

F O R D F O U N D A T I O N



*A Resource for Innovative
People and Institutions
Worldwide*

1993
ANNUAL
REPORT

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FORD FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993

*A resource for innovative people
and institutions worldwide*

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Including the fiscal year 1993, the Foundation has made commitments totaling more than \$7 billion. The recipients have been located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

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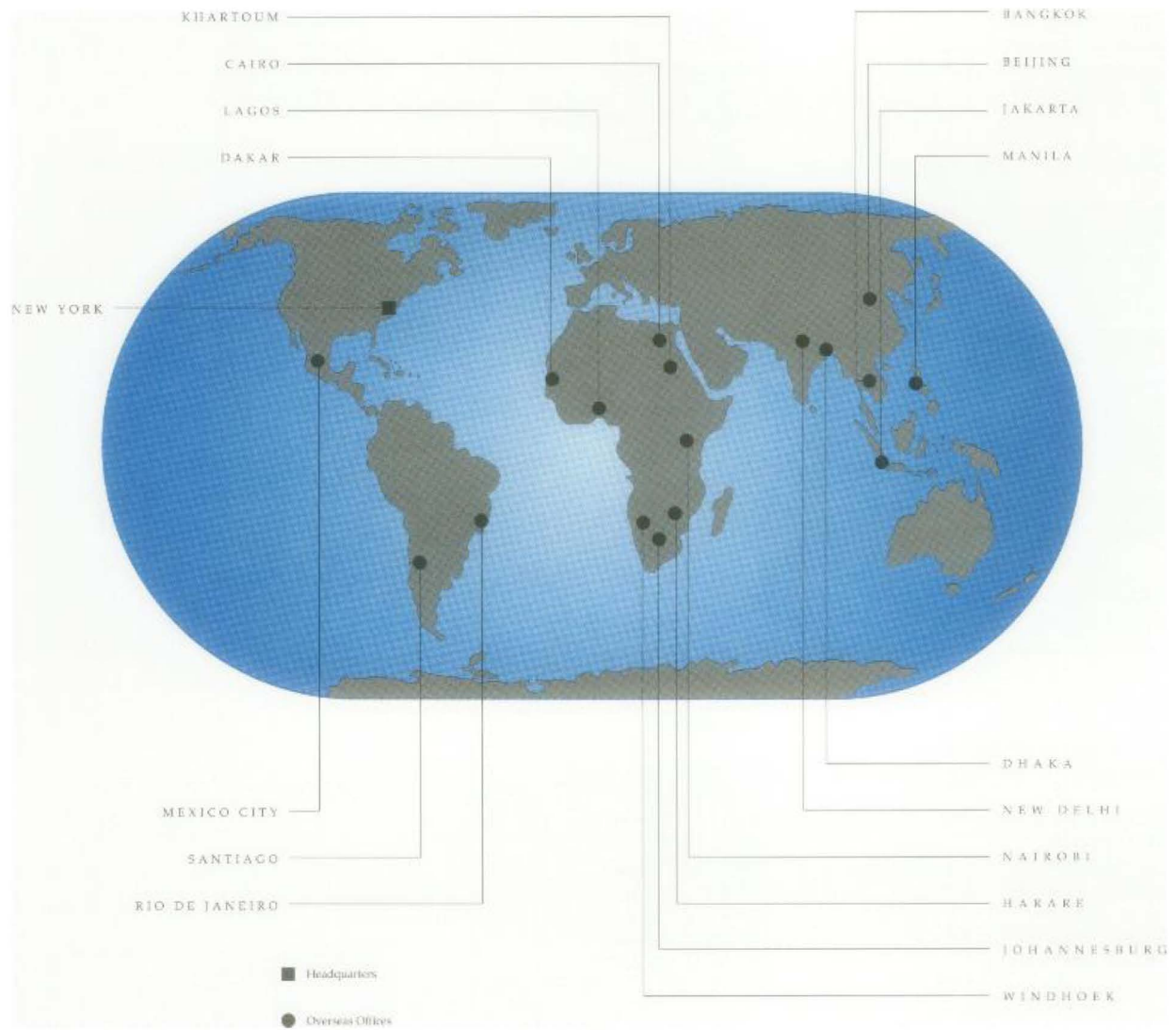
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* Effective June 1994

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PRESIDENT'S REVIEW

As I reflected on this year's essay and discussed possible themes with my colleagues, I concluded that a look outward at the place of philanthropy in society, together with a look at the evolving mission of the Ford Foundation, would remind us all of the role foundations play in American democracy. A periodic reexamination of that role is, I believe, valuable. This essay is part of a continuing effort by the Foundation to increase the public's awareness of the aims and accomplishments of philanthropic institutions and to acknowledge and affirm the public trust we enjoy.

