below describing total foreign student enrollment at U.S. colleges and universities in 1983-84. Foreign students holding Fulbright grants represent less than one percent of this number.

INSTITUTIONS WITH LARGEST ENROLLMENT

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign stu- dents	Proportion of total enroll- ment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	4,368	10.5%
2.	University of Southern California	3,752	12.8%
3.	University of Texas, Austin	3,236	6.8%
4.	University of Wisconsin, Madison	2,775	6.9%
5.	Columbia University and Teachers College, and Barnard College	2,658	10.9%
6.	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	2,598	11.1%
7.	George Washington University	2,548	18.6%
8.	Ohio State University, main campus	2,455	4.6%
9.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,445	7.1%
10.	Boston University	2,359	10.7%
11.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,356	4.3%
12.	University of Houston, University Park	2,287	7.4%
13.	North Texas State University	2,235	11.0%
14.	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	2,130	7.1%
15.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,094	22.9%
16.	New York University	2,079	7.7%
17.	Indiana University, Bloomington	2,076	6.8%
18.	University of Southwestern Louisiana	2,069	12.7%
19.	University of California, Los Angeles	2,036	5.9%
20.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	2,009	9.3%
21.	University of Miami	2,007	18.1%
22.	Harvard University	1,977	12.3%
23.	Northeastern University	1,975	5.4%
24.	Howard University	1,968	17.0%
25.	Texas Southern University	1,932	18.1%
26.	State University of New York, Buffalo	1,878	7.1%
27.	Iowa State University	1,865	7.2%
28.	University of Pennsylvania	1,811	10.7%
29.	Stanford University	1,804	13.0%
30.	University of California, Berkeley	1,780	5.9%
31.	University of Maryland, College Park	1,767	4.5%
32.	Michigan State University	1,747	4.3%
33.	California State University, Long Beach	1,721	5.5%
34.	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	1,679	4.8%
35.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	1,665	4.7%
36.	University of Arizona	1,651	5.0%
37.	University of Florida	1,645	4.8%
38.	University of Kansas	1,623	6.8%
39.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,619	4.5%
40.	California State University, Los Angeles	1,600	7.7%
41.	American University	1,582	18.1%
42.	University of Iowa	1,513	5.1%
43.	University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,511	7.2%
44.	Cornell University	1,497	9.2%
45.	University of Missouri, Columbia	1,493	6.5%
46.	Ohio University, main campus	1,459	10.0%

[†] Includes basic skills, citizenship & civic activities, health-related activities, interpersonal skills, leisure & recreational activities, and personal awareness.

INSTITUTIONS WITH LARGEST ENROLLMENT—Continued

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign stu- dents	Proportion of total enroll- ment
47.	University of Pittsburgh, main campus	1,446	4.9%
48.	University of Texas, Arlington	1,421	6.1%
49.	Arizona State University	1,416	3.5%
50.	Northrop University	1,388	55.7%
51.	University of Oklahoma, Norman	1,386	6.8%
52.	University of Washington, Seattle	1,382	4.1%
53.	University of Illinois, Chicago Circle	1,372	7.0%
54.	Purdue University, main campus	1,334	4.2%
55.	University of Toledo	1,330	6.2%
56.	Texas Tech University	1,318	5.6%
57.	Wayne State University	1,285	4.3%
58.	University of Oregon, main campus	1,283	8.3%
59.	Southern University A&M College, main campus	1,250	13.3%
59.	University of San Francisco	1,250	24.8%
61.	University of the District of Columbia	1,221	8.7%
62.	University of Texas, El Paso	1,164	7.8%
63.	Syracuse University, main campus	1,151	6.4%
64.	California State University, Fresno	1,136	5.6%
65.	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,111	4.4%
66.	Brigham Young University, main campus	1,105	4.0%
67.	State University of New York, Stony Brook, main campus	1,098	7.5%
68.	University of Georgia	1,098	4.4%
69.	Oregon State University	1,051	6.5%
70.	City College of City University of New York	1,037	7.9%
71.	Indiana State University, main campus	1,036	8.9%
72.	Central State University (Okla.)	1,024	8.3%
73.	Rutgers University, New Brunswick	1,023	4.0%
74.	Georgetown University	1,020	8.1%†
75.	University of Nebraska, Lincoln	1,001	4.1%

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Foreign Scholarships met in Washington, D.C. in March, June, September and December 1983 for its regular quarterly two-day meetings. The Executive and Planning Committee met three times during the year, including a meeting with USIA Director Charles Wick in August and a joint meeting with presidents of the four councils representing the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

At each of its four quarterly meetings, Mr. Ronald L. Trowbridge, Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Information Agency, met with the full Board to discuss current exchange program operations.

The Board at its March meeting elected Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer as its Chairman, he having previously served as Vice Chairman, and since December 1982 as Acting Chairman. Mr. E. Victor Milione was elected as Vice Chairman. The Board also welcomed to their first meeting three new members.

A series of recommendations were adopted in two issue papers which insure increased input in the planning, evaluation and program review process by the academic constituents of the Fulbright Program, as well as increased participation in the planning process by the Board of Foreign Scholarship.

In June and September the Board continued its consideration of key issues papers including one calling for more active Board participation in regional meetings of binational Commission executive officers and USIS field officers. Others examined the criteria or first principles governing the allocation of program resources and the enhancement of Fulbright grant opportunities for American students.

Several program innovations were initially considered by the Board in December including a pilot project creating serial grants. These would enable a post or binational Commission to invite an especially qualified individual not available for a full year to participate for two to four months each year for up to three consecutive years.

NEW GRANTS

WHERE THEY COME FROM		Stu-dents	Rank Country or territory	Flag Country or territory	Stu-dents
Rank	Country or territory				
1.	Taiwan	21,960	33. Bangladesh	2,150	
2.	Iran	20,360	34. Ethiopia	2,080	
3.	Nigeria	20,080	35. Kenya	1,980	
4.	Malaysia	18,150	36. Syria	1,940	
5.	Canada	15,150	37. Peru	1,920	
6.	Republic of Korea	13,860	38. Cyprus	1,890	
7.	India	13,730	39. Trinidad & Tobago	1,880	
8.	Venezuela	13,440	40. Cuba	1,790	
9.	Japan	13,010	41. Italy	1,760	
10.	Hong Kong	9,420	42. Iraq	1,730	
11.	Saudi Arabia	8,630	43. Libya	1,710	
12.	China	8,140	44. Pacific Is. Trust Terr	1,580	
13.	Thailand	6,940	44. South Africa	1,580	
14.	Jordan	6,880	46. Norway	1,570	
15.	Lebanon	6,680	47. Australia	1,530	
16.	Indonesia	6,110	48. Ghana	1,510	
17.	United Kingdom	5,860	49. Panama	1,480	
18.	Mexico	5,600	50. Bahamas	1,480	
19.	Greece	5,030	51. El Salvador	1,390	
20.	Colombia	4,600	51. Netherlands	1,390	
21.	Vietnam	4,360	53. Spain	1,350	
22.	Pakistan	4,280	54. Argentina	1,320	
23.	Kuwait	3,810	55. Haiti	1,300	
24.	West Germany	3,790	56. Sweden	1,290	
25.	Philippines	3,560	57. Chile	1,270	
26.	Singapore	3,230	58. United Arab Emirates	1,260	
27.	France	3,180	59. Sri Lanka	1,240	
28.	Turkey	2,830	60. Honduras	1,210	
29.	Brazil	2,620	61. Nicaragua	1,190	
30.	Israel	2,610	62. Ecuador	1,130	
31.	Egypt	2,340	63. Bolivia	1,080	
32.	Jamaica	2,330	63. Liberia	1,080	

Note: List includes only countries from which at least 1,000 students were enrolled in the U.S. in 1983-84.

