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FOUNDATION GRANTS TO WOMEN'S GROUPS

Marjorie Fine Knowles

The foundation world has been troubled and unsettled by the women's movement, which seems to have presented a unique funding problem for foundation executives, who are overwhelmingly male. It is possible to pinpoint some reasons for the problem. Unlike other groups, easily identifiable by race, ethnicity, and often geographic concentration, women are "so ubiquitous." They are found in all races, all educational levels and all socioeconomic groups. The issues women's groups present when they come to seek foundation grants often open up areas for discussion that literally strike uncomfortably close to home; they are often challenging cherished assumptions about the patriarchal family and the educational system which nourishes it. They come seeking funding for a new academic discipline called "women's studies"; or for support of litigation to abolish the sex discrimination which, foundation executives are shocked to discover, pervades our legal system.

Outraged groups of mothers can document, and want to challenge, the sexism in textbooks and children's television. Women of all races want support to develop new educational and employment opportunities, designed to serve the real needs they have, as they perceive them.

This article will attempt to review the response of some of the foundations to these requests. It is not a complete or systematic review of all foundation grants in the area, but is based on responses to letters I have written to approximately fifty foundations, including many major and numerous small ones. Project descriptions are taken directly from materials provided by the foundation; additional information about a project may be obtained from the foundation. The names of people within the foundation world who are willing to advise women seeking foundation funding are included along with their foundation listings. I am apologetic for the informal nature of this sample (made necessary by the complete lack of funds!), but offer it in the belief that most foundation activities have always been relatively mysterious to the outsider, and that this information, therefore, may be useful as a starter. After a review of grants awarded, I will briefly sketch the sources of information available to the person seeking foundation grants, and share some thoughts on the future course of the relationship between the women's movement and the foundation world.

I had originally intended to limit this list to grants made to assist women to work, individually or in groups, on projects designed and (continued on page 8)

WHAT HAPPENED AT SACRAMENTO

Deborah Rosenfelt

It is conceivable that truly feminist oriented women's studies programs (and individual feminists themselves) might have to consider withdrawing from the movement should mindless, political factionalism based on simplistic versions of class analysis ultimately prevail at this conference or in the movement nationally. We can shape the future for ourselves as women but we must decide soon whether it is to be a diverse and flexible future based on a female culture which tolerates a wide range of differences or a narrow and ideologically or sexually inhibiting one which simply finds women emulating male models, i.e., practicing sexism in reverse.

Joan Hoff Wilson, opening speech, May 26, 1973

Until very late and only under heavy pressure there was at the conference little space for political struggle. Instead, the assumption has been that we are all women and therefore are united in sisterhood. We believe, however, that among us political differences do exist—differences in race, class, sexuality. We further believe that solidarity among us as sisters will be the result of

1. a clear identification of our differences
2. a confrontation in anger and pain as well as in care of those differences, and
3. a struggle together around those differences.

... We feel restricted by the emphasis on the form of Women's Studies, i.e., the exclusion of our differences in race, class, and sexuality.

Memorandum from the workshops and caucuses on Class, Race, Lesbianism, Heterosexual Bias, and Ethnic Studies

There it is—the cleavage in purpose and ideology that ran like a crack in the earth through the activities of the Women's Conference at Sacramento in May, appropriately called "Women's Studies and Feminism: Survival in the 1970's." The conference brought together—so to speak—some 700 women from throughout the western states for three long days of speeches, workshops, programs—and confrontations. So the work of the conference was carried out, really, on two levels: the usual conference activities of meeting, talking, listening, exchanging information and ideas; and that other, more complex, more difficult business of coping with this polarization of attitude and ideology.

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ship between increases in women-headed households and factors such as race, urbanization, income, etc.; $150,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, New York, N.Y., for research and programs related to job discrimination against minority women; $43,475 to the Center for Women Policy Studies, Washington, D.C., for research and review on credit practices as they relate to women and to develop data in the credit worthiness of women as a class; $164,000 to Rutgers University to provide continued support to the Eagleton Institute of Politics’ Center for the American Woman and Politics; $90,300 to Stanford University to provide partial support of a longitudinal study to examine developmental processes in the differentiation of sex-typical behavior in young children; $26,700 to Mills College, Oakland, Cal., for a national conference on women’s education and a survey of women’s centers located at other educational institutions; $28,775 to Radcliffe College, a planning grant for the college and the Radcliffe Institute; $12,280 to Wayne State University, for a research training program on sex roles and family socialization; $12,500 to the Institute for Administrative Advancement of Academic Women at the University of Michigan; $2,500 to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., for a planning conference on evaluation of women’s studies courses.