Private foundations have played a key part in much of the social progress we take for granted today. That progress has occurred in fields as diverse as the rights of minorities and women, the conservation of natural resources, the creation of public television, medical research, neighborhood revitalization, and international conflict resolution.

There is not adequate space here to list all the contributions foundations have made in the United States and other parts of the world. What I would like to do is illustrate the vital roles foundations play in society, complementing the work of government and business. Among foundations' distinguishing characteristics are:

- They can experiment with new ideas and test the vision of innovators to help determine if broad public support is appropriate.
- They can work quickly in response to dramatic change.
- They can weather the setbacks that often come before success.
- They can create new organizations in fields often seen as too risky or controversial for government or business.
- They can support studies and research that help to inform those who make public policy.

One of the earliest foundation-supported efforts in the 20th century—the campaign to eradicate hookworm disease in the American South—exemplifies the effect that philanthropic persistence and vision can have. Although this debilitating disease affected millions of Americans, little had been done about it until John D. Rockefeller founded the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in 1909 to conduct research on its causes. Finding that the disease was rooted in poor sanitary conditions in many rural communities, the commission organized extensive public and private efforts to eliminate those conditions. The centerpiece of the commission's work was a massive public education campaign.

The commission enlisted the assistance of physicians, researchers, school-

teachers, and public officials. State health departments across the South were mobilized to appoint and fund teams of medical professionals and sanitary inspectors who traveled from county to county looking for incidence of hookworm disease. They conducted statistical surveys to determine the scope and severity of the disease and followed up with a broad effort that included more than 25,000 public meetings attended by more than 2 million people and emphasized prevention as well as treatment. Between 1910 and 1914 the teams examined more than 500,000 people, of whom 39 percent had hookworms. At one Virginia school, 38 of 40 students tested positive, and 45 other children were too ill with the disease to attend school the day the team visited. The teams helped treat these and other victims with a simple and inexpensive cure developed several decades earlier.

In 1913 the Sanitary Commission was merged with the newly created Rockefeller Foundation and renamed the International Health Board (IHB). Since hookworms infected tens of millions of people living in warm, humid climates in many other parts of the world, the IHB began extending its work to these areas. The initiative ultimately reached 52 countries as well as 29 island communities. In each case the Rockefeller Foundation's health division worked closely with government agencies, providing technical assistance and start-up funds. This model resulted in the establishment of local health departments in dozens of countries, and has since proven successful in reducing such public health hazards as malaria, yellow fever, and tuberculosis.

Another example of the important role a foundation can play in improving health care is the Commonwealth Fund's early work in child health and rural public health, begun in the 1920s. The Fund's focus on the health of children in isolated rural communities soon turned to the health of the entire community, with particular emphasis on helping state and local health departments develop sound public health practices. By the late 1940s, these efforts had resulted in standardized public health services that covered virtually the entire country.

The Green Revolution

World food supply has also been the subject of foundation-sponsored innovation. In the 1960s the threat of widespread hunger gripped many of the new nations in the developing world. With the resources available to them, rural producers in poor countries were unable to achieve the rapid gains in food production needed to feed expanding populations. Drawing in part on experiences in Mexico and India, staff of the Rockefeller and Ford foundations collaborated in shaping an innovative and practical response to this

dilemma—the creation of research centers that brought together scientists to develop improved varieties of two of the world's most important grains, wheat and rice. Building on considerable reserves of experience and research, scientific teams at these centers—the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico—created new varieties of rice and wheat with the potential for greatly increased yields. Within a few years millions of farmers in Asia and elsewhere began to plant the new varieties with results so extraordinary that the whole enterprise has been dubbed the Green Revolution. This dramatic change in agricultural technology outpaced dire predictions of widespread famine. Instead, low-cost food was available to millions of the rural and urban poor. Asia became largely self-sufficient in regard to food.

This remarkable accomplishment also brought some unforeseen results. For example, it gradually became clear that the technological changes disproportionately benefited farmers with favorable land, climate, and irrigation conditions. In some cases, it encouraged what is now regarded as overuse of chemical inputs. These problems have been the focus of subsequent work by foundations and others. Also unforeseen was the extent of changes in sectors related to agriculture, which grew significantly, creating jobs and raising income for millions. In addition, the Green Revolution provided policy makers with new reasons for public investment in research, extension, and other services that support farmers.

