

# THE CHRONICLE

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## News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**Liberal-arts colleges** dominate a list of institutions with the highest percentage of graduates who have gone on to earn Ph.D.'s. Story and listing on Page 3.

**A submersible vessel** has allowed scientists to probe some of the deepest regions of Lake Superior. Story on Page 5.

**Historians of science** have "failed utterly" in their attempt to explain science to laymen, Thomas Kuhn told the International Congress of History of Science. Story on Page 7.

**Colleges** should play a major role in helping high-school dropouts, says the Education Commission of the States. Story on Page 14.

**Congress** has approved a bill that could provide the largest increase in Defense Department support for university research in more than 20 years. Story on Page 17.

**A long-running controversy** over federal aid for "developing institutions" has erupted again on Capitol Hill. Story on Page 17.

**Scholarship programs** created by many states to lure young people into schoolteaching are not working very well, the College Board has told a Congressional subcommittee. Story on Page 17.

**Major changes** in the N.C.A.A.'s controversial new academic standards for freshman athletes now appear unlikely. Story on Page 22.

**Students in Poland** have condemned amendments to the country's higher-education laws passed by parliament last month. Story on Page 23.

**Policies** that force academic employees in most Canadian provinces to retire at age 65 are facing legal challenges. Story on Page 23.

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### 'WE'VE GONE FULL CIRCLE'

## Social, Financial Barriers Blamed for Curbing Blacks' Access to College

By GAYNELLE EVANS

Black students, who enrolled in college in dramatically increasing numbers during the 1970's, are now finding their access to higher education limited by a conjunction of social, financial, and political barriers.

"We've gone full circle," says George A. Jackson, director of minority-student affairs at Iowa State University. "The pendulum is now swinging back the other way."

While the proportion of black 18- to 24-year-olds graduating from high school has never been higher, the proportion of black high-school graduates enrolling in colleges has declined steadily in recent years—from 34 per cent in 1976 to 30 per cent in 1979, and to 27 per cent in 1983, according to figures compiled by the population division of the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1983, approximately 500,000 more black students graduated from high school than in 1976, but 8,000 fewer black students were enrolled in college than in the earlier year.

### A Combination of Factors

Observers and recent reports on access to higher education suggest that the drop in the proportion of black students enrolled in college can be attributed to a combination of demographic, economic, social, and political circumstances. Among them:

► The amount of federal student aid available has fluctuated, and limitations have been placed on who can apply for aid, even as college tuitions have increased substantially.

► Many colleges have cut back or eliminated specialized services offered to black

students, such as recruiting programs, remedial courses, and counseling.

► Many black students have apparently become less interested in going to college because they no longer believe that higher education will help them get high-paying jobs.

► Colleges' efforts to tighten standards—both for admissions and for academic performance of undergraduates—are disproportionately affecting black stu-

*Continued on Page 15, Column 1*

## Homosexual Groups at Georgetown U. Get Court Backing

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

WASHINGTON

A three-judge panel of the District of Columbia's Court of Appeals last week reversed a trial court's ruling and ordered Georgetown University to grant official recognition to two organizations for homosexual students.

The judges, citing the Supreme Court's 1983 decision in *Bob Jones University v. United States*, ruled that the District's 1977 Human Rights Act established an "overriding governmental interest" in ending discrimination against homosexuals that is strong enough to justify some infringement on the Roman Catholic university's religious freedom. Georgetown had argued that granting recognition to the two groups might be interpreted as an

*Continued on Page 16, Column 1*

## Black Students Have Become a Prime Target During South Africa's State of Emergency

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's black students—along with union leaders and clergymen—have borne the brunt of police action during the state of emergency proclaimed by President Pieter W. Botha on July 21.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee, an organization that monitors detentions and supports detainees and their families, has reported that students and other young people constitute a clearly identifiable target group against whom the crackdown is aimed.

Many more secondary-school students than university students have been detained during the emergency, as well as in the past year, which has been marked by sporadic student unrest and almost continuous boycotts of classes in some areas. The boycotts have expanded since the declaration of a state of emergency.

In contrast, most university campuses have been calm in recent weeks, although

students boycotted classes at the University of the Western Cape, a "colored" institution, and students at white English-language campuses discussed how they should respond to the state of emergency.