Source: Institute of International Education.

HUMPHREY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

At its meeting in March the Board approved the selection of 150 candidates, including principals and alternates, from 71 countries nominated for Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships for the 1983-84 academic year.

FUTURE PROGRAM PLANS

The Board through its five geographic area subcommittees passed upon 1984-85 program plans proposed by the 41 binational Fulbright Commissions and Foundations. The subcommittees also reviewed with Agency officers specific academic exchanges proposed by posts abroad in countries where there are no binational Commissions.

BOARD MEMBERS' VISITS ABROAD

President Reagan on February 1, 1983 appointed Jeanne J. Smoot to the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Dr. Smoot was at that time Associate Professor of English, North Carolina State University, Raleigh. She subsequently resigned from the board on September 1, 1983 to assume the position of Director, Office of Academic Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Information Agency.

BOARD MEMBERS' VISITS ABROAD

Then Vice Chairman Gerhart Niemeyer represented the Board at the preparatory meeting on the Transatlantic Dialogue held at Bad Godesberg, Germany, January 15-16, 1983. Board member Brandt Ayers also participated in the meeting at his personal expense.

E. Victor Millone represented the Board at the Near East/South Asia Fulbright Conference in Cairo, February 6-11, 1983. The meeting included USIS field officers, Executive Officers of binational exchange Commissions, and American Fulbright grantees from countries in the region.

Chairman Gerhart Niemeyer participated in the European binational Commission Executive Officers Conference held in Salzburg in May 1983. The conference placed strong emphasis in reaffirming the concept of binationalism in the conduct of the Fulbright Program. Dr. Niemeyer also met with members of the United States-United Kingdom Educational Commission in London enroute on his return to the United States.

Jeffrey Gaynor, a member of the Board's East Asia/Pacific Area Subcommittee, visited the People's Republic of China and Korea in May 1983, a visit not undertaken as an official Board trip. He was able, however to make known a number of Board interests and concerns involving Fulbright exchanges in his discussions with host government officials, university administrators, and others in both countries.

EXCHANGE OF LECTURERS

U.S. LECTURERS

Number of grants awarded, 1982-1983	465
Number of countries they went to	81
Number of all grants to U.S. lecturers, 1949-1983 inclusive	12,396

FOREIGN LECTURERS

Number of grants awarded, 1982-1983	113
Number of countries they came from	26
Number of all grants to foreign lecturers, 1949-1983 inclusive	4,383

COST OF PROGRAM

(In dollars and local currencies)	
Support to U.S. lecturers	9,148,024
Support to foreign lecturers	2,236,877

EXCHANGE OF LECTURERS BY AREAS

(Number of new grants awarded, 1983)*

Area	grantees to countries visited	grantees from countries represented	Foreign lecturers
Africa	54	18	0
Latin America	92	14	16
East Asia and Pacific	89	11	30
Western Europe	105	19	41
Eastern Europe	66	6	26
Near East and South Asia	59	13	0
Total	465	81	113
			26

*All 1982 figures are based on the activity period October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983.

EXCHANGE OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS

U.S. Research Scholars

Number of grants awarded, 1982-1983 250
 Number of countries they went to 48
 Number of all grants to U.S. research scholars 1949-1983 inclusive 6,110

FOREIGN RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Number of grants awarded, 1982-1983 530
 Number of countries they came from 81
 Number of all grants to foreign research scholars 1949-1983 inclusive 16,248

COST OF PROGRAM

(In dollars and local currencies)
 Support to U.S. research scholars 2,670,035
 Support to foreign research scholars 6,334,458

EXCHANGE OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS BY AREA

(Number of new grants awarded, 1983)*

Area	U.S.		Foreign	
	grantees to visit	countries visited	grantees from	countries represented
Africa	26	13	44	22
Latin America	12	6	48	14
East Asia and Pacific	41	7	80	8
Western Europe	118	15	237	16
Eastern Europe	12	4	43	14
Near East and South Asia	41	3	78	7
Total	250	48	530	81

* All 1982 figures are based on the activity period October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS

U.S. Teachers

Number of grants awarded, 1982-1983 236
 Number of countries they went to 3
 Number of all grants to U.S. teachers 1949-1983 inclusive 9,755

FOREIGN TEACHERS

Number of grants awarded, 1982-83 274
 Number of countries they came from 7
 Number of all grants to foreign teachers 1949-1983 inclusive 16,732

COST OF PROGRAM

(In dollars and local currencies)
 Support to U.S. teachers 298,207
 Support to foreign teachers 558,587

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS BY AREA

(Number of new grants awarded, 1983)*

Area	U.S.		Foreign	
	grantees to	countries visited	grantees from	countries represented
Africa	0	—	0	—
Latin America	0	—	0	—
East Asia and Pacific	0	—	0	—
Western Europe	236	3	274	7
Eastern Europe	0	—	0	—
Near East and South Asia	0	—	0	—

* All 1982 figures are based on the activity period October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983.

* All 1982 figures are based on the activity period October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983.

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

U.S. STUDENTS

Number of grants awarded, 1982-1983	363
Number of countries they went to	52
Number of all grants to U.S. students 1949-1983 inclusive	21,927

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Number of grants awarded, 1982-83 from	1,035
Number of countries they came from	82

COST OF PROGRAM

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. students	4,064,172
Support to foreign students	13,231,831

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS BY AREA

(Number of new grants awarded, 1983)*

Area	U.S.		Foreign	
	grantees to countries visited	grantees from countries represented		
Africa	16	8	33	20
Latin America	43	14	243	19
East Asia and Pacific	26	6	167	12
Western Europe	251	17	512	18
Eastern Europe	18	3	25	2
Near East and South Asia	9	4	55	11
Total	363	52	1,035	82

*All 1982 figures are based on the activity period October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983.

FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAM

U.S. CITIZENS

Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad awards, 1982-83	95
Number of Countries they went to	44
Number of all Doctoral Dissertation Research awards, 1964-82 inclusive	2,263
Faculty Research Abroad awards, 1982-83	53
Number of Countries they went to	25
Number of all Faculty Research Abroad awards, 1964-82 inclusive	983
Group Projects Abroad Participants, 1982-83	783
Number of Countries they went to	16
Number of projects supported ²	30
Number of all Group Projects Abroad participants, 1964-82 inclusive	12,542
Seminar Abroad participants, 1982-83	139
Number of Countries they went to	6
Number of projects supported	7
Number of all Seminar Abroad participants, 1980-82 inclusive ³	444

FOREIGN NATIONALS

Curriculum Consultant awards, 1982-83	11
Number of Countries they came from	11
Number of all grants to Curriculum Consultants, 1964-82 inclusive	297

COST OF PROGRAM

Funds to support these programs are derived from two sources: Section 102(b)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act and Public Law 83-480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Section 104(b) (2) and (3). The following is breakdown of expenditures by program from the two funding sources for 1982-83:

	P.L. 480 Fulbright- Hays dollars	P.L. 480 foreign currency	Total
Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad	\$1,730,003	\$ —	\$1,730,003
Faculty Research Abroad	593,804	—	593,804
Group Projects Abroad	1,517,933	658,005	2,175,938
Seminars Abroad	540,000	130,000	670,000
Foreign Curriculum Consultants	163,772	—	163,772
Total	\$4,545,512	\$788,005	\$5,333,517

EXCHANGES BY AREA

(Number of new grants awarded, 1982-83)¹

	U.S. grantees to	Foreign grantees from	
Africa	72	4	
Latin America	79	3	
East Asia and Pacific	260	1	
Western Europe	33	1	
Eastern Europe	331	—	
Near East and South Asia	295	2	
Total	1,070	11	

¹All 1982 figures are for grants or funds obligated through September 30, 1982 for the 1982-83 academic year.