Based on these early successes, the foundations established two more centers—the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, for work in Latin America, and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, which focuses on Africa. The actions of the foundations in establishing four international agricultural research centers and the resulting turnaround in food production led, in 1971, to the creation of a new multinational body, jointly sponsored by the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Development Program. Called the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), its purpose was to support similar efforts through an expanded network of research centers. They now number 18, including the International Irrigation Management Institute and the International Council for Research in Agroforestry, which were added in 1991. Consisting of more than 40 donors, CGIAR in 1993 provided over \$300 million for the work of the centers. The CGIAR system is also an important global resource for national agricultural research systems around the world.

Today, the international centers are grappling with the challenges of a new

decade. These include creating agricultural technologies that will both protect the environment and achieve the increases in production necessary to feed a world population that may double over the next several decades, and working with farmer groups to blend their traditional know-how with new scientific advances.

Work in the Cities

Another area of important contributions by foundations is the revitalization of inner-city neighborhoods. Over the last three decades, in the face of recurring expressions of despair over conditions in many urban communities, foundations have helped test a broad range of social and economic strategies to combat poverty and disadvantage.

In the 1960s, the Ford Foundation's Gray Areas Program advanced the proposition that urban renewal should focus at least as much on the human dimensions of poverty as on its physical manifestations and that comprehensiveness was needed—schools, jobs, housing, health, welfare, and all other social services should be reformed simultaneously. The Gray Areas Program consisted of a series of grants to demonstration sites in five cities and the state of North Carolina, totaling \$27 million from 1960 to 1967. The program emphasized action over research and human development over bricks and mortar. One of its most important contributions was in training new groups of leaders from minority communities. It also broke ground for the national training, education, and social service programs authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Federal adoption of so much of the foundation-supported model was a powerful demonstration of the sweeping effects a single philanthropic program can spark and the value of sticking with new and often unpopular approaches if they seem to hold great promise.

Work in the cities continued in a new form in the late 1960s and early 1970s when foundations supported the vision of local leaders who created the first community development corporations (CDCs), neighborhood-based organizations that meld a wide range of activities aimed at the physical, economic, and social revitalization of local communities. As CDCs grew in number and effectiveness, the Ford Foundation and others helped build national, state, and local organizations. At the national level, these include the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the Enterprise Foundation, and Structured Employment Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO). They pool government and private funds and provide grants, loans, and advice to individual CDCs, which now number more than 2,000. That support system has helped

the CDC movement achieve tangible results in revitalizing neighborhoods and connecting residents to economic opportunity. Moreover, CDCs are now among the nation's largest producers of low-income housing. Foundations have also been key to the emergence of community development banks, another form of local development organization best exemplified by the South Shore Bank in Chicago. Its work here and abroad has served as one model for recent national legislation in the United States, and for an increasing number of new development banking initiatives in other parts of the country.

Over the years, other community development organizations have emerged, including community development loan funds, local funding partnerships, and community development credit unions. As the field grew and attracted public support, it became clear that research on its effectiveness was needed. Accordingly, in 1991, Ford and other foundations helped establish the Community Development Research Center at the New School for Social Research in New York. It is a vital source of historical and analytic work on the field.

Flexible Responses

The story of urban revitalization, like the account of the battle to end hookworm, illustrates the value of foundations' long-term commitment to a difficult task. It also reveals foundations' capacity to respond to local initiatives, create new organizations, and help inform national policy debates.

The field of police management offers yet another example of how foundations have acted as catalysts. Foundation entry into this field developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. It was a time when U.S. public opinion about law enforcement had become somewhat polarized—with calls increasing for “law and order” on the one hand and concern about police misconduct and inefficiency on the other.

After conducting a national review of problems in policing, the Ford Foundation concluded that the police function could be greatly improved by practical research on the use of police resources. Without such research, this important public function was likely to be influenced more by myth and guesswork than solid information—often resulting in waste and sometimes in unnecessary use of force and an accompanying loss of public confidence in the police.

The Ford Foundation set aside \$10 million in 1970 and helped recruit a board of trustees and a senior management team for a new organization called the Police Foundation. Initially, its primary function was to conduct carefully

designed and controlled research projects in police departments around the United States, exploring the pros and cons of various police management approaches. In a short time it produced studies that clarified the relation between preventive patrol techniques and levels of crime; identified the contribution of female officers in both routine and dangerous police work; developed guidelines for the use of deadly force; and determined the effectiveness of various responses to cases of domestic assault. The Police Foundation also developed training and policy programs and helped create the Police Executive Research Forum, an association of reform-minded police officials across the nation. The Ford Foundation and other public and private donors supported the Police Foundation from the outset and recently helped it assemble an endowment to ensure its continuing effectiveness.