In addition, a number of Travel and Study Grants have been made to individuals for projects within the women’s field.

Luke B. Hancock Foundation, 3000 Sandhill Road, Menlo Park, Cal. 94025.
1973: $19,000 to New Ways to Work, Palo Alto, Cal., a vocational resources center.

Irwin-Sweeney-Miller Foundation, Franklin Square, Columbus, Ind. 47201.

The focus of this foundation is on minorities, but they have made some women’s grants. 1970: $7,000 to the Black Women’s Community Development Foundation, Washington, D.C., to support the Black Child Development Institute; $226,250 to the Black Women’s Community Development Foundation, for general operating expenses.

1971: $6,000 to Marillac College, St. Louis, Mo., for a conference on “Women Who Minister, Encounter: 1971”; $25,000 to the National Black Sisters Conference, Pittsburgh, Pa., for general support for this organization of black nuns; $390,750 to the Black Women’s Community Development Foundation; $2,000 to Alverno College, Milwaukee, Wisc. for contingency support of a research center on women; $32,500 to the family service of Bartholomew County, Columbus, Ind., for the Young Mothers Educational Development Program of supportive counseling, educational and medical services for pregnant girls and school-age mothers.

1972: $11,000 to the Methodist Church—Board of Christian Social Concerns, Washington, D.C., to support Women’s Education for Delegate Selection to educate women on the delegate selection process of the national political conventions; $32,500 to family services of Bartholomew County, Columbus, Ind., for the Young Mothers Educational Development Program.

Joint Foundation Support, Inc., 575 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Brenda Brimmer Mahoney, Executive Director.

This is a cooperative arrangement whereby five member foundations are served by a joint staff. Grants made by participating foundations will be listed by foundation, but Ms. Mahoney should be contacted for assistance and information.

Abelard Foundation: $3,000 in 1969 to the Black Women’s Community Development Foundation; $6,000 in 1972 to the Antioch School of Law, Washington, D.C., for assistance to the Women’s Legal Education Fund; $10,000 in 1973 to the Appalachian Development Fund for use in economic development of McAlwville, Ga.

Carol Buttenweiser Loeb Foundation: $3,000 in 1969 to the Black Women’s Community Development Foundation; $5,000 in 1972 to the Women’s Action Alliance.

Joyce and John Gutfreund Foundation: $1,500 in 1969 to the Black Women’s Community Development Foundation; $1,000 in 1972 to the Black Women’s Community Development Foundation.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The Forrestal Center, P.O. Box 2316, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

The following information was provided to me by the Foundation: “The Radcliffe Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts has received a grant for the purpose of expanding the preparation and placement of women in Community Health Careers. The particular focus of this program is the recruiting of women into front-line ambulatory care roles. The Institute will have a two-year grant to develop an information center and fellowship program for the purpose of: (1) identifying and retaining women physicians who have been out of practice; (2) developing part-time training programs for women physicians, nurses and others in health-related areas; and (3) providing counseling to motivate and encourage women to make full use of their talents.

“In a second venture, grants have been made available to the nation’s schools of medicine and osteopathy for the purpose of providing financial aid to students most likely to practice in medically underserved areas. Available evidence indicates that women students, students from rural backgrounds, and those from the country’s black, Indian, Mexican-American and U.S. mainland Puerto Rican population tend to choose practice locations in these areas, and the schools will be using the grants to offer support to these specific groups of students. A similar program has been started with each of the nation’s dental schools, and a total of $14 million will be expended in this effort.