²This figure includes a number of partial grants in addition to full grants.

³A separate category for Seminars Abroad was established in 1980.

APPENDIX

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PRINCIPAL AGENCIES ASSISTING IN THE U.S. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Board of Foreign Scholarships

The Board of Foreign Scholarships was created by Congress under the so-called Fulbright amendment of 1946 to supervise the virtually worldwide educational exchange program first authorized by that amendment. The intent of Congress was to establish an impartial and nonofficial body which would assure the respect and cooperation of the academic world for the educational exchange program, particularly in the selection of grantees and of educational institutions qualified to participate. The Board sets policies and procedures for administration of the program, has final responsibility for approving selection of all grantees, and supervises the conduct of the program both in the United States and abroad. The Fulbright-Hays Act¹ of 1961, under which the educational exchange program is presently conducted, consolidated and enlarged the authority of the Board.

The Board, appointed by the President of the United States, is composed of 12 members drawn from academic, cultural, and public life. Five geographic area subcommittees of its members select grantees and approve, on a geographic basis, exchange proposals submitted to the Board by local binational Commissions or—in countries which have no Commission—by the local U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

seeks the help and cooperation of other U.S. Government and private agencies on particular aspects of the program.

In U.S. Embassies abroad, Agency program activities are the overall responsibility of a Public Affairs Officer. A Cultural Affairs Officer, or an Educational Exchange Officer, where assigned, is usually responsible for exchange program activities. One or both of these officers, or in some countries, the Public Affairs Officer, is a member of the local binational Commission and maintains for the agency a general overview of the conduct of the educational exchange program and liaison with the Commission on policy and program matters. In countries where there is no Commission, the Cultural Officer administers the educational exchange program, including processing grant applications from students and other academic candidates, and providing orientation and local supervision to American grantee participants.

Cooperating Agencies

To supervise day-to-day operations of the program, the United States Information Agency contracts for the services of the following agencies.

United States Information Agency

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, a major component of the United States Information Agency, serves as the administrative and executive arm of the educational exchange program, as well as other U.S. exchange-of-persons programs. Under the broad policy outlines set by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the Agency provides administrative staff and secretariat for the academic exchange program, negotiates agreements covering educational interchange with foreign governments, maintains liaison with U.S. Embassies and Consulates overseas on exchange affairs, and, in Washington,

The Institute of International Education
The Institute (IIE), acting under contract with the United States Information Agency, assists in the *Exchange of Students*. It handles day-to-day supervision of foreign student grantees in the United States and assists in a preliminary review of American student candidates competing for awards. IIE also supervises the *Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship Program* which brings to the United States mid-career professionals from developing countries.

IIE arranges placement in U.S. colleges and universities of almost all foreign students who have travel-plus-maintenance grants, as well as for about a third of those who have travel-only grants. IIE supervises almost all foreign student grantees during their study in the United States.

¹The act was named for its joint sponsors in Congress: Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Representative Wayne L. Hays of Ohio.

The Institute's main office is in New York. It has branches in Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, Houston, Atlanta and Denver; as well as four overseas offices in Mexico City (for Mexico and Central America), New York (for South America), Hong Kong (for Southeast Asia), and a branch office in Bangkok. IIE representatives keep in touch with foreign student advisers on U.S. campuses through reports and personal visits to colleges and universities during each academic year.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars, American Council on Education

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) affiliated with the American Council on Education, acting similarly under contract to the United States Information Agency, operates in the *Exchange of Lecturers and Research Scholars*. CIES assists in a preliminary selection of American lecturer and research scholar candidates and the day-to-day operation and administration of the exchange program for research scholars and lecturers from abroad. The Council uses direct recruitment and open competition to provide panels of recommended American candidates for selection by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. For foreign scholars and lecturers, CIES confirms or arranges placement of candidates, reviews their academic plans, and counsels them on programs and their practical needs and problems. When necessary, the Council calls upon its constituent agencies, and upon professional organizations and academic institutions in the United States to assist it in specialized fields of particular exchange problems.

The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) of the American Council of Learned Societies conducts an extensive program involving exchanges of scholars with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. Exchanges with American Republic countries for training college and university faculty members are carried out by the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU) and Tufts University. Among selected Middle Eastern countries, the America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST) arranges study programs for graduate students. The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, National Academy of Sciences, arranges for the exchange of American faculty and scholars with the People's Republic.

The final selection of those participants receiving Fulbright-related awards is made by the Board of Foreign Scholarships in accordance with its usual criteria and procedures. The involvement of these organizations has made possible the introduction or expansion of Fulbright exchanges with a number of key countries. The cooperation between the Board of Foreign Scholarships and these experienced educational exchange organizations has added a new dimension to the fulfillment of the purpose of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

International Education Programs, Office of Postsecondary Education

The office of International Education Programs, Office of Postsecondary Education (Department of Education), in a working fund agreement with the United States Information Agency, cooperates in the *Exchange of Teachers*. It selects American teachers for exchange grants. It helps select foreign teachers and arranges their placement in American schools and, as their service agency in the United States, handles their routine needs and problems. It also helps select American high school teachers for summer seminar study abroad, and arranges the study programs, tours,

and contacts for foreign teachers and educators visiting the United States as "teacher development" grantees.

Other Assisting Organizations

In addition to the three primary cooperating agencies, several other organizations play major roles in the Fulbright academic exchange program. These organizations, funded in part through grants from the United States Information Agency, conduct exchange activities for students and scholars similar to those performed by the principal agencies described above, but with a focus on a specific country or geographic area.

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Department of Education

The Department of Education Organization Act (P.L. 96-88, October 17, 1979) authorized the establishment of the Department of Education

which came into existence on May 4, 1980. In the new Department, the Office of Postsecondary Education administers the Foreign Area and Language Training program authorized by section 102(b)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act. The responsibility for this section of the Act was initially delegated to the Office of Education (DHEW) by Executive Order in 1962 and the programs conducted thereunder are now both funded and administered by the Office of Postsecondary Education as an integral part of the Department of Education's program. The program under section 102(b)(6) of the Act is designed to promote and improve modern foreign language training and area studies in American education.

Grants available under section 102(b)(6) include Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, Faculty Research Abroad, Group Projects Abroad, Seminars Abroad, and grants for Foreign Curriculum Consultants.

