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THE JULBRIGHT PROGRAM 1988

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
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THE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS:

After more than four decades, it is unusual, but perhaps useful, to reflect on the little known and sometimes misunderstood role of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

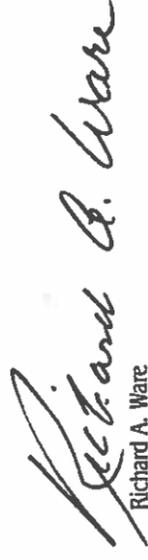
Although the Fulbright Program must have the participation and staff support of USA and the cooperating agencies to function, the Board of Foreign Scholarships is the single institution specified in the 1947 originalizing legislation and in the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961. This is the legislation providing the basis for the funding of Fulbright educational exchanges. By provision of these laws the Board is constituted of 12 citizens, appointed for three-year overlapping terms, and drawn from the nation's rich store of human resources.

With its broad composition the Board in an ingenious sense personifies its fundamental role: to mediate the academic and related interests of the Program and the public or foreign policy interests, however long-term they may be. As a former USA Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs once remarked to the Board, these interests are "both legitimate but not identical." Balancing these interests is a delicate task. It requires clear communication among all partners in the endeavor.

However, the Board's role is even more complicated. There are more specific balancing acts required—the interests of faculty and students, the aspirations of many professions and research specialists, the goals of the United States and those of each of 130 participating countries (especially those with Fulbright Commissions), and the financial support of many governments and of non-public entities in these countries. In every meeting and in every action Board members proceed with deliberate care, and only after weighing the input from so many sources both overseas and domestic.

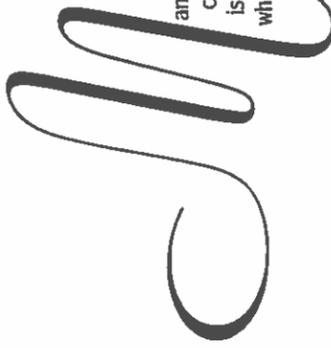
One Board effort to guarantee this balance and breadth is more active participation in the annual process by which all elements plan their programs. Both in this process and throughout the year, the Board strives to make clear its concerns and to listen well to those of legitimate and sometimes competing voices.

The multifaceted Fulbright Program has worked for over 40 years. With adequate funding, support from its diverse constituencies and adaptation to a changing world, it should remain the flagship program it has become. All involved have a responsibility to lay aside narrow interests and to think and act as leaders in this unique effort of seeking mutual understanding among peoples.



Richard A. Ware

1988 HIGHLIGHTS



any of the Board's concerns during 1988 can be traced to one simple fact: today's is a far different world than the one in which the Fulbright Program came into being.

The Fulbright Program is no longer the predominant player in international educational exchange. Consider the following example from the United Kingdom: In 1948, there were 500 British graduate students in the United States, 200 of whom were Fulbrighters. In 1988, there were roughly 6000—only 30 of whom were under Fulbright auspices. Today there are over 350,000 foreign students from all over the world enrolled in American colleges and universities, and only 3000, less than 1%, are Fulbrighters.

In some countries in the world, foreign sources—the government, banks or corporations, alumni—now contribute more money to the Fulbright Program in their

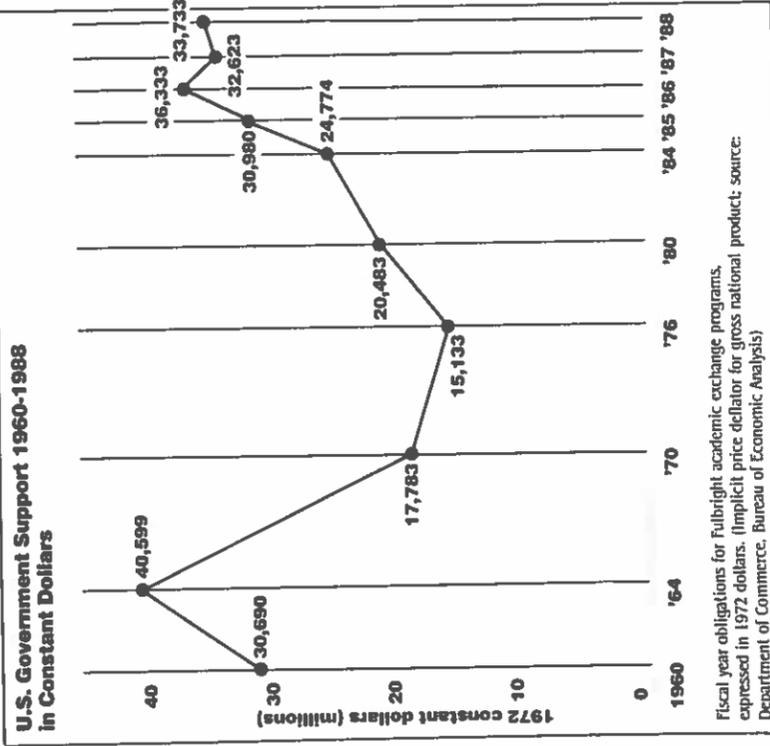
country than the U.S. Government does (excluding in-kind contributions such as housing provided by host universities). The government of the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, contributes more than two-thirds of the total Fulbright budget there. This brings the ideal, and the imperatives, of binationalism to a level that could hardly have been imagined in those early days of funding through surplus American war material.

Paradoxically in an age of vastly increased opportunities overseas, fewer American faculty members can take advantage of them without financial loss to their families. Since 1970, not only has the purchasing power of American faculty salaries fallen more than 10%; but fringe benefits, not usually continued during a grant overseas, make up a larger share of the total earnings. In the "publish or perish" race for increasingly limited tenured positions, a year overseas can often be a year lost. And only 19% of American faculty members have a spouse who does not contribute to the family income. For many families, then, a grant overseas means losing the second income, and possibly the job, or a period of separation during which two households are maintained.

The Board's major actions during 1988 were attempts to address some of these issues.

Based on recommendations by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, the Board adjusted certain of its policies toward American scholars. These changes, such as permitting scholars to undertake paid consulting assignments while overseas, were designed to avoid penalizing scholars financially for accepting Fulbright grants. The larger question—whether the Program should offer fewer but more remunerative grants—is one on which a consensus does not exist.