“The fourth program currently operating under our sponsorship which will also concern women in health is at the University of California, Davis, School of Medicine. This innovative program is designed to improve the quality and accessibility of medical care in remote rural areas of northern California. The School is recruiting nurses already living in the remote areas and training them to provide critically needed assistance to rural physicians in the nurses’ own home communities. The program is open to all registered nurses including those with hospital degrees as well as those with college degrees. The significance of this is clear, for the total pool of nurses who can be trained for expanded career roles will be greatly increased.”

W. K. Kellogg Foundation, 400 North Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich. 49016.

This foundation has provided assistance since 1965 for the development of the Continuum Center for Women at Oakland University, Rochester, Mich., which is concerned with the continuing education of mature women. In 1972 the foundation made a grant of $300,000 to Catalyst, for a three-year national program to provide opportunities for further occupation-oriented education and employment for college educated women.

The Kellogg Foundation also supports two other projects of some interest: a five-year commitment to Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, for a program in agriculture and family economic home management for American Indians on reservations in the western United States, in which such areas as child development and nutrition are included; and a program at the University of Alaska dealing with “musk ox domestication in which Eskimo native women are learning a new skill in order to improve their economic status.”

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Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, 140 East 62nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

1972: $60,000 over a two year period to Catalyst for general support.

New World Foundation, 100 East 85th Street, New York, N.Y., 10028; Hilary Palmer.

While the New World Foundation has made no grant to women’s groups as such, Ms. Palmer indicated that she would be receptive to well-conceived projects serving low-income women. These would have to fit into the general program of the New World Foundation and the grant applicant would do well to write a descriptive letter to Ms. Palmer at the Foundation to see whether there is any possibility of funding.

New York Community Trust, 415 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The following grants have been made specifically to benefit women and girls: $20,000 to the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to establish a group home for dependent girls; $15,000 to Covenant House to establish an emergency residence for runaway girls; $15,000 to the Puerto Rican Forum to initiate an English language training program for non-English speaking women at the Correctional Facility for Women; $20,000 to the South Forty for a general program establishing and women’s movement leaders; $2,500 for Women Involved toward a conference of civil rights and sex research, and are currently supporting a research project on the enforcement of the sex statutes.

New York Foundation, 4 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019; Harriet R. Michel, Executive Director.

During the period January 1972 through June 1973, the Foundation has made the following relevant grants: $7,500 for Women Involved (Sponsor—MARC, Inc.) toward a conference of civil rights and women’s movement leaders; $2,500 for Women Involved toward an international feminist conference; $10,000 for La Clinica Del Pueblo de Rio Arriba, Tierra Amarillo, N.M. (Sponsor—Medical Committee for Human Rights) for construction of a maternity ward and clinic; $10,000 to the State Community Aid Association for a family planning project; $10,000 to the New York University Law School, New York, N.Y., towards the Women’s Rights Legal Clinic Program; $5,000 to the New York University Law School for the Women’s Prison Project; $10,000 for the New York Coalition for Family Planning (Sponsor—State Communities Aid) for operating expenses; $25,000 for the Jackson Women’s Coalition, Jackson, Miss., (Sponsor—National Council of Churches), for a general program establishing a women’s center and library, and organizing a statewide conference on women’s issues; $10,000 to the Women’s Action Alliance, New York, N.Y., towards operating costs of an information and referral service on women’s issues; $10,000 for Art Without Walls, New York, N.Y. (Sponsor—Cultural Council Foundation), for workshop activities at the Women’s House of Detention and Elmhurst Hospital Prison Ward; $2,500 for the New York Radical Feminists, New York, N.Y., (Sponsor—Women’s Liberation Writing Collective), toward the development and production of educational pamphlets; $2,500 to the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., toward the Fourth National Conference for Women in the Law.

Norman Foundation, 505 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

1970: $1,000 to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Fund, New York, N.Y., toward a scholarship fund for girls from I.S. 201 to prepare them for college admission. 1971: $10,000 to the League of Women Voters Education Fund, Washington, D.C., for support for publication of a civil rights monitoring handbook on housing. 1972: $7,500 to Catalyst, New York, N.Y., for support of this “organization which helps college educated women combine career and family responsibilities by working with employers to assimilate women at responsible levels and to promote greater flexibility in employment patterns for those who choose to work less than full time during early child rearing years.” 1973: $10,000 to Rabbitt Enterprises, Atlanta, Ga., “in support of its Brier Patch handicap program involving 25 poor (black and white) women who use the earnings ($30 to $50 per month) to supplement their income. Brier Patch trains these women in sewing and creative skills and helps them utilize these skills in an income providing situation.”