By last week, at least 1,259 people had been detained under the emergency regulations, and the death toll rose daily as police

*Continued on Page 24, Column 1*

## Governors Weigh Role of the States in Reform Efforts

But many say they don't want to dictate change to campuses

By SCOTT JASCHIK

PHILADELPHIA

Governors and other top state politicians are giving increased attention to college and university reforms, including improvements in undergraduate education and possible changes in the tenure system.

At the same time, many officials acknowledge that state governments must proceed carefully in higher education, lest they interfere in academic matters best left to the institutions themselves.

"Within the past year, many governors and legislators began to address issues related to admissions standards, remedial programs, testing, governance, and finance," Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey told the annual meeting of the Education Commission of the States here. "All can be traced to a growing public demand for colleges and universities to do a better job."

"The challenge for us is to find ways to stimulate and channel this growing renewal effort, to insure that the broader public purposes that transcend any single campus are fulfilled—and to make sure that state action does not stifle the very creativity we would inspire."

### Interim Report Planned for January

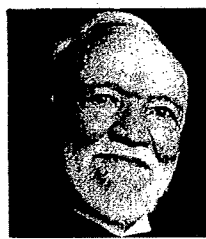
To do that, Governor Kean, a Republican who is chairman of the E.C.S. this year, proposed that the commission prepare a major report on the status of undergraduate education and state efforts to improve its quality.

An interim report is scheduled for January to spur action in next year's legislative sessions, he said.

Governor Kean appointed a 20-member "working party" to supervise the effort. The group, comprising governors, state legislators, college presidents, and state higher-education officials, will hold its first meeting in early fall, according to Richard P. Mills, Governor Kean's special assistant for education.

In addition to the E.C.S. effort, the Southern Regional Education Board recently issued two reports, one on under-

*Continued on Page 14, Column 1*



## Andrew Carnegie's 'Gospel of Wealth'

Andrew Carnegie is considered by many to be the father of the modern philanthropic foundation. After making a fortune in the steel business, he spent the latter part of his life giving away most of his money. This year, the 150th anniversary of Carnegie's birth, the organizations he founded are getting together to ponder their role in society. Story on Page 10.

## Philanthropy

# What Would Andrew Carnegie Think About How His Money Is Used Today?

150 years after his birth, the father of philanthropy could claim many offspring, from Big Bird to 'jumping genes'

By PAUL DESRUISSEAU

Andrew Carnegie, who gave away \$350-million in his lifetime and has come to be viewed as the father of modern philanthropy, could not have conceived that one day he would also be seen as the godfather of Big Bird.

Still, Carnegie might well have greeted the character—and "Sesame Street," the educational children's television program in which Big Bird stars and which the Carnegie Corporation of New York helped to create and finance—with approval, as well as surprise and wonder.

Likewise the discovery of "jumping genes," for which Barbara McClintock, a Carnegie Institution of Washington geneticist, won a Nobel Prize in 1983. Or the publication of *High School*, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching's recent report on secondary education in America. Or any of the hundreds of inventions and ideas, programs, projects, and assorted other activities aimed at disseminating knowledge and improving the human condition that have been the products of his astonishing benefactions.

The Carnegie legacy will receive special attention between now and November 25, the 150th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth. Next week, officials of the Carnegie trusts and institutions—the 11 principal organizations in the United States and Britain created and endowed by Carnegie himself—will engage in informed speculation about how the genius of American philanthropy might have viewed their activities.