A related concern, one shared by many, is whether the Fulbright Program is interesting the quality of scholar that it should. Scholars of renown now have more attractive opportunities than the Fulbright Program can provide. Can the program attract the next group, or the young potential stars



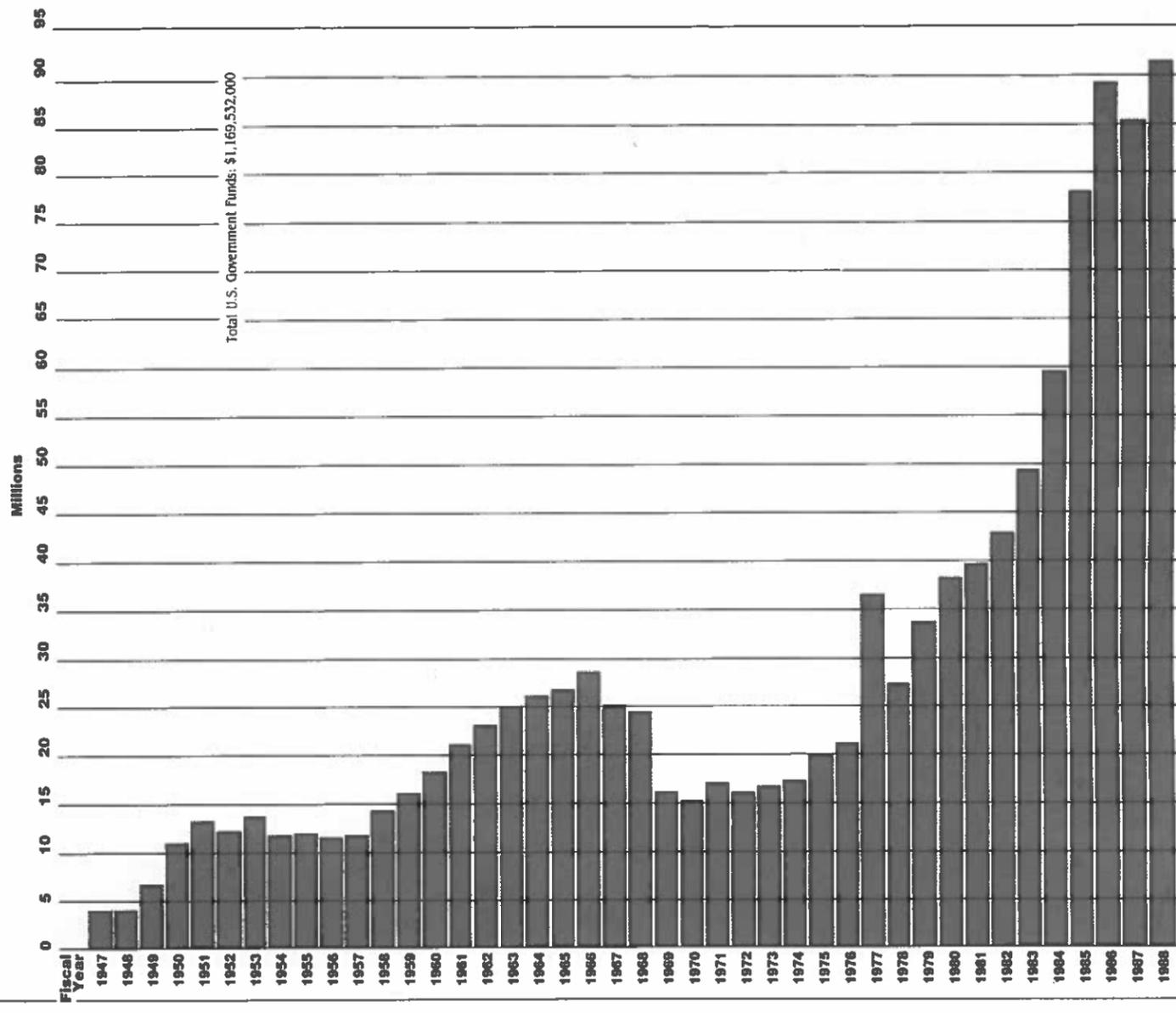
Fiscal year obligations for Fulbright academic exchange programs, expressed in 1972 dollars. (Implicit price deflator for gross national product; source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis)

on their way up? Such competent, workmanlike Fulbrighters can indeed further the goals of the Program, but without the kind of public impact it had in earlier days.

The Board endorsed enrichment programs for foreign Fulbright students in the United States, sponsored by USIA

and the cooperating agencies. Such programs include special conferences on aspects of American society and mentor programs pairing foreign students with American professionals in their fields. The net result is to provide an enhanced experience for those here under Fulbright auspices, distinguishing them from other foreign students and

U.S. Government Support 1947-1988



Sources: 1947-1971: 1971 BFS Report, A Quarter Century; 1972-1988: Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Information Agency, with the exception of 1977 figures, which were drawn from 1977 BFS annual report (pp 14-17).

BINATIONAL COMMISSION EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

Between the United States and other countries¹

Country	Date signed
Afghanisan (inactive)	August 20, 1963
Argentina	November 5, 1956
Australia	November 26, 1949
Austria	June 6, 1950
Belgium and Luxembourg	October 8, 1948
Brazil	November 5, 1957
Burma (inactive)	December 22, 1947
Chile	March 31, 1955
Colombia	January 9, 1957
Cyprus	January 18, 1962
Denmark	August 23, 1951
Ecuador	October 31, 1956
Egypt	November 3, 1949
Ethiopia (inactive)	December 6, 1961
Finland	July 2, 1952
France	October 22, 1948
Germany	July 18, 1952
Ghana (inactive)	January 24, 1962
Greece	April 23, 1948
Iceland	February 23, 1957
India	February 2, 1950
Iran (inactive)	September 1, 1949
Iraq (inactive)	August 16, 1957
Ireland ²	October 27, 1988
Israel	July 26, 1956
Italy	December 18, 1948
Japan	August 28, 1951
Korea	April 28, 1950
Liberia	May 8, 1964
Malaysia	January 28, 1963
Morocco	February 12, 1982
Nepal	June 9, 1961
Netherlands	May 17, 1949
New Zealand	September 14, 1948
Norway	May 25, 1949
Pakistan	September 23, 1950
Paraguay (inactive)	April 4, 1957
Peru	May 3, 1956
Philippines	March 23, 1948
Portugal	March 19, 1960
South Africa (inactive)	March 26, 1952
Spain	October 16, 1958
Sri Lanka	November 17, 1952
Sweden	November 20, 1952
Thailand	July 1, 1950
Tunisia (inactive)	November 18, 1963
Turkey	December 27, 1949
United Kingdom	September 22, 1948
Uruguay	July 22, 1960
Yugoslavia	November 9, 1964
Taiwan ³	November 30, 1957

¹Under the Fulbright Act (Public Law 80-584) of 1946, and the Fulbright Hays Act (Public Law 87-256) of 1961.

²Exchanges have been conducted since 1957 under an agreement providing for use of funds in a counterpart special account.

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.

contributing to their in-depth knowledge of the United States.

At the same time, members of the Board are

concerned about the extent to which the Fulbright Program, originally designed to provide a cross-cultural experience,

has become a degree-granting program for foreign students.

When students remain in the United States for five years or

more acquiring a Ph.D., can this contribute to "brain drain," or does it insure, as many argue, that they return to their country ready to step into positions of leadership and service? The latter of course is the overriding intention and goal of the Fulbright Program.

During 1988, the Board continued to express its concern, shared by a number of binational commissions overseas, that in the current era of flat budgets, traditional individual exchanges of students, scholars and teachers must not be overwhelmed by new initiatives. There are many ideas of merit that can further Fulbright goals, but grants to individuals are the essence of the Program. Adequate funding is key—both to attracting the best candidates and to maintaining a reasonable number of exchanges in each country in any given year.