Playboy Foundation, 919 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

This foundation has made a number of grants to women’s projects. The major one is $25,000 a year for two years to the Women’s Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation. They have also contributed money in the areas of abortion law reform and sex research, and are currently supporting a research project on the enforcement of the sex statutes.

Rockefeller Family Fund, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; Mrs. Marilyn W. Levy.

According to Mrs. Levy “the Rockefeller Family Fund does have a current program which focuses on equal opportunities for women... This program has had three initial points of emphasis. These are: 1) aiding broader participation by women at various stages in life at careers and professions, 2) the development, from earliest years on, of positive images of the roles and capabilities of women, and the encouragement of broader participation and aspirations by girls as they grow up, and 3) support of research, discussion, and policy efforts aimed at the sound understanding of changing role patterns, both actual and potential, of women and men in society...”

The following grants have been made: 1971: $12,500 to the Association of American Law Schools, Washington, D.C., for a symposium to develop law school teaching materials covering women’s legal rights and integrating these materials into six major fields of law school study. 1972: $45,000 to Catalyst, New York, N.Y., to be paid over a three year period towards cost of establishing a national network linking women college graduates, employers, and educators in exploring flexible new patterns of employment; $19,600 to the Scientific Analysis Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., as a special contribution to develop materials to be used in guiding elementary school teachers in overcoming the limitations of current textbook series which encouraged sex-role stereotyping in the minds of young children; $20,000 to The Feminist Press, State University of New York / College at Old Westbury, a special contribution toward costs of evaluating and developing alternative approaches to good children’s literature free of sexual stereotyping; $10,000 to the Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y., as a special contribution for the cost of a three day conference on the changing role of women in the United States and the impact of such changes upon women’s education; $20,000 to the Women’s Action Alliance, New York, N.Y., payable over two years, for the establishment of a “national clearinghouse information and referral service to provide backup for the drive toward equality for women”; $24,200 for the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y., toward costs of a media campaign designed to combat sex discrimination in employment.

Rockefeller Foundation, 111 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020.

1973: $140,000 to Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y., for its Women’s Studies Program.

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FOUNDATIONS (continued)

Rosenberg Foundation, 210 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal. 94108; Mrs. Ruth Chance, Executive Director.

The Foundation focuses on problems of young people and makes grants only within California. The Foundation has made grants to the YWCA in Los Angeles to work with the public schools to widen career guidance for girls; to MOMMA, Santa Monica, a group of single women, mostly divorced, with children to raise; and to support studies of alternate life-styles, including those of women alone with children to raise.

Sachem Fund, 405 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn. 06510; Ernest L. Osborne, Executive Director.

1973: $7,000 to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, New York, N.Y.; $150,000 to the Feminist Law Firm, New York, N.Y., to be paid over three years ($75,000 in 1973, $50,000 in 1974 and $25,000 in 1975) for litigation projects centered on problems of women and credit, and divorce; $23,000 to the Women’s Action Alliance, New York, N.Y.; $15,252 to Women in Transition, Philadelphia, Pa., to establish a legal and paralegal component.

Stern Fund, 21 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016; David R. Hunter, Executive Director.

1972–1973: $25,000 to the National Women’s Political Caucus, Washington, D.C., “for research and educational activities in connection with the movement of women into responsible and meaningful political participation”; $25,000 to the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, New York, N.Y.

Twentieth Century Fund, 41 East 70th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

This foundation is not a grant-giving organization, but a research foundation which supports studies on economic, political and social institutions and issues; these studies are usually published in book or report form. They currently have under way two studies dealing with the role of women in U.S. society: a task force report on women and employment; and a study being prepared in collaboration with the Russell Sage Foundation on the participation of women in politics.

Van Loben Sels Foundation, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.

This foundation makes grants only for projects in Northern California and has made the following grants in the women’s area: Advocates for Women, San Francisco, an employment counseling, advocacy and job equality program for women; Children’s Hospital Medical Center, Children’s Trauma Center, Oakland, providing counseling and community support services to parents and children (many of those involved are single parent families).