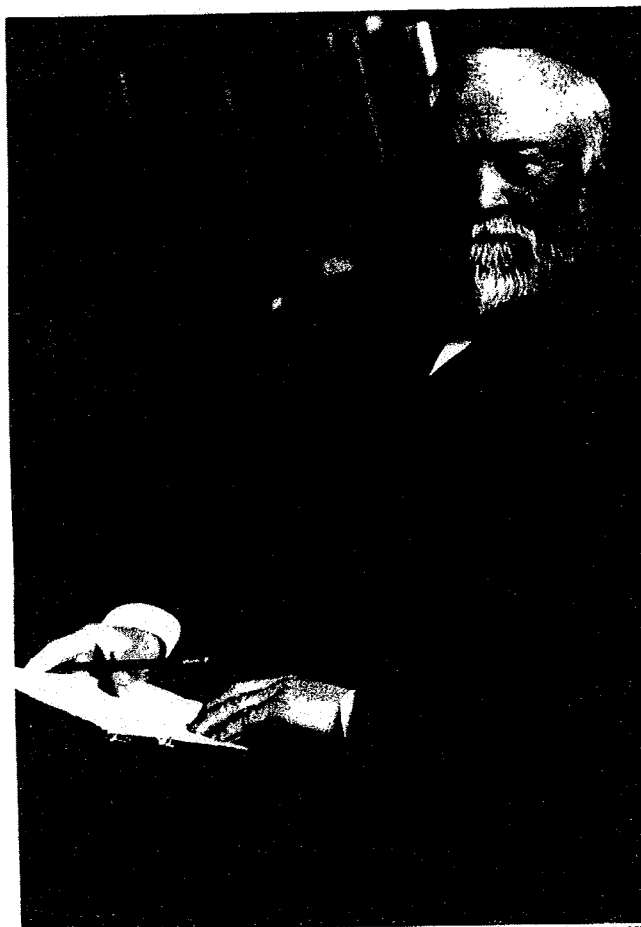
### 2,509 Library Buildings

When they gather to celebrate the Carnegie sesquicentennial in Dunfermline—once known mainly as an early capital of Scotland but now known mostly as the birthplace of Andrew Carnegie—they will also debate the role of philanthropy in a changing world.

Dunfermline is an appropriate setting for such proceedings, not only because it was the Carnegie ancestral home but also because it was the beneficiary of Carnegie's first important act of philanthropy. In 1881, he gave the town a public library.

It was the first of 2,509 library buildings that he would donate to communities throughout the English-speaking world. Carnegie had accomplished most of his own education by reading books at a private library in his adopted hometown of Allegheny, Pa., now part of Pittsburgh. The passion for books and for learning remained with him throughout his life.

Carnegie made his fortune in steel, and his reputation as an industrialist differs markedly from his image as a philanthropist. Historians point out that while he paid much lip service to the idea of unions, his company broke a union that led workers in a strike against one of his steel plants. He was an ardent pacifist, but his company made handsome profits by manufacturing armor for the U.S. Navy. He was said to



Andrew Carnegie was a tough industrialist who made a fortune in steel, but who believed that a man who died rich would die disgraced.

have manipulated and exploited his partners.

"His reputation was somewhat tarnished in his own day and for a time thereafter by certain incidents in his business career," says Alan Pifer, president emeritus of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Mr. Pifer adds, however, that Carnegie's reputation has become "steadily brighter over the succeeding years, as admiration has grown for the extraordinary wisdom and foresight that characterized his work as a philanthropist—to a point, I think it is fair to say where today there is no name in the entire history of philanthropy more respected than that of Andrew Carnegie."

One of the richest men of his era, Carnegie saw himself as a distributor of wealth rather than a philanthropist. In his essay "The Gospel of Wealth," he wrote, "The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced," and he flatly stated that the rich were obli-

gated to spend their surplus wealth for the public good.

To that principle he was true. He had his own tithing system, one that reversed the traditional proportions—he kept 10 per cent of his money and gave away the rest. He was worth some \$400-million after he sold his steel company to J. P. Morgan in 1901, and he spent the rest of his life trying to give that fortune away.

### Music and Pension Plans

As a businessman, one of Carnegie's mottos was: "Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch the basket." As a philanthropist, however, he put his eggs in an assortment of baskets. He contributed \$56-million toward the construction of libraries, including \$5-million for 66 neighborhood branches of the New York Public Library. His philanthropy was responsible for the institutionalization of the public library in the United States.

Carnegie donated money for buildings

dedicated to peace as well as to music and art. He spent millions to establish free pension plans for steel workers and college teachers. He made gifts for teaching and research to a host of educational institutions, including several historically black colleges.

He also created a number of institutions in this country and in his homeland to address specific concerns and interests. In Pittsburgh, he created a palace of culture to serve the working people—the Carnegie Institute, which comprised a library, art gallery, museum of natural history, and concert hall. In his native Dunfermline, he endowed a trust to improve social conditions as well as beautify the city.