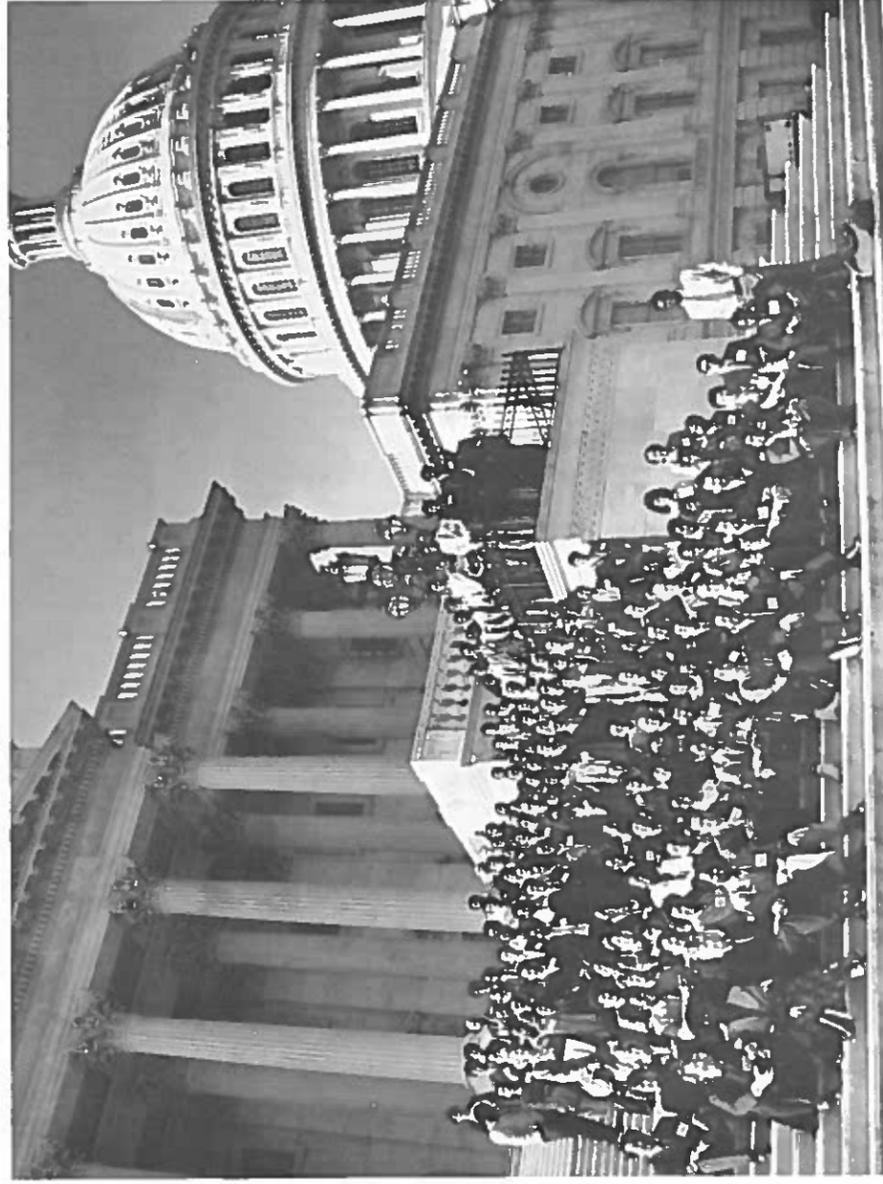
The Board also continues to emphasize that the Fulbright Program does not and should not give grants only in the social sciences and humanities. Traditionally, administrators have believed that projects in these fields best serve the Program's goal of "mutual understanding" between the United States and other nations. It is also true that a number of other U.S. Government-sponsored programs address more technical fields such as engineering, management and the "hard" sciences. Some of these, such as the United States Agency for International Development's education and training programs, dwarf the Fulbright Program in certain countries, and this has been a separate concern to many. However, many countries in the world look to the Fulbright Program to address pressing needs. And the leaders in many societies come from backgrounds in the sciences. Therefore, flexibility in allocation of fields of study is essential, and the Board welcomes any projects that meet traditional Fulbright objectives of enhanced mutual understanding, institutional development, and multiplier effect across disciplines and in the society at large.

THE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM AT TEN

The Humphrey Program, created in 1978 to honor the memory and accomplishments of the late Senator and Vice President, celebrated its tenth anniversary.

Since the program's inception, more than 1100 midcareer professionals from over 90 developing nations have come to the United States to live in American communities, attend American universities and work side-by-side with American colleagues in their professional fields. Fellows are chosen for their talent and leadership potential in economic and social development, particularly in the fields of planning and resource management, public administration, health and nutrition, and agriculture. During their one-year, specially tailored programs, fellows take selected graduate-level courses, participate in internships and field-study activities, visit public and private agencies in their fields, and make contacts through seminars, conferences and community activities.

In November, past and current Fellows, dignitaries and supporters gathered to commemorate ten years of the Humphrey Program. Certificates of appreciation were awarded to American institutions and individuals who have



Hubert Humphrey Fellows gather on the steps of the U.S. Capitol during their Washington program.

made major contributions. Five regional conferences worldwide and seminars in Argentina and Sri Lanka were also scheduled to take place in late 1988 and early 1989. In Brazil, for example, Humphrey alumni from seven Latin American countries met on the theme of "Education and Public Service," a conference that included satellite broadcasts via USIA's WORLDNET to five Brazilian cities and seven other Latin American nations.

All of these conferences, organized with the help of local alumni, underline a particularly gratifying aspect of the program: the lasting bonds it creates among participants. Alumni maintain their contacts not only with U.S.

counterparts, but with fellows from their own and other countries. For example, Humphrey alumni associations have sprung up in Argentina, the Bahamas, Brazil, Colombia, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Venezuela. Regional associations across national borders, formal and informal, have been initiated during this anniversary year. With its focus on leadership development and the common backgrounds shared by its grantees, the Humphrey Program has a coherence that engenders long-lasting relationships among alumni.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

New Zealand: In 40 years, the New Zealand-U.S. Educational Foundation has had only two executive directors,

Eric Budge and Laurie Cox. This illustrates superbly the continuity in leadership and management that is produced by the Fulbright Commissions in 43 countries. The stories of Budge and Cox and those of scores of Fulbrighters are told in *Fulbright in New Zealand*, a handsome and readable commemorative book that led off the commission's anniversary-year campaign to raise the profile of the Fulbright Program in New Zealand.

During the anniversary week in September, the commission sponsored three academic seminars, as well as an art exhibit, two women writers' "hui" (Maori conclaves), and a reception at Parliament House, hosted by the American Ambassador and the New Zealand Foreign Minister.

The academic seminars, cosponsored with established New Zealand organizations such as the Council for Educational Research and the Institute of Economic Research, were so successful that the commission intends to continue the series on a biennial basis.

Belgium/Luxembourg: The King of the Belgians held an audience in October for 50 people connected with the Fulbright Program in Belgium and Luxembourg, which share a single commission in Brussels. After formal presentations, the King spent an hour talking with members of the group, and showed a lively and informed interest in the commission and its work.