These programs differ from other Fulbright-Hays activities in that their objective is research and training with no provision for lecturing assignments overseas and no direct exchanges. The programs are meant to improve U.S. education in modern foreign language and area studies. They are a part of the U.S. educational effort in those fields. (The Foreign Curriculum Consultant program, however, does bring consultants from abroad to give direction and authenticity to the development of programs of international/intercultural education in the United States.)

The *Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad* program awards fellowships, through U.S. institutions of higher education, to Ph.D. candidates to engage in full-time dissertation research abroad in modern foreign languages and area studies with an emphasis on those languages and areas not commonly taught in institutions of higher education in the United States.

The *Faculty Research Abroad* program awards fellowships, through U.S. institutions of higher education, to faculty members of those institutions to conduct research abroad on topics related to modern foreign language and area studies with an emphasis on those languages and areas not commonly taught in institutions of higher education in the United States.

The *Group Projects Abroad* program is designed to contribute to the development and improvement of the study of modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States by providing opportunities for teachers and faculty to study in foreign countries. Grants are awarded to U.S. institutions of higher education, State departments of education, private nonprofit educational organizations or various combinations of such institutions and organizations to conduct overseas group projects in research, training, and curriculum development.

The *Seminars Abroad* program provides opportunities for U.S. teachers, school administrators, social studies supervisors, and curriculum directors to participate in short-term seminars overseas on a number of topics focusing on the history, culture, and language of participating foreign countries. The majority of these seminars have been initiated through bilateral agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, between the Department of Education and selected education ministries abroad.

The *Foreign Curriculum Consultants* program assists U.S. institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies, private nonprofit educational organizations, or various combinations of these institutions to bring educators from other countries to the United States for an academic year to help in developing or improving curricular for teaching modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States.

Binational Commissions
These Commissions are now established and active in 42 countries which have entered into executive agreements with the United States to conduct a program of educational exchange. (There are actually 43 countries served by a Binational Commission, but Belgium and Luxembourg share a single Commission in Brussels.) They are commonly known as either the U.S. Educational Foundation or the Fulbright Commission or some variant of these titles. They are always binational, composed equally of distinguished national educators and cultural leaders and Americans from U.S. Embassy

and resident American community. The U.S. Ambassador serves as honorary chairman of the Commission, and the U.S. cultural affairs (or public affairs) officer is almost always a member. The Commission's purpose is to administer the educational exchange program

on an impartial and binational basis, to assure that grantees and educational institutions participating in the program are qualified to do so, and to plan and propose educational exchanges that are in keeping with the needs and educational resources of each country.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

Between the United States and Other Countries¹

Country	Date Signed	Country	Date Signed
Afghanistan (inactive)	Aug. 20, 1963	Morocco	Feb. 12, 1982
Argentina	Nov. 5, 1956	Nepal	June 9, 1961
Australia	Nov. 26, 1949	Netherlands	May 17, 1949
Austria	June 6, 1950	New Zealand	Sept. 14, 1948
Belgium and Luxembourg	Oct. 8, 1948	Norway	May 25, 1949
Brazil	Nov. 5, 1957	Pakistan	Sept. 23, 1950
Burma (inactive)	Dec. 22, 1947	Paraguay (inactive)	Apr. 4, 1957
Chile	Mar. 31, 1955	Peru	May 3, 1956
Colombia	Jan. 9, 1957	Philippines	Mar. 23, 1948
Cyprus	Jan. 18, 1962	Portugal	Mar. 19, 1960
Denmark	Aug. 23, 1951	South Africa (inactive)	Mar. 26, 1952
Ecuador	Oct. 31, 1956	Spain	Oct. 16, 1958
Egypt	Nov. 3, 1949	Sri Lanka	Nov. 17, 1952
Ethiopia (inactive)	Dec. 6, 1961	Sweden	Nov. 20, 1952
Finland	July 2, 1952	Thailand	July 1, 1950
France	Oct. 22, 1948	Tunisia (inactive)	Nov. 18, 1963
Germany	July 18, 1952	Turkey	Dec. 27, 1949
Ghana (inactive)	Jan. 24, 1962	United Kingdom	Sept. 22, 1948
Greece	Apr. 23, 1948	Uruguay	July 22, 1960
Iceland	Feb. 23, 1957	Yugoslavia	Nov. 9, 1964
India	Feb. 2, 1950	Taiwan ³	Apr. 23, 1964
Iran (inactive)	Sep. 1, 1949		
Iraq (inactive)	Aug. 16, 1957		
Ireland ²	Mar. 16, 1957		
Israel	July 26, 1956		
Italy	Dec. 18, 1948		
Japan	Aug. 28, 1951		
Korea	Apr. 28, 1950		
Liberia	May 8, 1964		
Malaysia	Jan. 28, 1963		

¹Under the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584) of 1946, and the Fulbright-Hays Act (Public Law 87-256) of 1961.

²An agreement, providing for use of funds in a counterpart account to finance educational exchanges, was signed Mar. 16, 1957, predating the authority for cost-sharing agreements under Public Law 87-256.

³On Jan. 1, 1979, the United States recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

AFRICA

ACADEMIC GRANTS AWARDED

1949¹–1982 and 1982–1983

Country	GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²												Foreign, U.S. Cumulative
	University Study	Advanced Research	Teaching or Educational Seminars	University Lecturers	Practical Experience and Training ³	Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars	Foreign Totals, Cumulative	University Lecturers	Teaching or Educational Seminars	U.S. Totals, Cumulative	Foreign, U.S. Cumulative	1949-1983	
1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1983	1949-1983	1949-1983	1949-1983
Angola	23	8	1	1	1	1	31	3	2	3	34	34	34
Benin	12	3	3	4	3	3	12	2	2	10	22	22	22
Botswana	21	4	4	7	3	7	28	5	3	7	35	35	35
Burundi	30	1	2	2	3	2	49	4	1	1	5	67	67
Cameroon	44	1	1	6	1	2	64	4	3	3	7	91	91
Canary Islands												2	2
Cape Verde												6	6
Central African Rep.	10	1	1	16	1	1	6	1	1	5	1	33	33
Chad	3	1	4	4	3	1	28	9	9	4	13	13	13
Congo	9	2	4	1	3	1	9	3	3	8	5	31	31
Djibouti	3										1	6	6
Equatorial Guinea	1										1	1	1
Ethiopia	83	10	2	4	1	2	98	98	1	33	131	131	131
Gabon	2										1	14	14
The Gambia	10										1	16	16
Ghana	183	3	54	2	22	11	1	1	1	76	8	362	362
Guinea	1	2	1	7	1	3	286	8	6	6	4	24	24
Guinea-Bissau	1	2	2	1	7	3	1	4	1	6	3	3	3
Ivory Coast	25	2	24	1	15	2	3	72	3	2	16	5	88
Kenya	273	25	25	2	15	6	4	329	6	4	58	20	387
Lesotho	14	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	23	1	12	16	5
Liberia	122	7	4	41	1	18	3	11	2	12	73	5	39
Madagascar	7	4	2	6	2	6	19	5	6	1	18	300	300
Malawi	26	1	2	14	2	7	3	56	5	1	6	3	25
Mauritania	5	3	1	33	1	2	2	11	2	2	15	7	71
Mauritius	11	1	3	7	1	1	1	44	1	1	7	2	24
Mozambique	33	1	1	1	2	2	1	22	1	2	2	2	14
Namibia	16	1	5	5	17	1	1	26	1	2	2	2	36
Niger	2	1	101	12	14	21	2	13	329	19	8	34	34
Nigeria	177	1	7	1	14	14	1	3	37	1	13	4	505
Rwanda	11	1	16	1	15	1	2	2	3	16	4	50	50
Senegal	9	2	17	8	8	3	4	3	46	1	4	7	74
Seychelles												2	2
Sierra Leone	51	17	8	3	3	4	3	86	3	1	19	4	105
Somalia	99	19	1	3	5	7	1	99	99	1	10	1	109
South Africa, Rep.	317	36	19	1	1	1	1	38	396	19	1	30	426
St. Helena												1	1
Swaziland	13	23	6	24	6	3	3	19	19	7	2	3	29
Tanzania	183	3	2	5	1	1	1	258	26	6	52	17	310
Togo	18	8	17	1	6	4	1	39	39	1	2	11	50
Uganda	178	1	17	1	11	4	2	4	210	7	24	1	270
Upper Volta	1	1	18	2	25	3	1	14	14	1	1	60	5
Zaire	39	4	18	21	13	6	2	103	8	24	2	11	14
Zambia	120	3	21	1	14	1	1	174	7	12	3	62	9
Zimbabwe	95	6	1	14	1	1	1	116	1	1	3	7	129
Multicountry										10	10	23	23
Totals	2,287	33	424	44	386	81	36	3	108	29	109	3,475	