Also in Britain, he created the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust, and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

### \$135-Million to Start Corporation

In the United States, he established Carnegie Institute of Technology (now part of Carnegie-Mellon University), the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In addition to those, he established, in 1911 with a \$135-million endowment, the overarching Carnegie philanthropy—the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a grant-making foundation that he charged with promoting "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding."

Carnegie created the corporation—by then he had used up all other appropriate titles—at the suggestion of his advisers after it became clear that he would not be able to give away, in the responsible and productive fashion he championed, all of his wealth during his lifetime. Andrew Carnegie, some observers said, had an easier time making his fortune than giving it away.

"When he first began carrying out his gospel-of-wealth idea, he had the very naive notion that he could do it all himself," says Joseph Frazier Wall, a professor of history at Grinnell College and the author of *Andrew Carnegie*, a biography. "He felt that a person smart enough to make that much money should also know how to give it away. But he eventually tired of philanthropic decision-making and decided to turn control over to the corporation."

The corporation, which Carnegie headed for eight years, was the world's richest and most prominent institution devoted to philanthropic causes for more than three decades, until the expansion of the Ford Foundation following receipt of the proceeds of Henry Ford's estate. Today the corporation is the 13th largest foundation in the country.

Like all of the institutions created by Carnegie, the corporation was a hard-working organization. "His memorials were not mausoleums, but great foundations for the celebration of hope," wrote

Mr. Wall in his biography. What strikes many observers today as one of the most significant aspects of Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy is that the institutions he created have had extraordinarily productive lives of their own.

#### 'More Vigorous' than Any Other

"It's fair to say that Andrew Carnegie's philanthropic creations have remained on the whole more vigorous and productive over a longer period of time than those created by any other major philanthropist," says Waldemar A. Nielsen, author of *The Big Foundations* and a forthcoming study of foundations to be called *The Golden Donors*.

"It's my opinion that this man, for reasons I don't fully understand, might have expected that as soon as he was off the scene things might cave in," says Mr. Nielsen. "But, on the contrary, not one but several of his creations continue to have outstanding careers."

Some of those institutions have over time evolved into much grander enterprises than their patron might have expected. Carnegie Institute of Technology, for example, was founded in 1900 as a division of the Carnegie Institute, but later became an independent university and, in 1967, merged with the Mellon Institute to form Carnegie-Mellon University. The Carnegie Corporation has contributed some \$32-million over the years to the university.

The mission and purpose of some of the other Carnegie-created organizations have changed little. "We still exist simply to do basic research of a pioneering nature—there's been no real change in that at all," says James D. Ebert, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, where current research focuses on geophysics, terrestrial magnetism, plant biology, astronomy, and embryology.

"I think Andrew Carnegie would be fascinated by our latest, large undertaking—the development of an eight-meter tele-

scope at our observatory in Las Campanas in Chile," says Mr. Ebert. "He was fascinated by astronomy and often remarked that his visit to our original installation at Mount Wilson in California was one of the great occasions of his life."

Other Carnegie creations have changed considerably, but have carried forward the vision and ideas of their benefactor. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, for instance, was established to provide free pensions for university professors, but today exists primarily to study American education policy.

The Carnegie Corporation was actually expected to change over time. Andrew Carnegie knew the world would change, and he made provisions to protect his philanthropy from outliving its usefulness. As he wrote in his first "letter of gift" to the trustees of the corporation:

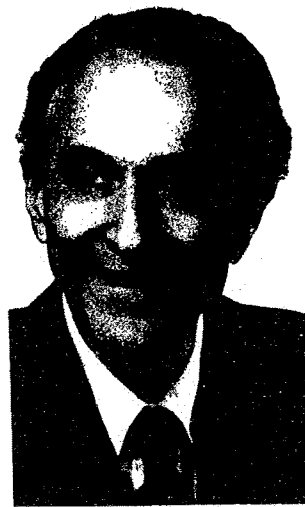
"Conditions upon the earth inevitably change; hence, no wise man will bind trustees forever to certain paths, causes, or institutions. I disclaim any intention of doing so. On the contrary, I give my trustees full authority to change policy or causes hitherto aided, from time to time, when this, in their opinion, has become necessary or desirable. They shall best conform to my wishes by using their own judgment."