In this instance, the Ford Foundation identified a gap in a field, found people capable of creating a new organization to fill the gap, and worked in partnership with other donors as well as Police Foundation leaders over a 20-year period. Today, the Police Foundation is valued and supported by national, state, and federal officials.

In the mid 1960s, the Ford Foundation became an important source of support for the civil rights struggle as it entered one of its most crucial periods. As increasing numbers of Americans engaged in public debate and demonstrations, the Foundation responded to requests for assistance from such key organizations as the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the American Friends Service Committee, the National Urban League, the Voter Education Project, and the Southern Regional Council, to name just a few. Some \$35 million was provided to organizations and individuals making important contributions to the civil rights movement. Later on, Foundation support flowed to organizations concerned with the rights of Latinos, Native Americans, Asians, and women. In supporting these efforts, which were unpopular in some quarters, the Foundation aimed to remove unjust barriers to human achievement and to increase the chances that communities would have the broadest possible talent pool on which to draw for leadership and problem solving. Such work is often controversial but it continues to be important as America struggles to come closer to its stated ideals.

Foundations have been crucial to the growth and vitality of the American educational system in this century. At virtually every level, educational leaders have sought foundation support to build, reform, and strengthen educational institutions. These projects reflect the celebrated diversity of the American education system and its multiple needs—from bricks and mortar to curricu-

lum reform, and from faculty salaries to student fellowships. In the first decades of the 20th century, for example, the Rosenwald Fund paid for the building of 5,300 rural schools for black children in the South; and funding from Andrew Carnegie, who established several philanthropic organizations, led to the construction of more than 2,500 public libraries in the United States and other countries.

Also, in the early part of the 20th century, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching—with assistance from Carnegie Corporation of New York—established an innovative retirement fund for the faculty of private colleges and universities. The Carnegie plan evolved into the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association—College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF)—the largest private pension organization in the United States, which helps to assure that talented people will see teaching careers as relatively secure. Foundations have also supported large numbers of fellowships for needy students. One Ford Foundation program, for example, has provided graduate fellowships to more than 1,000 minority scholars—African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, and Asian Pacific Islanders.

International Assistance

Within the last 10 years, the world has witnessed a wave of free and democratic elections in countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union. Since the 1950s, one of the explicit goals of the Ford Foundation has been to promote the spread of democratic values throughout the world. Other foundations have also pursued this objective. For decades, Ford and others assisted organizations and individuals working for free expression, human rights, and democratic values. Grants supported organizations and programs that recorded and called attention to abuses, published and distributed writings inside and outside their regions, and promoted civil society. Many of the courageous men and women who led these organizations were key to subsequent reforms in their countries.

In recent years, private foundations like Ford, MacArthur, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and Soros have responded quickly to the dramatic move to democracy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Within months of the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, new governments were revising their constitutions and legal systems and developing market economies. The challenges facing these countries are particularly daunting since some degree of painful economic dislocation inevitably accompanies the

transition to new systems. In an effort to address these challenges, foundations have helped renew university teaching programs in economics and other social sciences, provided expert advice, and created new organizations to give grants to nonprofit groups in the emerging nonprofit sector. For example, in partnership with other donors, the Ford Foundation has supported innovation in Russia's Federal Employment Service, aided organizations that mobilize community self-help efforts, such as the Polish Water Supply Foundation, and funded the training of people who are key to Russia's legal reform, including the reintroduction of trial by jury. These foundation actions, and the earlier work that contributed to the opening of formerly closed societies, reflect foundations' special ability to pursue long-term strategies, even in non-democratic settings, and then to respond quickly and flexibly when conditions change.

The Ford Foundation Reexamined

These successes and many others have occurred because of the freedom foundations enjoy in American society—the freedom to experiment and to take risks on projects that may not succeed. To be effective within that ambit of freedom, however, a foundation must have a clear sense of its mission and a disciplined approach in pursuing its goals. This requires an openness to periodic self-examination as well as feedback from individuals and other institutions.

The Ford Foundation's evolution into a national and international organization resulted from such an examination in 1948 by a committee headed by San Francisco lawyer H. Rowan Gaither, Jr. The committee's report, published in 1950, helped the Trustees chart a new course for the Foundation. Since then the Foundation has periodically reviewed its policies, programs, and operations—at least once in each subsequent decade.

About a year ago, we decided that a wide-ranging discussion and restatement of the Foundation's mission would help make us a more effective organization. A statement of purpose would help new trustees more quickly understand the Foundation, serve as a basis for the orientation of new staff, and thereby establish a sense of shared values and approach. It would also be a standard against which we could continually assess our work, and it would help us sharpen our message to the public as to what the Foundation does and why.