See footnotes, p. 36.

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS												Country
	University Study	Advanced Research	Teaching or Educational Seminars	University Lecturers	Practical Experience and Training ³	Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars	Foreign Totals, Cumulative	University Lecturers	Teaching or Educational Seminars	U.S. Totals, Cumulative	Foreign, U.S. Cumulative	1949-1983	
1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1983	1949-1983	1949-1983	
Angola	31	12	3	28	3	3	34	10	7	8	34	34	34
Benin	22	22	1	1	2	2	22	5	5	7	22	22	22
Botswana	35	5	1	1	1	1	35	5	5	5	35	35	35
Burundi	67	5	4	49	4	4	67	5	5	5	67	67	67
Cameroon	91	7	2	4	2	1	91	3	3	3	7	91	91
Canary Islands	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cape Verde	6	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	6	6
Central African Rep.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	13	1	4	4	1	1	13	1	1	1	13	13	13
Congo	31	9	4	1	3	1	31	8	8	8	31	31	31
Djibouti	31	2	4	1	3	1	31	2	2	2	31	31	31
Equatorial Guinea	1						1				1	1	1
Ethiopia	131	10	2	4	1	1	131	1	1	1	131	131	131
Gabon	14						14				14	14	14
The Gambia	12						12				12	12	12
Ghana	8						8				8	8	8
Guinea	24						24				24	24	24
Guinea-Bissau	3						3				3	3	3
Ivory Coast	25						25				25	25	25
Kenya	22						22				22	22	22
Lesotho	14						14				14	14	14
Liberia	122						122				122	122	122
Madagascar	7						7				7	7	7
Malawi	5						5				5	5	5
Mauritania	11						11				11	11	11
Mauritius	6						6				6	6	6
Mozambique	33				</								

LATIN AMERICA

ACADEMIC GRANTS AWARDED

1949¹–1982 and 1982–1983

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS												Foreign, U.S. Cumulative 1949–1983	
	University Study*			Advanced Research			Teaching or Educational Seminars			University Lecturers				
	1949–1982	1982–1983	1949–1982	1982–1983	1949–1982	1982–1983	1954–1982	1982–1983	1978–1982	1982–1983	1949–1982	1982–1983		
Argentina	615	9	101	1	176	56	1	23	7	1	11	989		
Barbados	6	4	3	10	45	7	1	4	1	11	35	127	1	
Belize	9	4	23	225	70	2	13	4	4	54	54	2	127	
Bolivia	216	4	180	17	345	63	2	4	2	6	15	34	1	
Brazil	941	32	180	17	246	63	2	4	53	6	63	226	10	
Chile	589	4	83	318	38	1	1	7	2	76	48	48	58	
Colombia	884	57	91	318	10	3	2	7	2	16	143	135	3	
Costa Rica	118	14	13	2	132	10	3	2	19	1	171	134	3	
Cuba	57	2	46	1	69	5	1	3	3	2	31	33	1	
Dominican Republic	122	11	8	2	315	12	1	3	3	6	13	11	1	
Ecuador	556	25	23	1	109	4	1	1	3	1	16	136	3	
El Salvador	51	2	5	1	109	4	1	3	1	1	1	101	3	
Guiana (Fr.) & Suriname	6	1	5	331	14	6	1	1	1	1	1	74	1	
Guatemala	77	6	8	19	65	1	4	4	2	7	34	34	1	
Guyana	62	6	8	19	148	4	3	2	3	150	16	16	1	
Haiti	78	3	1	65	1	4	3	2	2	230	23	23	1	
Honduras	61	9	1	148	4	3	2	2	3	10	9	9	3	
Jamaica	14	6	17	3	20	4	4	6	1	75	273	23	3	
Mexico	480	24	63	3	633	38	2	1	4	1	30	1,249	5	
Nicaragua	110	4	4	91	9	1	2	1	2	142	8	12	2	
Panama	114	8	2	144	6	1	3	3	1	221	14	8	1	
Paraguay	116	5	12	129	6	11	1	3	278	1	16	16	1	
Peru	504	22	157	3	282	32	1	12	10	3	29	21	5	
Trinidad & Tobago	39	6	4	5	1	1	2	1	6	1,026	182	7	10	
Uruguay	160	5	96	1	179	5	6	2	6	57	3	1	1	
Venezuela	118	13	4	190	14	1	1	5	4	454	30	9	6	
Bahamas	27	4	13	24	2	3	3	3	3	345	86	1	1	
Fr. Antilles	1	1	5	5	13	3	3	3	10	5	25	16	3	
Netherlands Antil.											16	10	10	
Multicountry												26	26	
Totals	5,931	243	937	48	4,314	402	16	98	91	20	327	12,100		
	1,416	43	188	12	419	2,098	92	147	4,266	474	16,366	Totals		

*Grant count now includes new Fulbright grants under the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU) awarded since 1979 when 62 new grants and 106 renewal grants were initially reported. Earlier LASPAU figures are not available.

See additional footnotes on page 36.