He added: "My chief happiness as I write these lines lies in the thought that even after I pass away the wealth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold, under your devoted and sympathetic guidance and that of your successors."

#### Inventor of the Modern Foundation

With the corporation, Carnegie had created a new kind of organization to channel private money to be used for public good.

"Andrew Carnegie was one of the innovators and actual inventors of the modern concept of the philanthropic foundation,"



DAVID A. HAMBURG, PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK: "We adhere to Mr. Carnegie's values, and his influence is quite apparent."

says Waldemar Nielsen. "Along with John D. Rockefeller and Will Kellogg, he was one of the people who saw the potential of the modern 'entrepreneurial' foundation—one that tries to identify a problem and help invent and test some new ways to grapple with it, as opposed to the traditional, passive, and basically reactive charitable trust."

Critics have said that, in its first four decades of operation, the Carnegie Corporation was a less effective philanthropy than it might have been. There were shining moments—for instance, the study by Gunnar Myrdal from 1938 to 1942 of blacks in the United States. But the corporation during that time has been described as be-

ing elitist, profligate, and lacking focus.

Over the past 30 years, however, it has earned and maintained a reputation as one of the most productive and significant institutions of its kind.

The Carnegie Corporation first achieved that reputation under John Gardner, its president from 1935 to 1965. Among other accomplishments of that era, the corporation made important contributions to the advancement of higher education, and it became more concerned with social issues. In his final presidential essay, Mr. Gardner wrote: "The most important task facing American education today is to remove the remaining barriers to educational opportunity, whether the barriers are due to race prejudice, urban slum conditions, economically depressed rural life, or just plain bad education."

#### Presidency of Alan Pifer

But the real change came when Alan Pifer began his 17-year presidency in 1965. Under his leadership the Carnegie Corporation went beyond being socially concerned and became militantly activist. It focused on civil rights, women's and minority issues, the rights of disadvantaged children, the improvement of the quality of life in developing countries, and education—a continuing concern of the corporation.

During Mr. Pifer's presidency, the Carnegie Corporation provided millions to help finance a training program for black lawyers. It sponsored a commission that led to the development of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. And it became very involved in helping to strengthen education in Africa, which Mr. Pifer visited on more than 20 occasions.

The corporation also provided early financing for the Children's Television Workshop, which led to the development of "Sesame Street."

Under its current president, David

*Continued on Page 13, Column 1*

## The 11 Principal Charities Established by Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie gave most of his fortune to the 11 principal organizations he personally established and endowed, seven in the United States and four in Britain. Following are brief descriptions of them:

#### Carnegie Corporation of New York

Established in 1911 with an endowment of \$135-million, the corporation has a mandate to "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." Toward that goal, the corporation makes grants in various areas, which change over time. It is now the 13th largest grant-making foundation in the country, and awarded \$20-million in grants in 1984. The current value of its endowment is \$538-million.

#### Carnegie Institute

A cultural and education center located in Pittsburgh, the institute comprises a concert hall, a library, museums of art and natural history, and a division of education. Created in 1896, it was given \$12-million in building and endowment funds. Its current endowment is approximately \$65-million. The institute is among the 10 most-visited places in Pennsylvania, and in Pittsburgh only baseball's Pirates attract more visitors—and then only in years

when the team fares better than it currently is.

#### Carnegie-Mellon University

Created in 1900 with gifts of more than \$7-million from Andrew Carnegie, the university was originally called Carnegie Institute of Technology and was a division of Carnegie Institute. It later became an independent university and in 1967 merged with Mellon Institute to form the current institution, a research university with an endowment of more than \$190-million. The Carnegie Corporation has given the university some \$32-million in support over the years.

#### Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Started by Andrew Carnegie in 1910 with \$10-million, the endowment has as its purpose "to hasten the abolition of international war." Carnegie's high hopes for the endowment were shattered by World War I, but between the world wars it developed major programs to promote international conciliation. Its publications of that era included the 25-volume *Classics of International Law*.