Other 40th anniversary events included an academic session featuring E. B. Smith, president of the American Fulbright Alumni Association, and Willy Declercq, Fulbright alumnus and Commissioner for External Relations of the

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

COUNTRIES THAT SHARE COSTS OF EXCHANGES

	Foreign Govt	U.S. Govt
Argentina	3,500	1,061,664
Australia	294,000	430,000
Austria	280,000	297,809
Belgium/Luxembourg	210,263	330,806
Brazil	351,250	1,473,768
Colombia	19,179	1,059,950
Cyprus	22,000	301,222
Denmark	250,523	318,318
Finland	120,000	160,000
France	391,667	841,000
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,428,572	1,705,916
Iceland	4,979	206,650
India	4,857	570,270
Ireland	94,150	145,376
Israel	50,170	1,434,906
Italy	384,615	1,118,792
Japan	2,330,000	1,568,832
Korea	393,987	715,702
Morocco	184,353	258,400
Netherlands	447,368	370,000
New Zealand	126,000	363,000
Norway	349,206	328,958
Pakistan	12,742	677,639
Philippines	26,512	726,372
Portugal	138,000	340,000
Spain	149,086	536,998
Sri Lanka	24,852	274,757
Sweden	260,371	278,968
Turkey	97,210	1,251,615
United Kingdom	529,606	890,683
Yugoslavia	120,000	1,575,490
Total	11,098,998	21,613,861

All figures in dollars
Source: Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Information Agency.
U.S. Government funds for Israel include \$750,000 for Israel/Arab Scholarship Program

Note: On 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. In 1988, the Foundation for Scholarly Exchange in Taipei received \$240,714 from the Taiwan authorities and \$568,000 from the American Institute in Taiwan.

European Community. Earlier in the year, the commission held a competition for essays on alumni experiences in the United States. One essay from each decade of the program was published in a commemorative brochure, including a nursing student's experiences in New York City in 1953 and a law student's observations at Berkeley in 1966.

The Philippines: With President Corazon Aquino as guest of honor, the Philippine Fulbright Scholars Association hosted a glittering dinner and awards night on December 6, capping a year-long celebration of the Fulbright Program's 40th anniversary. The evening highlighted the achievements of nine outstanding Filipino Fulbrighters in different professions.

One of the awards was given posthumously to Senator Benigno Aquino, who was a grantee in 1959. Mrs. Aquino received the award for her late husband before an overflow crowd of Fulbrighters and guests. Referring to the Fulbrighters who now occupy important positions in the Philippines government, the President said she practically owes the education of her government to the Fulbright Program.

Anniversaries like those described are useful milestones. Backward glances help bring forth perspective on the current concerns described earlier in this report. They also allow us to step aside from these concerns, survey the Fulbright history as a whole, and confirm that the Fulbright Program is an accomplishment in which all take pride and may defend vigorously.

Should we flag in that belief, there is the testimony of Fulbrighters themselves. Is the goal of mutual understanding between people being met? Here is an answer from Abdelkader Bouchentouf, a visiting scholar from Algeria: *Not only was the purpose of the Fulbright Program—mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries—well served. The most important part of the program, in my view, was meeting scholars from all over the world, whom I would have not otherwise met. Discovering others, exchanging ideas, considering joint projects, learning about one another's country and society, all barriers down, was a most rewarding experience."*

Some may ask whether this is in the interest of the American taxpayer. One response is that from Dangde Laobele Damaye, dean of the University of Chad:

I had some ideas about America before I came here. Now I am going back home with completely different ideas. I discovered and understood that the moral, economic, scientific and technical greatness of America resides in your everyday life, your hard-working people, your liberal manner of thinking, your interest in the future of humankind and your serious concern for the education of young generations. I also discovered and understood that the better economic, social and natural environment, the stability and the peace of mind lead absolutely to material, intellectual and spiritual creativity. Maybe this is the secret of great nations and great people.

Since its last report, the Board has taken the following actions:

SELECTED approximately 6400 individuals for new grants for the academic year 1988-89, including 4900 through USIA and 1500 through the Department of Education. These grants involve exchanges with over 130 countries.

REVIEWED annual program plans proposed by 42 binational commissions and more than 100 USIS posts worldwide.

APPROVED the selection of 130 Hubert H. Humphrey Fellows.

WELCOMED the reappointment of Richard Ware and James Whelan, and greeted as new members Nelson V. Nee, Vice President for International Services and Studies of the United States International University in San Diego, California; Tyrone C. Fahner, attorney, of Chicago, Illinois; and T. Kenneth Cribb, attorney, of Alexandria, Virginia.

EXTENDED its warmest appreciation to former members James Meriwether and Melvin Bradford; to Cipriana Scelba, who retired in June 1988 after nearly four decades of service to the binational commission in Italy; to Harold Midkiff, who retired in June 1988 after 14 years with the binational commission in Brazil; and to Colleen Bolden, long-time staff secretary for the Board, who retired in November 1988.

WELCOMED the following binational commission executive directors, who were visiting in Washington: Joanne Wind (the Netherlands), Caroline Yang (Japan), Barbara Peterson (Norway), Robert Berman (Iceland), Fred Carriere (Korea), Ulrich Littmann (Federal Republic of Germany), and Carlo Chiarenza (Italy).

INITIATED a Fulbright Program newsletter, to be published under the Board's auspices, for the purpose of exchanging information between posts, commissions, cooperating agencies, and USIA.

URGED efforts to revitalize the American student component of the Fulbright Program, which counts among its alumni some of the most distinguished figures in American society. The Board also revised certain of its policies concerning operational aspects of that program.

CONSIDERED a study on Fulbright stipend levels conducted by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. As a result of this study, the Board modified its policies to permit paid consulting work by American scholars overseas on Fulbright grants, encouraged USIA to offer more health insurance to Fulbright grantees, and supported

administrative changes that would stretch program funds. The Board strongly supported CIES's proposal that a survey be conducted on how stipend levels are determined overseas.

EXPRESSED concern that some foreign students in the United States under Fulbright auspices are remaining longer than the five-year maximum permitted under Board policy.

ENCOURAGED USIA to undertake a formal evaluation of the university affiliations program, begun under Fulbright auspices in 1982.

ENDORSED USIA and cooperating agency efforts to include enrichment activities in Fulbright foreign student grants. **SUPPORTED** the inclusion, where feasible, of a modest lecturing requirement in Fulbright research grants, to ensure as much interaction as possible between research grantees and their host universities.

INITIATED a series of briefings with USIA area office directors, to broaden the Board's understanding of the public diplomacy context in which the Fulbright Program operates overseas.

FOLLOWED with interest USIA reports of vastly increasing exchange opportunities in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and seconded concern that flat budgets would make it difficult to take advantage of these opportunities.

ELECTED Richard A. Ware and Charles W. Dunn as Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, in December 1988.

A number of Board members travelled overseas during the year, consulting with USIS posts, binational commissions, host universities, and other parties involved in the Fulbright Program. In January 1988, Nathan Glazer visited Morocco, Egypt, Pakistan and India; and then Vice Chairman James Meriwether travelled to the Peoples Republic of China, Hong Kong and Thailand. In May, staff director Ralph Vogel represented the Board at a regional meeting of European commission executive directors in Athens, Greece. Vice Chairman Charles Dunn attended a regional meeting of Near East/South Asia posts and commission staff held in Salzburg, Austria, in December.