Over the last year, many Foundation staff and all of the Trustees were invited to write a brief statement describing the Foundation's mission, values, and program. These drafts were discussed and reshaped in numerous work-

shops in New York, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Ultimately, a statement was produced that incorporated the best ideas. This composite statement was then widely reviewed and further refined.

This yearlong process now seems to have been as valuable as the text it produced. Participants said the exercise stimulated discussions about the Foundation's work and operations, clarified their thinking about the Foundation's particular advantages in different settings, and deepened their understanding of the values that underlie our program. The process of developing the statement generated fundamental questions regarding the Foundation's values, goals, and methods of operations, which in turn led to a reexamination of our basic assumptions and modes of work.

In the discussions, staff in our field offices stressed that foundations are not well understood in many of the countries in which we work. We therefore decided to include in our statement a brief description of the Foundation's origins and how it operates.

The statement follows:

The Ford Foundation is a resource for innovative people and institutions worldwide. Our goals are to:

- *Strengthen democratic values,*
- *Reduce poverty and injustice,*
- *Promote international cooperation, and*
- *Advance human achievement.*

This has been our purpose for almost half a century.

A fundamental challenge facing every society is to create political, economic, and social systems that promote peace, human welfare, and the sustainability of the environment on which life depends. We believe that the best way to meet this challenge is to encourage initiatives by those living and working closest to where problems are located; to promote collaboration among the nonprofit, government, and business sectors; and to assure participation by men and women from diverse communities and at all levels of society. In our experience, such activities help build common understanding, enhance excellence, enable people to improve their lives, and reinforce their commitment to society.

The Ford Foundation is one source of support for these activities. We work mainly by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. Since our financial resources are modest in

comparison to societal needs, we focus on a limited number of problem areas and program strategies within our broad goals.

Founded in 1936, the Foundation operated as a local philanthropy in the state of Michigan until 1950, when it expanded to become a national and international foundation. Since inception it has been an independent, non-profit, nongovernmental organization. It has provided over \$7 billion in grants and loans. These funds derive from an investment portfolio that began with gifts and bequests of Ford Motor Company stock by Henry and Edsel Ford. The Foundation no longer owns Ford Motor Company stock, and its diversified portfolio is managed to provide a perpetual source of support for the Foundation's programs and operations.

The Trustees of the Foundation set policy and delegate authority to the president and senior staff for the Foundation's grant making and operations. Program officers in New York, and in offices in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, explore opportunities to pursue the Foundation's goals, formulate strategies, and recommend proposals for funding.

A few observations about the content of the statement deserve mention. Our overarching intent was to put the emphasis in the right place: on the people and institutions that are grappling with life's challenges. We chose the word "resource" because it conveys the idea that the Foundation is a private trust for the public good, not the instrument of a particular group of individuals. It also suggests that the Foundation's assets are not limited to money but include the expertise of its staff, a public voice, and its ability to bring people together to exchange ideas.

We state our interest in supporting innovative people and institutions because our central role is to assist those who have fresh ideas about ways to improve human welfare. And, finally, we emphasize that we are a worldwide organization because having offices in many parts of the world gives us an unusual opportunity to help innovative ideas move from one place to another.

We had extensive discussion about the best order in which to present the Foundation's goals. Some argued that poverty alleviation should be primary since it empowers people to deal with the full range of their challenges and opportunities. Others assigned higher priority to strengthening democratic values as a means of assuring that the voices of all, including the poor and disadvantaged, will be heard in resolving societal problems. We chose to end with the goal of advancing human achievement because it registers our con-

cern for human society generally and for a focus on excellence on which progress ultimately rests. Most important to us is the fact that we believe these goals are interrelated and not merely a collection of four separate compelling interests. They reflect our sense of some of the most important influences on human welfare that a foundation can address.

The statement is a synthesis of many different views and perspectives. Although it serves as a guide to our work, it bears revisiting and refining in the future. No dynamic institution can treat its mission statement as immutable. We hope the statement will lead to further discussion among our staff and others about the Foundation's work, the values that animate it, and the best ways to inform the public about the Foundation.

Although our statement of purpose focuses on contemporary issues, it reflects the basic objectives of the Foundation outlined in the committee report of 1950. We are proud of having kept faith with that report's vision. But we are equally proud of supporting those who are looking for new ways of tackling some of today's most pressing problems. For it is in risk-taking beyond the margins of currently accepted wisdom that the next creative solutions are likely to be found. As the new century approaches, our need for progress in virtually every field of human endeavor has not lessened but increased. Foundations will be more essential than ever as partners with those struggling to advance that progress.