Today it operates a number of programs from its base in Washington, many of them in collaboration with other organizations, such as

the Arms Control Association. It also publishes the influential journal *Foreign Policy*. With an endowment now worth about \$65-million, it spent \$4.6-million on its programs last year.

#### Carnegie Institution of Washington

Founded in 1902 to conduct basic scientific research, the institution was ultimately given \$22-million by Andrew Carnegie. Its researchers have made significant contributions to scientific knowledge, particularly in the fields of genetics and earth and planetary sciences. Today it has a staff of 70 scientists working in five departments in Washington and outdoors in the United States and abroad. Its endowment stands at \$150-million, and in the 1984-85 academic year it spent \$15-million on its operations.

#### Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

Originally created in 1905 to provide free pensions for college professors, the Princeton-based foundation now primarily conducts and sponsors policy studies on American education. The Carnegie Corporation of New York managed the foundation for a time and provided major financial support to help meet deficits in the pension fund

and to sponsor particular programs and projects. Reorganized in 1979, the foundation has an endowment of \$34-million. It spent close to \$3-million in 1984.

#### Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

Created in 1904, the commission, based in Pittsburgh, has recognized close to 7,000 heroes and has given \$15.5-million to families left in financial need as a result of heroes' sacrifices. In a letter announcing his \$5-million gift to establish the commission, Andrew Carnegie said it would try to identify and honor people "in peaceful vocations" who are injured or risk or lose their lives in attempting to "preserve and rescue their fellows." In 1984, it recognized 110 heroes and heroines, 35 of whom lost their lives.

#### Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland

Established with a \$10-million gift in 1901, the trust exists to support higher education in Scotland. It makes grants to the country's eight universities, provides research support for faculty members and graduate students, awards block grants to pay for travel by academics to meetings and conferences, and gives financial assistance to students. Its endowment is now worth about \$12-million, and

in 1984 it made grants totaling \$1-million.

#### Carnegie United Kingdom Trust

Created with a \$10-million gift in 1913, the trust supports programs "to improve the well-being of the people of Great Britain and Ireland," mainly with grants to educational institutions and cultural and social-service agencies. Its endowment is about \$11-million, and it spent \$1.2-million in 1984.

#### Carnegie Dunfermline Trust

Established by Andrew Carnegie for his hometown in 1903 with a \$3.7-million gift, the trust was to use the money "in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more of sweetness and light." Some of the proceeds from the trust were originally used to maintain Pittencrieff Park and Glen, which Mr. Carnegie had also given to the town, but now the trust focuses on projects that will help improve social conditions in Dunfermline. It spends about \$250,000 annually.

#### Carnegie Hero Fund Trust

Like its American counterpart, the trust recognizes acts of heroism. It is managed by the trustees, officers, and staff of the Dunfermline trust.

# The Philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie

Continued from Page 11

A. Hamburg, the Carnegie Corporation is giving the Children's Television Workshop significant support—including a \$1-million grant awarded last spring—to develop a television series about mathematics for children.

With the appointment three years ago of Dr. Hamburg, a psychiatrist and former Harvard University faculty member, a new phase in the foundation's evolution began.

"Hamburg has taken hold with a very strong hand in a remarkably short time and has fundamentally recast the foundation's programs," says Waldemar Nielsen.

For his part, Dr. Hamburg says that the new grant programs established under his leadership, while representing substantial changes, actually reflect the fundamental continuity of Andrew Carnegie's values and vision.

"When Mr. Carnegie gave the corporation its charter he set a tone of receptivity to new information and ideas and a sensitivity to changing circumstances," says Dr. Hamburg. "He would have liked that we took the time to fundamentally reconsider what we do, and he would have seen in our new programs a continuing commitment to three major themes which shaped his philosophy and philanthropy: peace, education, and social justice."

The grant-making programs of the corporation are now directed at four broad goals: the avoidance of nuclear war and the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations; the education of all Americans—particularly young people—for a scientifically and technologically based economy; the prevention of damage to children in the

nuclear war. In his essay in the corporation's 1984 annual report he writes that an understanding of human conflict and its resolution deserves a higher place on the agenda "in a world so full of hatred, repression, small wars, and preparation for immense wars."