Other members, travelling on private business, made time to consult on Fulbright concerns along the way. Chairman Richard Ware visited Guatemala in May 1988 and Japan, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand in September and October. Harvey Mansfield was in Paris in June 1988, and Marvin Alisky visited Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Mexico in June and July. Nelson Nee visited Taiwan and Hong Kong in December.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

This is an overall look at the basics of the Fulbright Program. More detailed, country-by-country and region-by-region statistics are shown on the following pages.

Approximately 6000 new grants are awarded to individuals annually. Grants are given to American students, teachers, and scholars to study, teach, lecture and conduct research in more than 130 countries in the world, and to foreign nationals to engage in similar activities in the United States.

Individuals are selected on the basis of academic or professional qualifications and potential, plus ability and willingness to share ideas and experiences with people of diverse cultures.

The primary source of funding for the Fulbright Program is an annual appropriation made by the Congress to the U.S. Information Agency. Participating governments, as well as host institutions in the United States and abroad, contribute through cost-sharing, as well as by indirect support such as salary supplements, tuition waivers and university housing.

In 1988, the Congressional appropriation for the Fulbright Program was \$91.1 million. Foreign governments, through direct contribution to binational commissions, added \$11.1 million more.

Under the umbrella term Fulbright Program are a variety of exchange programs, including several types of individual and institutional grants.

- The American Scholar Program sends over 1000 scholars and professionals a year to more than 100 countries, where they lecture or conduct research in a wide variety of academic and professional fields. In 1988-89, these fields ranged from journalism and urban planning to music, philosophy and American studies.
- Pre-doctoral Fellowships are offered to American and foreign graduate students. In 1988-89, more than 500 Americans studied abroad with either full or partial support from the Fulbright Program. Some 1400 new awards are offered yearly to foreign graduate students for support at U.S. universities; renewal awards are also offered.
- The Visiting Scholar Program awards grants to foreign scholars to come to the U.S. to lecture or conduct post-doctoral

research. Nearly 1000 scholars come each year for an academic year or term.

- The Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program involves approximately 500 American and foreign elementary and secondary school teachers each year, mostly on a one-for-one exchange basis.
- The Hubert Humphrey Fellowship Program, which was begun in 1979, reaches beyond the academic community to bring outstanding mid-career professionals in public service from developing nations to the United States for a year of university study and work-related practical experience. Fields of study and training include agriculture, public health, public administration, and planning and resource management. More than 1100 fellows from over 90 developing countries have participated in the program since it began. During the 1988-89 academic year, there were 130 Humphrey Fellows from 71 countries studying in the U.S.

• The University Affiliations Program seeks to establish enduring partnerships between U.S. and foreign colleges and universities through exchanges of faculty and staff. Begun as a pilot project in Africa, the program became worldwide in 1983. In 1988, 25 grants of up to \$60,000—to be spent over a two- to three-year period—were awarded to U.S. universities and their foreign partners. These faculty exchanges focus on the social sciences, humanities, communications and education. Since the program's inception, 182 grants have been awarded to American colleges and universities and affiliated foreign institutions.

• The Foreign Area and Language Training programs, authorized by Section 102 (b)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act, are operated by the U.S. Department of Education. Designed to promote and improve modern foreign language training and area studies by and for Americans without providing for reciprocal exchanges, these programs include the following:

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 the United States.

The Faculty Research Abroad program awards fellowships, through U.S. institutions of higher education, to faculty members to conduct research abroad on the same topics.

The Group Projects Abroad program is designed to provide opportunities for teachers and faculty to study in foreign countries. Grants are awarded to U.S. institutions of higher education, state departments of education, and private nonprofit educational 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

superisors, 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 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 or private nonprofit educational organizations to bring educators from other countries to the United States for an academic year to help in developing or improving curricula for teaching modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States.

The following are the principal agencies that currently assist in the Fulbright Program:

•Board of Foreign Scholarships

The Board of Foreign Scholarships was created by Congress to supervise the educational exchange program. The intent was to establish an impartial and independent 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. Appointed by the President of the United States, the Board is composed of 12 members drawn from academic, cultural, and public life.

•United States Information Agency

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs 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 for the academic exchange program, administers directly teacher exchanges, negotiates agreements covering educational interchange with foreign governments, maintains liaison with U.S. Embassies overseas on exchange affairs, and, in Washington, 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. At least one of these officers is a member of the local binational commission and maintains for the Agency the liaison with the commission on policy and program matters. In countries where there is no commission, the Cultural Affairs Officer administers the educational exchange program.

•Cooperating Agencies

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

The Institute of International Education

The Institute (IIE) 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 Fellowship Program, which brings to the United States mid-career professionals from developing countries.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars
The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES), affiliated with the American Council of Learned Societies, assists in the exchange of lecturers and research scholars. CIES conducts a preliminary selection of American lecturer and research scholar candidates and assists in the day-to-day operation and administration of the exchange program for research scholars and lecturers from abroad.

Other Assisting Organizations

In addition to the two primary cooperating agencies, several other organizations play important 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.

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 Eastern European countries. Exchanges with American Republic countries for training university faculty members are carried out by the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU) and Tufts University. In 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 (CSCPRC) of the National Academy of Sciences arranges for the exchange of American faculty and scholars with the People's Republic.

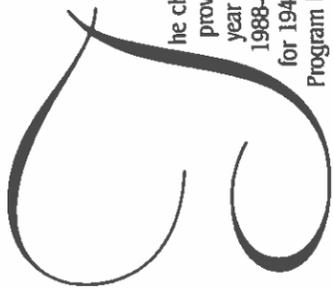
•Department of Education

The U.S. Department of Education's Office of Postsecondary Education administers the Foreign Area and Language Training program authorized by section 102(b)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act. This program differs from other Fulbright-Hays activities in that its objective is research and training with no provision for lecturing assignments overseas and no direct exchanges. The program is meant to improve U.S. education in modern foreign language and area studies, and is a part of the U.S. educational effort in those fields.

•Binational Commissions

There are now 42 active binational commissions in 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 binational commissions, but Belgium and Luxembourg share a single commission in Brussels.) They are always binational, composed equally of distinguished national educators and cultural leaders and Americans from the U.S. Embassy and resident American community. A 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.

FULBRIGHT GRANTS AWARDED 1988



The charts on the following pages provide a detailed grant count for fiscal year 1988 (roughly, academic year 1988-89), as well as cumulative totals for 1949-88, the years the Fulbright Program has been in operation. Grants administered by the Department of Education are reported separately from those administered by the U.S. Information Agency. All are divided by country and geographic area, as well as by grant categories. The tables here present a worldwide summary of these grants.

USIA statistics compiled by Janet L. Reid.