Donald F. McHenry, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, retired from the Board of Trustees in 1993 after 12 years of distinguished service. He brought to our work the insight, judgment, and global vision that have marked his career as a diplomat, scholar, and teacher. We are grateful to Don for serving the Foundation in many ways and capacities, including as chairman of the Human Rights, Governance, and International Affairs Committee.

I am pleased to report that David T. Kearns has rejoined the Board after completing his responsibilities as deputy secretary in the U.S. Department of Education.



FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

PROGRAM REVIEWS

Urban Poverty

Rural Poverty and Resources

Rights and Social Justice

Governance and Public Policy

Education and Culture

International Affairs

Reproductive Health and Population

Media Projects

Program-Related Investments

PROGRAM APPROVALS

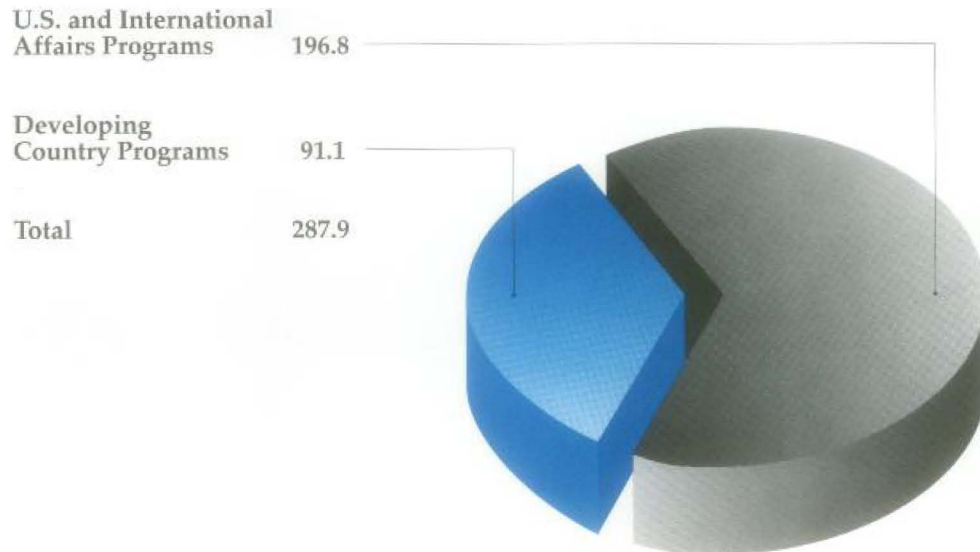
The Foundation's philanthropic work addresses problems and issues in the United States and abroad, with much of the overseas activity taking place in developing countries. Grants are made primarily within seven broad categories: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, International Affairs, and Reproductive Health and Population. The Foundation

also funds projects using film, television, and radio to explore public policy issues. In addition, the Foundation uses a limited portion of its capital funds to make program-related investments in enterprises that will advance philanthropic purposes.

The Foundation's 1993 program activities are reviewed in the following pages. The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects approved in 1993.