Country	GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²											
	University Study*			Advanced Research			Teaching or Educational Seminars			University Lecturers		
	1949–1982	1982–1983	1949–1982	1982–1983	1949–1982	1982–1983	1954–1982	1982–1983	1978–1982	1982–1983	1949–1982	1982–1983
Argentina	615	9	101	1	176	56	1	23	7	1	11	989
Barbados	6	4	3	10	45	7	1	4	1	11	35	127
Belize	9	4	23	225	70	2	13	4	4	54	54	2
Bolivia	216	4	180	17	345	63	2	4	53	6	1,005	34
Brazil	941	32	180	17	246	63	2	4	6	6	1,612	226
Chile	589	4	83	318	10	3	2	7	2	6	1,399	135
Colombia	884	57	91	318	10	3	2	7	2	6	1,399	134
Costa Rica	118	14	13	2	132	10	3	2	19	19	284	33
Cuba	57	2	46	1	69	5	1	3	3	106	106	8
Dominican Republic	122	11	8	2	315	12	1	3	3	220	220	6
Ecuador	556	25	23	1	109	4	1	1	3	11	11	1
El Salvador	51	2	5	1	109	4	1	1	3	1	1	1
Guatemala	77	6	8	19	65	1	4	4	2	7	34	1
Guyana (Fr.) & Suriname	6	1	5	331	14	6	1	1	1	15	15	1
Haiti	78	3	1	65	1	4	3	2	2	16	16	1
Honduras	61	9	1	148	4	3	2	2	3	230	23	1
Jamaica	14	6	17	3	20	4	4	6	1	75	75	3
Mexico	480	24	63	3	633	38	2	1	4	1	1,249	142
Nicaragua	110	4	4	91	9	1	2	1	2	4	221	14
Panama	114	8	2	144	6	1	3	3	1	278	14	8
Paraguay	116	5	12	129	6	11	1	3	5	279	18	8
Peru	504	22	157	3	282	32	1	12	10	3	1,026	182
Trinidad & Tobago	39	6	4	5	1	1	2	1	6	57	3	7
Uruguay	160	5	96	1	179	5	6	2	6	454	30	9
Venezuela	118	13	4	190	14	1	1	5	4	345	86	1
Bahamas	27	4	13	24	2	3	3	3	3	25	25	2
Fr. Antilles	1	1	5	5	13	4	2	2	1	5	1	3
Netherlands Antil.											16	10
Multicountry											10	10
Totals	5,931	243	937	48	4,314	402	16	98	91	20	327	12,100

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

ACADEMIC GRANTS AWARDED

1949-1982 and 1982-1983

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS											Country	
University Study	Advanced Research	Teaching or Educational Seminars		University Lecturers		U.S. Totals, Cumulative		Foreign, U.S. Cumulative				
1948-1962	1949-1983	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1983	1982-1983	1949-1983	1962-1983	1949-1983	
370	2	308	5	145	391	15	22	1,236	65	3,261	Australia	
19	24	50	84					177	9	1	Brunei	
1	65	123	42	39	13	13	43		593	Burma		
21	104	6	3	162	6	12	240		210	Cambodia		
1	1	1	3	10			302		310	China, Mainland		
17	5	9	2	47			14	1	832	Taiwan		
11	4	1	66	39	3	9	75		42	Fiji		
209	10	260	23	117	423	10	43	129	30	1	Gilbert Islands	
38	2	39	1	9	203	16	19	1,052	94	169	Hong Kong	
11	4	58	6	6			298		777	Indonesia		
184	3	173	2	106	99	7	7	64	94	6,372	Japan	
					102	7	125		1,250	Korea		
							1	171	171	Laos		
							577	17	653	Malaysia		
								1,385	4	Micronesia		
									2	New Zealand		
									2	Niue		
107	4	48	1	2	1			5		24	Papua New Guinea	
7	4	4	2	2	236	5	10	411	34	1,180	Philippines	
20	13				25	2	4	42	9	171	Singapore	
6	3				41	132	5	5		2	Solomon Islands	
	3				2			211	29	1,197	Thailand	
					53	48		110	2	5	Tonga	
					2	18		23	110	263	Vietnam	
									9	9	Western Samoa	
									23	23	Multicountry	
1,086	26	1,122	41	718	2,065	89	156	5,138	447	19,607	Totals	

Country		GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²										Foreign Totals, Cumulative	
		University Study	Advanced Research	Teaching or Educational Seminars		University Lectures		Practical Experience and Training ³		Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars			
1949- 1982	1982- 1983	1949- 1982	1982- 1983	1949- 1982	1982- 1983	1949- 1982	1982- 1983	1954- 1982	1982- 1983	1978- 1982	1982- 1983	1949- 1983	1949- 1983
Australia	847	12	715	31	273		146		1			43	2,025
Brunei	244	7	60	2	97	3	3	3				9	416
Burma	155	6	16	10	12	21	43	1	6	2	1	17	167
Cambodia	16	10	109	63	10	1				2	1	11	530
China: Mainland	296	13	1	10	10	1				2	1	1	28
Taiwan													
Gilbert Islands	1												
Hong Kong	46												
Indonesia	489	19	18	1	27	2	11	2		7	1	21	94
Japan	3,293	30	1,350	21	385	210	31	14	12	3	3	51	5,320
Korea	623	29	139	11	68	42							
Laos	41												
Malaysia	329	3	26	1	122	26	5	12	3	3	1	10	107
Micronesia	1												
New Zealand	421	11	154	164	37	21						32	608
Niue	1												
Papua New Guinea	19												
Philippines	1,250	16	72	3	70	26	2	18		9	3	24	1,469
Singapore	89	3	7	21	7						2	5	129
Solomon Islands	2												
Thailand	851	21	5	82	11	1	6			7	2	2	986
Tonga	2												
Vietnam	120	8		21	1								
Western Samoa	9												
Multicountry													
Totals	9,161	167	2,689	80	1,559	612	30	107				44	14

See footnotes, page 36.

EUROPE

ACADEMIC GRANTS AWARDED

1949¹-1982 and 1982-1983

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS											
University Study	Advanced Research	Teaching or Educational Seminars			University Lecturers			U.S. Totals, Cumulative			Foreign, U.S. Cumulative
		1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1983	1982-1983	1949-1983	
879	16	114	6	86		230	9	25	1,336	67	3,570
339	5	98		86	38	97	1	12	632	57	1,877
292	3	136	4	69		23	2	2	33	28	85
143	5	94	3	73		186	2	9	692	44	478
4,488	13	520	11	506	10	695	16	14	604	40	2,097
4,580	111	634	39	1,281	70	725	31	251	6,257	133	14,338
170	2	84	4	365		155	2	8	782	32	18,195
44	3	14	1	10		36	2	6	110	29	Greece
42	28	28		15		113	2	2	200	2	Iceland
2,133	29	529	10	749		521	6	45	3,987	154	Ireland
1	3	3		2		1		4		80	Italy
523	3	205	11	251		10	1	1	19	1	Luxembourg
344	3	189	5	59		233	1	15	1,227	57	Malta
64	3	50	4	1		154	4	12	758	43	Netherlands
400	8	86	2	235		72	5	12	199	37	Norway
142	2	59	2	240		240	2	12	973	660	Portugal
75	6	31	11	117		73	2	6	973	46	Spain
2,667	25	499	11	3,369	156	16	1	10	296	1,119	Sweden
		3	5	154		1		10	14	6	Switzerland
						117		211	8	75	
						514	3	195	448	1,811	Turkey
						154		3	7,264	308	United Kingdom
						154		5	165	10	Multicountry
										175	
17,336	251	3,381	118	7,494		236	4,586	105	710	33,527	Totals
10	21		1	25			14		2	73	7
12	28		11	20			20		2	73	4
	26		4	3			5			33	163
	37		2	10			167		2	54	Bulgaria
164	6	2		3					24	360	Czechoslovakia
103	5	51	3	31			109		17	280	190
445	374						145		9	1,304	German Demo. Rep.
88	5	43	6	1			232		28	403	81
	4		4	2			1		11	65	Hungary
828	16	586	12	382					11	11	952
										11	Poland
										693	Romania
										9	U.S.S.R.
										65	Yugoslavia
										11	Multicountry
										190	Totals