USIA (Foreign Nationals)

	Africa	American Republics	East Asia/Pacific	Europe	Near East/South Asia	Total
1988	199	685	352	1,470	279	2,985
1949-88	4,907	15,365	16,425	63,695	10,979	111,371

USIA (U.S. Citizens)

	Africa	American Republics	East Asia/Pacific	Europe	Near East/South Asia	Total
1988	110	322	259	1,032	202	1,925
1949-88	1,606	5,758	6,430	41,608	4,740	60,142

Department of Education

	Africa	American Republics	East Asia/Pacific	Europe	Near East/South Asia	Total
1988	77	79	441	592	298	1,487
1964-88	2,196	1,887	4,648	6,776	8,361	23,868

USIA (Foreign Nationals)

	University study	Advanced research	Teaching or educational seminars	University lecturers	Practical experience & training	H. H. Humphrey Scholars	Total
1988	1,392	796	387	196	82	130	2,985
1949-88	63,038	20,584	18,714	5,670	2,107	1,258	111,371

USIA (U.S. Citizens)

	University study	Advanced research	Teaching or educational seminars	University lecturers	Total
1988	543	383	243	756	1,925
1949-88	24,776	8,111	10,980	16,275	60,142

Department of Education

	Doctoral dissertation	Faculty research	Group projects	Seminars abroad	Curriculum consultants	Total
1988	94	33	1,152 (36)	208 (9)	-	1,487
1964-88	2,873	1,178	18,012 (791)	1,478 (84)	327	23,868

AFRICA

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1988

Country	University study	Advanced research	Teaching or educational seminars	University lecturers	Total U.S.	Total U.S. and foreign
Angola	2				2	4
Benin	1				1	9
Burkina Faso	1				1	3
Burundi	2				2	5
Cameroon	2				2	8
Canary Islands						1
Cape Verde	1				1	1
Central Africa Rep.						1
Chad						4
Congo	2				2	12
Djibouti						
Equatorial Guinea	4				4	12
Ethiopia	11				11	12
Gabon	2				2	2
The Gambia	1				1	1
Ghana	2				2	18
Guinea						
Guinea Bissau						
Ivory Coast	13				13	23
Kenya	3				3	12
Lesotho	2				2	8
Liberia	6				6	17
Madagascar	2				2	7
Malawi	3				3	8
Mali	3				3	5
Mauritania	1				1	2
Mauritius	1				1	6
Mozambique	2				2	2
Namibia						
Niger	1				1	3
Nigeria	2				2	21
Rwanda	1				1	2
Senegal	2				2	5
Seychelles						13
Sierra Leone	1				1	8
Somalia	1				1	3
South Africa	21				21	32
St. Helena						
Sudan						
Swaziland	2				2	5
Tanzania	3				3	14
Togo						
Uganda	3				3	12
Zaire	2				2	6
Zambia	2				2	9
Zimbabwe	3				3	16
Total	98	28	22	6	110	309

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1988

Country	University study	Advanced research	Teaching or educational seminars	University lecturers	Total U.S.	Total U.S. and foreign
Angola						
Benin						
Burkina Faso						
Burundi						
Cameroon						
Canary Islands						
Cape Verde						
Central Africa Rep.						
Chad						
Congo						
Djibouti						
Equatorial Guinea						
Ethiopia						
Gabon						
The Gambia						
Ghana						
Guinea						
Guinea Bissau						
Ivory Coast						
Kenya						
Lesotho						
Liberia						
Madagascar						
Malawi						
Mali						
Mauritania						
Mauritius						
Mozambique						
Namibia						
Niger						
Nigeria						
Rwanda						
Senegal						
Seychelles						
Sierra Leone						
Somalia						
South Africa						
St. Helena						
Sudan						
Swaziland						
Tanzania						
Togo						
Uganda						
Zaire						
Zambia						
Zimbabwe						
Total	199	43	2	6	22	228

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1949-88

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1949-88

Country	University study	Advanced research	Teaching or educational seminars	University lecturers	Total U.S.	Total U.S. and foreign
Angola	25				25	34
Benin	19				19	48
Burkina Faso	7				7	37
Burundi	48				48	105
Cameroon	58				58	149
Canary Islands						1
Cape Verde	1				1	2
Central Africa Rep.	11				11	13
Chad	3				3	6
Congo	16				16	18
Djibouti	5				5	12
Equatorial Guinea	1				1	1
Ethiopia	99				99	177
Gabon	6				6	37
The Gambia	11				11	20
Ghana	207				207	443
Guinea	8				8	38
Guinea Bissau	1				1	9
Ivory Coast	48				48	154
Kenya	301				301	471
Lesotho	25				25	87
Liberia	169				169	387
Madagascar	12				12	54
Malawi	40				40	118
Mali	11				11	70
Mauritania	13				13	27
Mauritius	12				12	47
Mozambique	36				36	46
Namibia	16				16	17
Niger	8				8	60
Nigeria	202				202	691
Rwanda	21				21	82
Senegal	24				24	153
Seychelles						4
Sierra Leone	56				56	151
Somalia	122				122	151
South Africa	548				548	725
St. Helena						1
Sudan						3
Swaziland	21				21	44
Tanzania	222				222	422
Togo	33				33	120
Uganda	218				218	347
Zaire	65				65	219
Zambia	141				141	304
Zimbabwe	125				125	246
Total	3045	749	499	137	4907	6513

All data provided by USA. The category "Practical Experience and Training" refers to a special program for social workers combining university classes and practical work experience.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1988

Category	Anguilla	Antigua	Bahamas	Belize	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	French Guiana	French Antilles	Grenada	Guatemala	Guyana	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica	Mexico	Neth. Antilles	Nevis/St. Kitts	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	St. Lucia	Suriname	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay	Venezuela	Multicountry	Total	
University study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	454
Advanced research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Teaching or educational seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
University lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Practical experience & training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
H. Humphrey Hubert Scholars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
Total foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	685	
University study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	
Advanced research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	
Teaching or educational seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
University lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	
Total U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	
Total U.S. and foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,007	

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1988

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1949-88

Category	Anguilla	Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	French Guiana	French Antilles	Grenada	Guatemala	Guyana	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica	Mexico	Neth. Antilles	Nevis/St. Kitts	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	St. Lucia	Suriname	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay	Venezuela	Multicountry	Total	
University study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8443
Advanced research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1462
Teaching or educational seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4467
University lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	
Practical experience & training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	
H. Humphrey Hubert Scholars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	
Total foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,365	
University study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1773	
Advanced research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476	
Teaching or educational seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	
University lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3002	
Total U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5758	
Total U.S. and foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,123	

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1988

Category	Australia	Brunei	Burma	China (PRC)	Fiji	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Micronesia	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore	S. Pacific Comm.*	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	Multicountry	Total
University study	10	-	10	14	2	-	17	24	13	1	-	-	13	16	4	1	-	4	4	17	-	147
Advanced research	19	-	-	10	-	-	4	36	12	1	6	13	-	-	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	127
Teaching or educational seminars	3	-	-	6	1	5	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13
University lecturers	2	-	-	6	-	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	24
Practical experience & training	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18
Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	23
Total foreign	34	-	15	32	3	42	28	64	29	2	9	-	26	3	42	7	5	27	4	-	-	352
University study	4	-	-	-	-	3	5	12	6	-	2	-	6	6	1	5	3	3	4	-	-	60
Advanced research	15	-	-	20	-	-	-	29	4	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	-	1	8	-	-	84
Teaching or educational seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
University lecturers	22	-	-	24	3	4	6	7	8	-	4	-	13	24	4	2	-	1	5	9	-	113
Total U.S.	41	-	-	44	6	24	12	48	18	-	6	-	24	44	4	8	-	4	21	-	-	259
Total U.S. and foreign	75	15	15	76	9	50	40	112	47	2	15	-	50	7	51	15	9	34	48	-	-	611