He calls on the scientific and other scholarly disciplines to engage in "wide-ranging, careful, systematic research" on the conditions under which violent behavior is likely to occur and the circumstances under which human conflict can be effectively resolved. The corporation is currently providing several million dollars annually for such research.

Andrew Carnegie doubtless would have approved of Dr. Hamburg's ef-

forts, for peace was a cause that the philanthropist said he was drawn to "more than any other." Among officials of Carnegie institutions and other observers there is wide agreement that Andrew Carnegie's biggest disappointment with the world today would come from the fact that no lasting peace had been achieved.

## 'The Central Wisdom'

In his lifetime Carnegie devoted considerable energy and money to pursuing that elusive goal. He even created a separate institution—the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—to "hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization."

Thomas L. Hughes, the endow-

ment's president since 1971, says that it continues to seek roles for itself that reflect that charge.

"We try to help clarify what is avoidable in world affairs and what is unavoidable, arguably the central wisdom which contemporary world policy-makers most need," he says. The endowment is perhaps most widely known as the publisher of an influential quarterly, *Foreign Policy*.

Andrew Carnegie would probably be pleased, too, by the state of philanthropy today—of the large numbers of foundations, many of them inspired by the model he provided, and of the sustained commitment of individuals to the idea of contributing to the public good. Individuals in the United States gave \$61-billion in 1984 to charitable organizations and causes. Carnegie often told his associates that the satisfaction he received from his own giving was not

as great as the pleasure he felt when he was able to persuade others to give as well.

As much as it had in so many other fields, the Carnegie Corporation contributed to the development of leaders in foundation philanthropy. Several former officials of the corporation now head other foundations.

"The setting itself was an influence," says Margaret E. Mahoney, president of the Commonwealth Fund, who served as a Carnegie Corporation official for 19 years. "Andrew Carnegie had a spirit, and its indelible print was left on the institutions he created. Those who came to work there really saw themselves as stewards of his vision as well as of his fortune."

Says Waldemar Nielsen: "If Carnegie were able to look down on all these things with detachment, he surely would be proud."

"We try to help clarify what is avoidable in world affairs and what is unavoidable."

years from birth to early adolescence; and the strengthening of human resources in developing countries.

"We adhere to Mr. Carnegie's values, and his influence is quite apparent—even if we don't know what he would have said about what we are now doing," says Dr. Hamburg.

## 'Significant Force' in Education

The "largest sweep of things" at the corporation has always been education, he says.

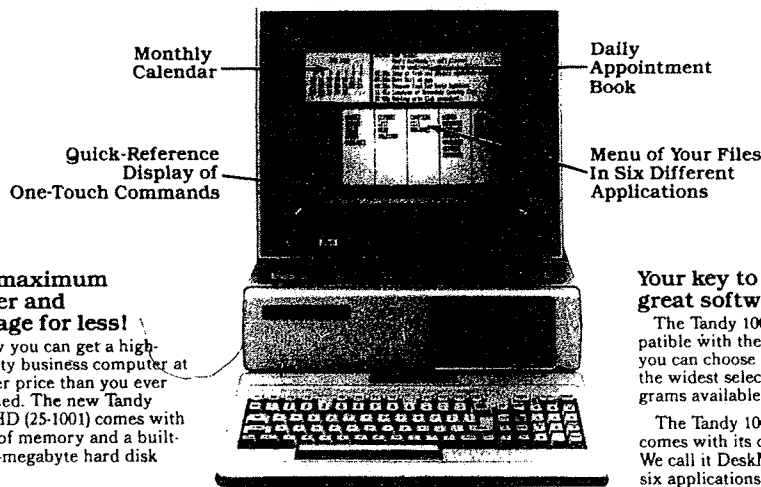
"One way or another, formal and informal, and at every level, this foundation has done just about every kind of thing that can be done by a foundation in education," he adds. "It has been a significant force in American education, and that no doubt is a reflection of Andrew Carnegie's passion for learning."

Earlier this year the corporation announced that it was creating a Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, the work of which might continue for as long as a decade. It is now conducting its first major inquiry—on the status of teaching as a profession.

It is clear that the first order of business on Dr. Hamburg's agenda is to generate a range of activities aimed at preventing war, particularly

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