Country	University Study	GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²										Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars	Foreign Totals, Cumulative		
		Advanced Research		Teaching or Educational Seminars		University Lecturers		Practical Experience and Training ^a		1982-1983					
		1949-1982	1949-1983	1949-1982	1949-1983	1949-1982	1949-1983	1954-1982	1954-1982	1978-1982	1982-1983				
WESTERN EUROPE															
Austria	1,410	30	400	3	127	5	159	5	91	4	38	2,234			
Belgium	676	26	267	14	208	5	36	13	2	45	1,245				
Canada			1	42							43				
Cyprus	327	22	1	63	5	83	2	18	2	2	24	445			
Denmark	1,033	10	392	14	309	29	29	89	2	34	1,405				
Finland	5,217	16	1,218	39	938	20	552	8	73	24	1,989				
France	7,641	140	1,027	17	1,303	45	278	15	249	5	83	8,081			
Germany											217	10,723			
Gibraltar													2		
Greece	1,065	11	195	11	125	26	26	59	5	2	24	1,500			
Iceland	268	22	10	1	55			34		23	391				
Ireland	197		45		429		8		22		701				
Italy	2,194	42	1,277	30	579	35	233	2	90		109	4,482			
Luxembourg	45		2		22		4		4		76				
Malta	11		2		16						31				
Netherlands	1,116	15	449	23	226	3	92	1	80		42	2,005			
Norway	1,457	14	440	15	178	80	84		2		29	2,262			
Portugal	273	16	90	4	37	6	23		4		1	461			
Spain	791	32	150	102	66	66	32		2		32	1,176			
Sweden	376	34	196	13	71	54	76				47	823			
Switzerland	40	3	1	3	1	1	13				3	61			
Turkey	904	11	222	10	132	5	26	41	9	3	29	1,363			
United Kingdom	3,223	19	1,856	30	3,389	156	802	8	27		213	9,510			
Multicountry				5							5	5			
Totals	29,082	512	8,537	237	8,493	274	2,533	41	1,190	22	25	8	1,094	50,922	
EASTERN EUROPE															
Bulgaria	6	51	2	21	6	2	1				4	90			
Czechoslovakia	15	78	17	4	2	1					2	117			
German Demo. Rep.		37	11									48			
Hungary	17	69	3	17	4	1	1				4	112			
Poland	246	12	281	19	15	13	5				31	592			
Romania	59		285	14	47	6					8	413			
U.S.S.R.	399		426	313	126	126	13					1,264			
Yugoslavia	575	13	446	46								26			
Multicountry												19			
Totals	1,317	25	1,673	43	454	328	26	32	1	1	94	3,899			

See footnotes, page 36

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

ACADEMIC GRANTS AWARDED

1949-1982 and 1982-1983

Country	GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS: ²										
	University Study		Advanced Research		Teaching or Educational Seminars		University Lecturers		Practical Experience and Training ³		Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars
	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1983
Afghanistan	183	1	8	4	15	6	2	1	1	91	212
Algeria	73	1	4	10						2	91
Bahrain	2									1	2
Bangladesh	51				1					1	63
Bhutan	12									12	12
Egypt, Arab Rep.	589	5	127	11	73	43	29	7	12	880	3,609
India	2,132	5	682	41	431	149	151	13	5	51	527
Iran	197		166		352	17	23				755
Iraq	144		14								24
Israel	251	13	225	13	24	33	1				1
Jordan	170	2	13	8	4						37
Kuwait	1										5
Lebanon	71	12	2	12	6	8					5
Libya	11										1
Morocco	191	3	12	26	1						2
Nepal	171	5	19	51	14						3
Oman	3										1
Pakistan	931	4	76	2	130	20	16	9	4	10	1,182
Saudi Arabia	5				2	2					8
Southern Yemen	24				1						25
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	324	4	45	64	12	3	11	3	7	466	37
Sudan	88	40	11	1	1		5	1	1	146	4
Syria	25	5	1	2	5	2				41	8
Tunisia	64	9	10	44	1					10	129
United Arab Em., West Bank	5									1	1
Yemen Arab Rep. (Sanaa)	76	4								1	1
Multicountry								2	1	5	88
Totals	5,794	55	1,458	78	1,252	314	284	75	24	157	9,338
GRAND TOTALS	53,572	1,035	15,718	530	16,458	274	4,270	113	1,747	25	344
											95
											2,069
											94,201

NOTE: Data provided by the United States Information Agency. 1982-83 statistics represent grants which commenced during the period October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983.

¹The first exchanges took place in the academic year 1948-49.

²Does not include grants awarded in earlier years to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad. Such grants awarded during the period 1949-79 totaled 6,229.

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience.

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS ²										Foreign, U.S. Cumulative
	University Study		Advanced Research		Teaching or Educational Seminars		University Lecturers		U.S. Totals, Cumulative		1949-1983
	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1982	1982-1983	1949-1983
Afghanistan	17	1	1	1	25		7		79		291
Algeria									49	2	140
Bahrain							1	1	1	3	5
Bangladesh							1	1	1	2	65
Bhutan											12
Egypt, Arab Rep.	60	2	44	27	6		220	7	7	337	1,217
India	527	2	266	27	160		558	16	45	1,586	96
Iran	24	17	68		162		271			5,195	1,026
Iraq					1		139			106	301
Israel					13		183	12	19	303	916
Jordan	37	2	56	5	8		48	5	7	63	270
Kuwait	5	2	3								1
Lebanon											59
Libya											2
Morocco											170
Nepal											28
Oman											26
Pakistan											305
Saudi Arabia											324
Southern Yemen											324
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)											3
Sudan											1,515
Syria											32
Tunisia											26
United Arab Em., West Bank											605
Yemen Arab Rep. (Sanaa)											197
Multicountry											Sudan
Totals	756	9	469	41	424	1,948	59	109	3,713	266	13,051
GRAND TOTALS	21,564	363	5,880	250	9,519	236	11,931	465	1,314	50,201	144,401
											GRAND TOTALS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FOREIGN AREA LANGUAGE TRAINING

GRANTS AWARDED

By Country and Area: FY 1964-81 and FY 1982¹

Area and County	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS						U.S. and Foreign Totals		
	Doctoral Dissertation Research		Faculty Research		Group Projects ²		Seminars Abroad ³	Curriculum Consultants	FY 64-81
	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82			
AFRICA									
Angola	1						1	3	
Benin	2						6	1	
Botswana	5		1		26(2)		35	1	
Cameroon	8						2		
Chad	2						1	1	
Comoro Islands	1						1		
Congo	1						1		
Ethiopia	5		5		82(4)		7	99	
Gabon	1						1	1	
Gambia	3						1	4	
Ghana	10	1	2		121(6)		16	149	1
Guinea-Bissau	1						1		
Ivory Coast	6				39(12)		1	4	
Kenya	53	1	10	1	96(5)		1	160	1
Lesotho	2				8(1)		1		
Liberia	3				28(1)		2	33	
Madagascar	1						11		
Malawi	2						16	1	
Mali	8				14(1)		9	1	
Mauritania	1		1				2		
Mauritius	1						1		
Niger	6	1	7		142(8)	43(3)	19	212	1
Nigeria	44	1					6	1	
Rwanda	12	1	1		43(3)	19(1)	3	1	
Senegal	6	1	2				59	2	
Sierra Leone	6	1					30	1	
South Africa, Republic of	6	3	4				1	11	3
Sudan	5	1	2				1	7	1
Swaziland	1	1	1		15(1)	14(1)	2	2	1
Tanzania	19	1	4				1	40	16
Togo	2						1	3	1
Uganda	8						2	11	1
Upper Volta	5		1				1	6	1
Zaire	13		1				1	14	1
Zambia	14	3	1				1	18	1
Multicountry	1	1	16		583(30)			3	674
TOTAL	333	14	64	1	1,216(65)	57(4)	—	64	4
								1,677	76

See footnotes page 42.