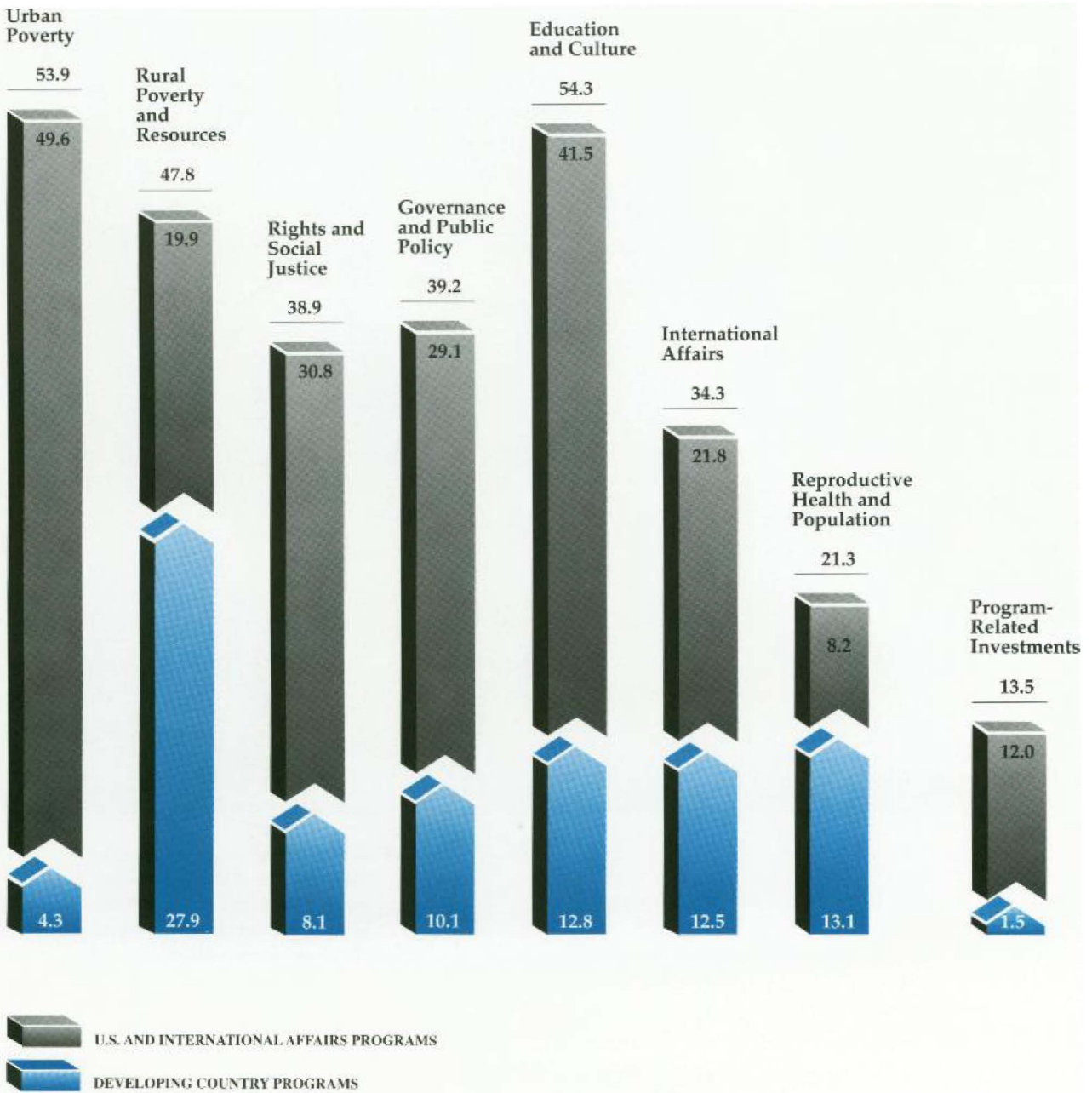
1993 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)



1993 PROGRAM APPROVALS*

(in \$ millions)



*Excludes \$2.9 million in grants to individuals and \$4.7 million in reductions in prior-year approvals.



A \$150,000 grant is helping the National Head Start Association work with other organizations to improve service to low-income children and families.

URBAN POVERTY

Cities in many parts of the world are magnets for the poor seeking opportunities to better their lives. Yet the poor tend to be concentrated in physically deteriorated urban neighborhoods with limited jobs and services. With economic advancement, some residents choose to move out; others, however, decide to stay and are joined by new residents, both poor and not poor. Whatever the dynamic in a particular community, there is a constant need for collective action by local residents through organizations that they create and control and through which they can hone their leadership skills and also enlist the resources of public and private agencies in the larger society to help improve their communities. The most successful efforts to reduce poverty in the United States combine a focus on place—particular communities—with a focus on the people who live in them.

The Foundation has a long history of supporting efforts to alleviate urban poverty in the United States and in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In the process, it has addressed some of society's most intractable and costly problems.

The Foundation's long-term perspective and freedom to experiment with new approaches are exemplified in its three current lines of work: revitalizing distressed neighborhoods; strengthening economic and social supports for children, youth, and families; and support for research and dissemination of information on urban poverty. Recognizing the importance of focusing on both places and people, the Foundation carries out these initiatives within comprehensive neighborhood programs that seek to rebuild communities and connect individuals to opportunity.

In 1993 Urban Poverty grants totaled \$53.9 million. Descriptions of key initiatives follow.

Community and Neighborhood Development

This is the largest component of the program both in the United States and in developing countries, with expenditures exceeding \$25 million during 1993.

For the past quarter of a century, the Foundation has supported the initiation and growth of community development corporations (CDCs). These nonprofit organizations have been in the forefront of efforts to rebuild the social and economic fabric of poor communities across the country. For example, CDCs are now among the largest producers of affordable housing in low-income communities. CDCs are also involved in job training, economic development, and a variety of social services. Many older CDCs have joined commercial enterprises in such large-scale economic development ventures as supermarkets and retail centers.

With Foundation support, CDCs have also been crucial in strengthening cultural activities in their communities. This year a grant of \$1.13 million was made to the Manchester Craftsmen's Guild in Pittsburgh to establish a national program of technical and financial assistance to CDCs involved in arts and cultural programming.