* Includes Gilbert Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1988

Category	Australia	Brunei	Burma	China (PRC)	Fiji	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Micronesia	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore	S. Pacific Comm.*	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	Multicountry	Total
University study	926	2	286	155	96	19	46	628	3492	727	42	333	505	31	1352	105	21	338	962	120	-	10,187
Advanced research	866	-	85	87	3	8	27	1580	200	1	71	224	-	-	90	22	-	167	15	8	-	3454
Teaching or educational seminars	308	1	97	12	10	8	28	385	69	66	122	198	-	-	107	22	-	63	83	21	-	1684
University lecturers	156	-	5	43	10	10	28	236	48	45	45	61	-	-	44	7	-	50	29	1	-	793
Practical experience & training	1	-	3	5	9	1	1	31	17	-	12	-	-	-	34	4	-	21	6	3	-	136
Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars	-	-	-	12	9	20	2	1	26	-	13	-	-	-	33	4	-	6	28	-	-	171
Total foreign	2257	4	483	167	42	84	823	5725	1087	109	596	3	40	988	1660	160	23	645	1123	153	-	16,425
University study	393	-	19	1	10	10	20	308	65	-	30	-	223	6	131	33	4	37	41	6	-	1397
Advanced research	376	-	27	143	2	9	17	407	59	-	13	-	202	7	63	22	-	119	30	3	-	1502
Teaching or educational seminars	153	-	50	42	3	5	2	117	9	58	4	1	106	2	12	2	-	41	53	2	-	728
University lecturers	499	-	85	177	20	58	68	497	271	6	144	9	194	10	194	44	2	203	188	48	-	2803
Total U.S.	1421	181	43	42	350	35	89	1329	404	64	191	10	725	25	468	2128	261	362	300	110	-	6430
Total U.S. and foreign	3678	4	664	210	583	77	173	1054	7054	1491	173	787	1713	65	2128	261	31	1007	1423	263	23	22,855

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1949-88

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1949-88

Category	Australia	Brunei	Burma	China (PRC)	Fiji	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Micronesia	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore	S. Pacific Comm.*	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	Multicountry	Total
University study	926	2	286	155	96	19	46	628	3492	727	42	333	505	31	1352	105	21	338	962	120	-	10,187
Advanced research	866	-	85	87	3	8	27	1580	200	1	71	224	-	-	90	22	-	167	15	8	-	3454
Teaching or educational seminars	308	1	97	12	10	8	28	385	69	66	122	198	-	-	107	22	-	63	83	21	-	1684
University lecturers	156	-	5	43	10	10	28	236	48	45	45	61	-	-	44	7	-	50	29	1	-	793
Practical experience & training	1	-	3	5	9	1	1	31	17	-	12	-	-	-	34	4	-	21	6	3	-	136
Hubert H. Humphrey Scholars	-	-	-	12	9	20	2	1	26	-	13	-	-	-	33	4	-	6	28	-	-	171
Total foreign	2257	4	483	167	42	84	823	5725	1087	109	596	3	40	988	1660	160	23	645	1123	153	-	16,425
University study	393	-	19	1	10	10	20	308	65	-	30	-	223	6	131	33	4	37	41	6	-	1397
Advanced research	376	-	27	143	2	9	17	407	59	-	13	-	202	7	63	22	-	119	30	3	-	1502
Teaching or educational seminars	153	-	50	42	3	5	2	117	9	58	4	1	106	2	12	2	-	41	53	2	-	728
University lecturers	499	-	85	177	20	58	68	497	271	6	144	9	194	10	194	44	2	203	188	48	-	2803
Total U.S.	1421	181	43	42	350	35	89	1329	404	64	191	10	725	25	468	2128	261	362	300	110	-	6430
Total U.S. and foreign	3678	4	664	210	583	77	173	1054	7054	1491	173	787	1713	65	2128	261	31	1007	1423	263	23	22,855

All data provided by USA. The category "Practical Experience and Training" refers to a special program for social workers combining university classes and practical work experience.

All data provided by USA. The category "Practical Experience and Training" refers to a special program for social workers combining university classes and practical work experience.

Eastern Europe

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1949-88

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1949-88

University study	1516	9	16	6	33	310	59	684	1516
Advanced research	2100	78	102	43	114	438	324	575	2100
Teaching or educational seminars	483	23	17	11	23	18	14	64	483
University lecturers	671	24	33	6	39	13	90	259	671
Practical experience & training	32	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	32
H. Hubert Scholars	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total foreign	4804	134	169	66	210	785	487	1345	4804
University study	971	13	14	6	18	223	122	126	971
Advanced research	744	48	37	31	66	82	374	100	744
Teaching or educational seminars	89	25	11	4	12	3	—	2	89
University lecturers	1264	31	58	10	51	32	160	451	1264
Total U.S.	3068	117	120	51	128	502	364	1097	3068
Total U.S. and foreign	7872	251	289	117	338	1287	851	2442	7872

Western Europe

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1949-88

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1949-88

University study	33,518	1684	858	349	254	127	464	10,427	33,518
Advanced research	10,427	464	265	133	29	—	2	1467	10,427
Teaching or educational seminars	10,298	127	254	109	71	1	16	22	10,298
University lecturers	3152	208	50	50	13	—	111	270	3152
Practical experience & training	1403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1403
H. Hubert Scholars	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
Total foreign	58,891	2594	1524	110	564	1563	2100	4990	58,891
University study	19,364	985	383	137	16	—	—	221	19,364
Advanced research	4313	130	119	71	42	—	—	14	4313
Teaching or educational seminars	9139	88	365	14	15	—	—	832	9139
University lecturers	5724	297	113	113	4	—	—	631	5724
Total U.S.	38,540	1500	722	109	78	—	—	4392	38,540
Total U.S. and foreign	97,431	4094	2246	219	642	2316	2816	15,202	97,431

Eastern Europe

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1988

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1988

University study	32	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	32
Advanced research	100	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	100
Teaching or educational seminars	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
University lecturers	56	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	56
Practical experience & training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Hubert Scholars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total foreign	199	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	199
University study	29	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	29
Advanced research	28	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	28
Teaching or educational seminars	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
University lecturers	100	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	100
Total U.S.	158	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	158
Total U.S. and foreign	357	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	357

Western Europe

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1988

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1988

University study	590	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	590
Advanced research	290	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	290
Teaching or educational seminars	246	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	246
University lecturers	98	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	98
Practical experience & training	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
H. Hubert Scholars	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total foreign	1,271	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	1,271
University study	334	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	334
Advanced research	116	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	116
Teaching or educational seminars	216	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	216
University lecturers	208	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	208
Total U.S.	874	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	874
Total U.S. and foreign	2,145	—	362	—	—	—	—	—	2,145