Wallace—Eljabar Foundation, 50 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N.J. 07018.

This foundation makes grants only to projects in New Jersey. 1972: $7,500 to support the work of the women’s group at Rutgers Law School in the preparation of a manual on the legal rights and procedures of women prisoners in New Jersey; $1,500 to support the Women’s Rights Law Reporter at Rutgers Law School.

John Hay Whitney Foundation, 11 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020; Archibald L. Gillies, President; Hugh C. Burroughs, Director of Programs.

This foundation makes grants to individuals or small groups to work on projects designed to alleviate the problems of powerless groups in our society. The foundation made three pioneering grants in the area of women’s concerns: to Suzanne Lipsky, Tufts University, Medford, Mass., for improving continuing education for older, low income women; to Jolly Robinson, New York, N.Y., for a project to improve continuing education programs for older, low income women; to Susan Meredith, Boston, Mass., to investigate possible sex discrimination in the employment practices of the Boston municipal government.

Zellerbach Family Fund, 260 California Street, San Francisco, Cal. 94111.

This foundation has made grants to: the University YWCA, Black Women’s Unit, “Y” House, Berkeley, Cal., for leadership development, identity finding (self-concept and improvement) community education; the Women’s History Research Center, Laura X Library, Berkeley, Cal., to classify and document valuable collections of articles, books, posters, and newspaper clippings about the activities and contributions of women and their struggle for equality throughout the world. The Fund has also supported day care projects, a children’s trauma center and other projects directed toward helping children and parents at a time of family crisis.

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As anyone who has tried it knows, grant-seeking can be a very difficult and frustrating experience; the difficulties are compounded when the grant is sought for a feminist project. While there are some exceptional foundation managers and trustees, the general inclination of foundation executives faced with such a grant request—and given the fact, mentioned above, that in approaching foundations, women follow on the heels of other, more easily defined groups—is to relate the project or the applicant to the women they know—their wives, secretaries, assistants, etc., who are obviously not proper objects of foundation charity. In general (and this is a very broad and hence dangerous generalization), the majority of male foundation executives are not interested in the women’s movement per se, its significance or its potential. It obviously poses a threat and a challenge, which, I suspect, if taken seriously, most would choose to avoid. It is my personal feeling that it is important not to take them on on their lifestyles: What you want is a grant, not a convert. While it may be valid to view the grant-seeking process as an educational one for the foundation executive as well as the applicant, it may be counter-productive if the goal is to get the money. It would be a shame if by challenging a male foundation executive on his own lifestyle and relationships with women—which some feminist grant-applicants have done—one should lose the money, as well as the valuable advice on other foundations, and program development, which so many foundation executives are able to offer. If one doesn’t take them on on the women’s movement itself, but rather presents a specific project, well-designed to deal with a problem which can be documented, one stands a better chance of success; one threatens less and therefore will be given the opportunity to discuss the project in a less emotion-charged setting. I’m not saying that it is possible to remove entirely the various extraneous responses—neurotic and otherwise—which a foundation executive might have to a feminist proposal, but rather that it may pay to minimize the intrusion of these on the consideration of your grant request.

While it is safe to say that feminist projects have not been very successful in foundation fund-raising, a number of factors would seem to be contributing to an increased receptiveness on the part of foundations. First has been the activities of women within the foundation world in educating their colleagues about both program development, in terms of women’s projects, and their own status in the foundation world. Second has been the increase in number and quality of the proposals received from women’s groups, reflecting the growth of the women’s movement, and the increase in activities by women, along with a greater knowledge about grant-seeking among women. Congresswoman Martha Griffiths may have served as an important catalyst when she asked the Chairman of the Council on Foundations, Robert Goheen, when he was testifying before

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the House Committee on Ways and Means, about the Council members' employment of and grants to women. Mr. Goheen sent an urgent request for information on these subjects to the member foundations. According to Mr. Goheen, one very beneficial result of the inquiry has been the generation of self-examination on the part of members of the Council on this issue.