Area and County	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS						U.S. and Foreign Totals	
	Doctoral Dissertation Research		Faculty Research		Group Projects ²		Seminars Abroad ³	Curriculum Consultants
	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82		
LATIN AMERICAN								
Argentina	25				2		3	1
Belize	1				1	1	6	1
Bolivia	9	1			27		7	256
Brazil	75	2			1	4	9	130
Chile	21	1			4		20	68
Colombia	24				1		3	97
Costa Rica	7				1			1
Cuba	1							
Dominican Rep.	5						1	5
Ecuador	19	1			3		1	56
El Salvador	4						1	13
Guatemala	11	2			1		1	14
Guiana (Fr.) & Surinam	1	1					1	1
Guyana	1							
Haiti	1				17(1)		1	18
Honduras	2						1	2
Jamaica	4						1	5
Martinique	1						1	1
Mexico	60	1			25		12	392
Nicaragua	1						1	22
Panama	4	1					1	5
Paraguay	1						1	1
Peru	47	5	12	1	18(1)	17(1)	1	83
Trinidad & Tobago								23
Uruguay								1
Venezuela	8	2					1	11
WEST INDIES:								
British, Inc. Bahamas							1	
French Antilles							1	
Netherlands Antilles							1	
Multicountry							9	48
Total	350	13	96	4	749(37)	47(3)	20(1)	1,280
								82

See footnote page 42.

FOREIGN AREA LANGUAGE TRAINING

GRANTS AWARDED

By Country and Area: FY 1964-81 and FY 1982¹

Area and Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS						U.S. and Foreign Totals	
	Doctoral Dissertation Research		Faculty Research		Group Projects ²			
	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 80-81	FY 82		
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC								
Australia	2	1			1	3	3	
Burma	1				2	2	2	
Cambodia (Dem. Kampuchea)	3	2	8	4	65(4)	167	102	
China (Mainland)	11	1	36	1	20(1)	3	3	
Taiwan	110	15			28(1)	8	44	
Hong Kong	20	5	7	5	118(9)	2	49	
Indonesia	57				32(2)	1	184	
Japan	209	13	88	5	616(24)	16	38	
Korea	20	1	7	1	24(1)	1	929	
Malaysia	21		6		28	28	46	
New Hebrides	1				1	27	26	
New Zealand	1				1	2	2	
Papua New Guinea	3	2			1	3	2	
Philippines	16		9		1	51	2	
Singapore	2				1	88	6	
Thailand	43	2	5		4	71	2	
Tonga Islands	1		1		1	1	1	
Vietnam	1				1	1	1	
Multicounty	41	14			64(4)	119	261	
TOTAL	561	26	198	11	1,603(65)	179(6)	93(5)	
					44(2)	38	1	
					2,493			

See footnotes page 42.

Area and Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS						U.S. and Foreign Totals	
	Doctoral Dissertation Research		Faculty Research		Group Projects ²			
	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 80-81	FY 82		
WESTERN EUROPE								
Austria					7		7	
Canada	1		1		1	1	2	
Cyprus	1					1	1	
Denmark	5		1		35(1)	1	42	
Finland	27		1		23(4)	8	63	
France	10		1		46	2	205	
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3		3		125(5)	15	3	
Greece	14		1		162(6)	4	184	
Iceland	1				1	1	3	
Ireland	1					1	1	
Italy	3		9		29(3)	9	25	
Malta					71(5)	2	114	
Netherlands	6		2			1	2	
Norway	5		1			1	1	
Portugal	6				4	8	8	
Spain	8				20	2	30	
Sweden	9		2		1	1	1	
Switzerland			1		20(1)	2	33	
Turkey	52		12		1	2	1	
United Kingdom	7		11		14	2	66	
Multicounty	10					2	18	
Total	169	3	159	5	394(20)	71(5)	836	
					25(1)	43	34	

Area and Country	GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS						U.S. and Foreign Totals	
	Curriculum Consultants		Seminars Abroad ³		Seminars Abroad ³			
	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 80-81	FY 82	FY 80-81	FY 82		
EASTERN EUROPE								
Bulgaria	8		4	1			12	
Czechoslovakia	14		12	1			28	
Germany, Dem. Rep. of	3		3	1			1	
Hungary	8		2	2	20(1)	2	6	
Poland	27		24	2	633(43)	8(1)	22	
Romania	14		10	2	1,427(18)	13	24	
U.S.S.R.	189		8	95	411(20)	45	12	
Yugoslavia	46		4	7	7	7	24	
Multicounty	15		8	509	509	509	7	
Total	324	16	213	24	2,471(81)	291(4)	331	
					22		3,030	

See footnote page 42.

FOREIGN AREA LANGUAGE TRAINING

GRANTS AWARDED

By Country and Area: FY 1964-81 and FY 1982¹

Area and Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS						Grants to Foreign Nationals		U.S. and Foreign Totals	
	Doctoral Dissertation Research		Faculty Research		Group Projects ²					
	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82	FY 64-81	FY 82
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA										
Afghanistan	10	3	2	1				2		15
Algeria	4	2	3	1						6
Bangladesh	2									5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	54	2	28	2	1,373(59)	43(2)				1
India	175	9	92	2	3,204(181)	115(7)	75(5)	30(2)	8	1,463
Iran	30	7	9	1	31(1)				24	1
Israel	14	9	1		18(1)		46(2)	25(1)	1	3,570
Jordan	6	1			33(2)	15(1)			4	157
Kuwait	1									69
Lebanon	12	11	2		100(4)				2	91
Libya	1									26
Maldives	1									42
Morocco	28	1	11		27(1)					42
Nepal	14	1								1
Pakistan	13	2	9		355(22)	26(2)				124
Saudi Arabia	1									3
Sri Lanka	5	1	2	1						1
Syria	9	1	4	1						1
Trucial Oman	1									66
Tunisia	15	8	1		185(6)	10(1)				1
Turkey	4									14
Yemen Arab. Republic	7	1	8							1
Multicountry	29									28
Total	431	23	200	8	5,326(277)	209(13)	121(7)	55(3)	44	2
World Total	2,168	95	930	53	11,759(545)	783(30)	305(18)	139(7)	286	11
										15,448
										1,061
										37

¹ All 1982 figures are for grants or funds obligated through September 30, 1982 for the 1982-83 academic year.

² Figures in parentheses indicate the number of group projects and seminars funded.

³ A separate category for Seminars Abroad was established in 1980. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of seminars funded.

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¹ Elected to office March 15, 1984.

² Appointed by President Reagan April 13, 1984.