EUROPE

EUROPE

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1988

Category	Alghanistan	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Egypt	Gaza	India	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Maldives	Morocco	Nepal	Oman	Pakistan	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Southern Yemen	Sri Lanka	Sudan	Syria	Tunisia	United Arab Emirates	West Bank	Yemen Arab Republic	Multicountry	Total
University study	2	-	4	1	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	71	
Advanced research	-	-	3	-	36	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	
Teaching or educational seminars	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	
University lecturers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Practical experience & training	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
H. Humphrey Hubert Scholars	2	-	3	9	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
Total foreign	4	3	9	1	41	70	-	-	3	27	11	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	1	1	12	4	18	12	5	-	279		
University study	-	2	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
Advanced research	3	-	-	-	5	43	-	-	-	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	
Teaching or educational seminars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
University lecturers	1	1	2	2	-	27	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	
Total U.S.	4	3	2	4	12	53	-	-	5	22	50	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	1	1	18	11	12	1	1	14	8	202	
Total U.S. and foreign	8	6	2	13	1	146	-	-	5	22	50	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	1	1	18	11	12	1	1	14	8	481	

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS 1988

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS 1949-88

Category	Alghanistan	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Egypt	Gaza	India	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Maldives	Morocco	Nepal	Oman	Pakistan	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Southern Yemen	Sri Lanka	Sudan	Syria	Tunisia	United Arab Emirates	West Bank	Yemen Arab Republic	Multicountry	Total
University study	189	85	73	17	589	4	2169	197	144	332	184	1	87	11	-	241	225	3	940	-	5	24	357	101	48	139	-	62	95	-	6329
Advanced research	8	11	8	-	294	-	1045	168	16	312	73	1	82	-	-	49	20	-	128	1	-	-	57	61	17	21	16	4	-	-	2392
Teaching or educational seminars	15	10	-	-	75	-	437	352	-	38	4	13	-	-	-	28	51	130	4	-	1	64	12	2	44	2	-	1	-	-	1283
University lecturers	6	2	4	-	49	-	194	17	3	37	2	8	-	-	-	-	16	-	24	-	-	18	2	2	7	2	3	1	-	-	397
Practical experience & training	-	1	-	-	39	-	177	23	1	49	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	2	3	5	26	4	2	-	-	-	-	326
H. Humphrey Hubert Scholars	2	110	8	17	1060	5	4065	757	2	25	9	2	199	11	1	4	24	4	26	-	9	88	473	183	122	174	86	107	-	-	10,979
Total foreign	220	110	8	17	1060	80	4065	757	2	25	9	2	199	11	1	4	24	4	26	-	9	88	473	183	122	174	86	107	-	-	10,979
University study	17	5	8	-	80	-	565	24	1	62	31	5	2	1	1	16	16	-	31	-	-	-	57	10	37	4	-	2	-	-	968
Advanced research	3	1	1	-	62	-	483	39	16	103	7	2	-	4	-	11	8	-	33	-	-	-	7	4	13	4	-	1	-	-	854
Teaching or educational seminars	7	25	-	-	6	-	168	19	10	278	79	-	-	54	-	48	3	-	25	-	-	1	1	-	13	22	-	2	-	-	434
University lecturers	56	31	8	9	264	-	737	106	19	278	79	-	-	54	-	44	54	-	274	-	1	21	-	115	62	77	20	1	-	-	2484
Total U.S.	83	62	9	17	412	-	1953	293	142	453	120	7	60	17	-	114	81	-	363	-	1	21	1	179	76	140	50	2	-	-	4740
Total U.S. and foreign	303	172	17	128	17	1472	6018	1050	308	1246	397	9	259	28	1	438	417	-	140	-	1	30	89	652	259	262	224	2	-	-	15,719

AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 1964-88

Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cameroon	Chad	Comoro Islands	Congo	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea Bissau	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Mozambique	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	Sudan	Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Uganda	Zaire	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Multicountry	Total
1	2	8	6	2	9	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28	4	9	17	15	7	75	16	77
1	1	9	6	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	13	2	7	69	3	3	4	5	14	1	1	1	11	55	18	9	1	12	6	2	28								

All 1988 figures are for grants or funds obligated through 9/30/88 for the 1988-89 academic year. Data provided by the Department of Education. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of group projects and seminars funded.

Category	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	German Dem. Rep.	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	Yugoslavia	Multicountry	Total
Doctoral dissertation	16	1	3	11	5	1	1	1	28	
Faculty research	19	1	2	11	5	1	1	1	28	
Group projects	518 (6)	16 (1)	10 (1)	492 (4)	11	11	11	11	518 (6)	
Seminars abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Curriculum consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	553	17	15	514	6	23	23	23	5619	

Eastern Europe DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 1988

Category	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Cyprus	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Iceland	Ireland	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Multicountry	Total
Doctoral dissertation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Faculty research	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Group projects	14 (1)	14 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	20 (1)
Seminars abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curriculum consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	47

Western Europe DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 1988

Category	Australia	Burma	Cambodia	China (PRC)	Fiji	Fr. Polynesia	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Micronesia	New Hebrides	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand	Tonga Islands	Vietnam	Western Samoa	Multicountry	Total
Doctoral dissertation	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Faculty research	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group projects	302 (10)	18 (1)	18 (1)	155 (6)	25 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)
Seminars abroad	106 (4)	5 (1)	5 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)	18 (1)
Curriculum consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	441	52	52	189	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

All 1988 figures are for grants or funds obligated through 9/30/88 for the 1988-89 academic year. Data provided by the Department of Education. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of group projects and seminars funded.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 1988

Category	Australia	Burma	Cambodia	China (PRC)	Fiji	Fr. Polynesia	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Micronesia	New Hebrides	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand	Tonga Islands	Vietnam	Western Samoa	Multicountry	Total
Doctoral dissertation	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Faculty research	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group projects	3067 (121)	247 (18)	247 (18)	763 (24)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)	14 (1)
Seminars abroad	517 (39)	33 (4)	33 (4)	139 (17)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)
Curriculum consultants	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4646	51	51	1057	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51

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Country	Doctoral dissertation	Faculty research	Group projects	Seminars abroad	Curriculum consultants	Total
Alghanistan	10	3	-	-	2	15
Algeria	4	2	-	-	6	12
Bangladesh	4	4	-	-	8	16
Egypt	81	38	1673 (73)	88 (5)	10	1890
India	238	102	4175 (237)	300 (18)	26	4841
Iran	30	7	31 (1)	-	1	69
Israel	15	14	50 (3)	170 (8)	4	253
Jordan	9	2	48 (3)	-	2	61
Kuwait	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lebanon	12	11	100 (4)	-	1	124
Libya	1	2	-	-	-	3
Maldives	1	-	-	-	-	1
Morocco	33	12	39 (2)	-	-	84
Nepal	29	3	8 (1)	-	-	40
Pakistan	20	12	459 (31)	92 (6)	1	584
Saudi Arabia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	9	7	68 (4)	-	1	85
Sudan	4	-	-	-	-	4
Syria	15	4	-	-	-	19
Oman & Muscat	1	1	12 (1)	-	-	14
Tunisia	16	8	185 (6)	-	-	209
Yemen Arab Rep.	11	1	-	-	-	12
Multicountry	29	8	-	-	-	37
Total	574	241	6848 (365)	650 (33)	48	8361

All 1988 figures are for grants or funds obligated through 9/30/88 for the 1988-89 academic year. Data provided by the Department of Education.
 Figures in parentheses indicate the number of group projects and seminars funded.