The results of the inquiry are interesting—partly for what they show and partly for what they don't. The responses received from 460 foundations showed the following: (1) Out of a total of 3,630 foundation trustees or directors, there were 642 women or 17.68%; out of a total of 1,968 executive officers and non-clerical staff members, there were 551 women or 28%. (2) With respect to positions of major responsibilities, nineteen women are "Chairmen" of Boards; five are Vicechairmen; thirty-eight are foundation Presidents; fifty-one are Vice Presidents; thirty-three are Secretaries; eight are Assistant Secretaries; twelve are Treasurers; seven are Assistant Treasurers; twelve are Committee Chairmen; eight are Executive Directors; two are Associate Directors; three are Assistant Directors; seven are Program Directors; one is a Manager; and one an Executive Assistant. (3) The Foundations responding had made 38,121 grants in 1972, totalling $758,989,632. By far the majority of these were to institutions serving the general public (which of course includes women). It would be important to know more about those "general" grants, how many are run by men, how many are designed to serve minorities, how many are action-related programs, etc. These grants serving the general public numbered 29,976 or 78.7% of the total and amounted to $712,947,057 (94% of the money spent). Grants directed to men and/or primarily male organizations numbered 3,838 or 10%, and amounted to $20,161,633 or 2.6%. Grants directed to women, for scholarships or to primarily feminine organizations or causes, such as women's colleges and feminist groups, numbered 4,307 or 11.3% of the total and amounted to $25,880,942 or 3.4%.

In any case, the climate is probably improving for women in the foundation world. Fran P. Hosken, who testified before the House Ways and Means Committee on discrimination by tax-exempt institutions on behalf of the National Organization for Women, would like women grant applicants to send her pertinent information on their applications, including foundation(s) name, submittal date and response, for her research and to enable her to submit facts to Congress. Her address is 187 Grant Street, Lexington, Mass. 02173. She suggests that women update and resubmit grant requests which have been rejected, and write new proposals for projects to fill existing needs, so that foundation executives cannot claim that they have not received enough good requests from women.

To assist in seeking a foundation grant there are now available many published materials, a resource bank, and, most importantly, people who can and will help. The first step is, of course, to develop a proposal, the basic document you use in fund-raising. For some good advice there is an article by F. Lee and Barbara L. Jacquette, "What Makes a Good Proposal," Foundation News, Jan./Feb. 1973, pp. 18-21. Another good guide to foundation fund-raising is The Bread Game, available from Glide Publications, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Cal. 94102 ($1.95 plus tax if you are in California).

The next step is to decide which foundations to approach. The Foundation Center, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019, provides a variety of directories, indices, and even a computer data bank. The basic research tools are The Foundation Directory, Edition 4 ($15), which lists foundations with assets of $500,000 or more, or which made grants of $25,000 in the year of record, and the Foundation Grants Index 1970-1971 ($10), and the Index for 1972 ($10). These are published by The Foundation Center and are available in many libraries and the grant-seeking office of many colleges and universities. The periodical entitled Foundation News is published by the Council on Foundations and contains an index of current grants of $5,000 or more; this too may be found in many libraries and grants offices. The Foundation Center also publishes a booklet which contains articles on grant proposals, finding information on foundations, and a bibliography. The Center, which also has an office at 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, sponsors, jointly with other institutions, regional collections of its materials, open to the public, in Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Portland, Rochester (N.Y.), St. Louis, and San Francisco. The address of the regional library nearest you may be obtained from the Center office in New York. The Foundation Center also has a computerized data bank which can provide various sorts of information about foundations and grants made at your request for a fee ($10 minimum for a listing of grants up to a maximum of 50 records). Mrs. Judith B. Margolin, Principal Librarian in the New York office, can give you complete information on this.

The next step is to decide which foundations to approach. The Council prepares a list of foundations which it distributes for the Center by the Columbia University Press, 136 South Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10533. The Directory is up-dated by the Information Quarterly ($7.50 a year) also available from the Columbia University Press, 136 South Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. The Directory is up-dated by the Information Quarterly ($7.50 a year) also available from the Foundation Center, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019, Attention: Dorothy Low, Subscription Manager (2 years—$17; 3 years—$23).

Ms. Knowles, an associate professor of law at the University of Alabama Law School, was formerly Executive Director of Joint Foundation Support, New York, N.Y.