Many CDCs are now over 25 years old and have survived significant shifts in the economy and the severe reduction of government funding during the 1980s. In many cases, their physical assets have aged and are in need of extensive refurbishing. Having conducted a yearlong assessment of these needs, the Foundation is projecting a series of grants in coming years to help CDCs rebuild their physical plants.

Much of the Foundation's support for CDCs has been channeled through such national intermediaries as the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the Structured Employment Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO), and the Enterprise Foundation. They received renewed support this year to provide much-needed capital and technical assistance to a number of CDCs.

In a new effort to strengthen the contributions of CDCs in the Southwest, the Foundation granted \$1.8 million to the National Council of La Raza. The funds will enable La Raza to provide technical assistance to community development organizations in an area that has been largely underserved by other intermediaries.

The Foundation has also supported urban collaboratives that strengthen community development. Composed primarily of local private, public, and corporate funders, the collaboratives have created a pool of resources that support CDCs and their revitalization programs. Collaborative partnerships in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Atlanta, and Portland, Ore., have proved so successful that the Foundation is considering expanding the initiative to several other cities. A \$165,000 grant went to Rutgers University to evaluate the work of these collaboratives in five cities.

Several of the Foundation's overseas offices are exploring lessons from the CDC movement that may be relevant to their areas. In Santiago, Chile, for example, the Foundation made a grant to SUR Professional Consultants to survey community development efforts in Chile that resemble the CDC model and that might mature if supported on a more systematic basis. In Kenya, the Foundation is investigating ways to strengthen intermediary institutions that could support local groups throughout that East African nation.

Three years ago, the Foundation began a four-site program called the Neighborhood and Family Initiative (NFI). It promotes the physical, economic, and social revitalization of targeted neighborhoods in Detroit, Milwaukee, Memphis, and Hartford. NFI relies on local coalitions to shape comprehensive programs to improve the quality of neighborhood life. A grant of \$625,000 was made to the Center for Community Change for continued technical assistance to the four sites. The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago received \$850,000 to continue its evaluation of NFI.

Central to the Foundation's work with CDCs is a commitment to support leadership training for the staff, executives, and boards of CDCs, especially in regions where such training is limited. This year, Pratt Institute's Center for Community and Environmental Development received \$45,000 to organize a series of round-table discussions to assess leadership in community development and how to strengthen it.

Complementing its work on neighborhood revitalization, the Foundation supports efforts to improve public policy in two related areas: housing and economic development. The Foundation seeks to strengthen housing policy groups, to encourage the preservation of affordable housing, and to build public understanding of the connection between housing and economic mobility. In the latter area, a grant to Johns Hopkins University is supporting evaluation of the effect of federal housing programs on recipients' economic mobility.

The Foundation also supports initiatives that respond to two major economic trends affecting the urban poor: the rising skill requirements for good jobs and the dispersal of jobs away from the inner city.

The Foundation also supports initiatives that respond to two major economic trends affecting the urban poor: the rising skill requirements for good jobs and the dispersal of jobs away from the inner city. A grant to Public/Private Ventures is supporting an

The Foundation is continuing its longstanding support for state welfare demonstration programs, such as one in Minnesota that is testing a new approach to enable welfare recipients to keep a portion of their earnings when they work.

assessment of ways to link central-city residents to jobs in suburban or nonmetropolitan areas. The Foundation also encourages local government to include antipoverty activities in its economic development programs. A grant

to the National League of Cities Institute is supporting such initiatives among local government officials.

Strengthening Children, Youth, and Families

This work follows two primary lines, mainly in the United States. One aims to strengthen social supports for individuals and families in low-income communities. The second line assists different approaches to improving employment opportunities for the disadvantaged and facilitating the transition from welfare to work.

The Foundation aims to promote the optimal growth and development of children from low-income urban families. One approach is to fund activities that help vulnerable families with young children. Several grants support assessments of parent education and family support programs. For example, the Family Resource Coalition received \$105,000 to help improve the delivery of community-based family support and parent education services. In addition, several grants support studies of the effects of community violence on young children and their families.

A second approach is to strengthen leadership in the early childhood field. This includes funds to help support the expansion of Head Start and the development of links among the various educational and social services that serve at-risk children. The Foundation also supports documentation of innovative means of increasing high-quality center-based and family child care.

Grants addressing the needs of disadvantaged youth continue to focus on comprehensive and developmentally oriented assistance. The Academy for Educational Development's Center for Youth Development, a new intermediary organization representing this approach, received a three-year grant to expand its work. The Foundation also invested in a new effort by Public/Private Ventures to test a comprehensive community-based strategy.

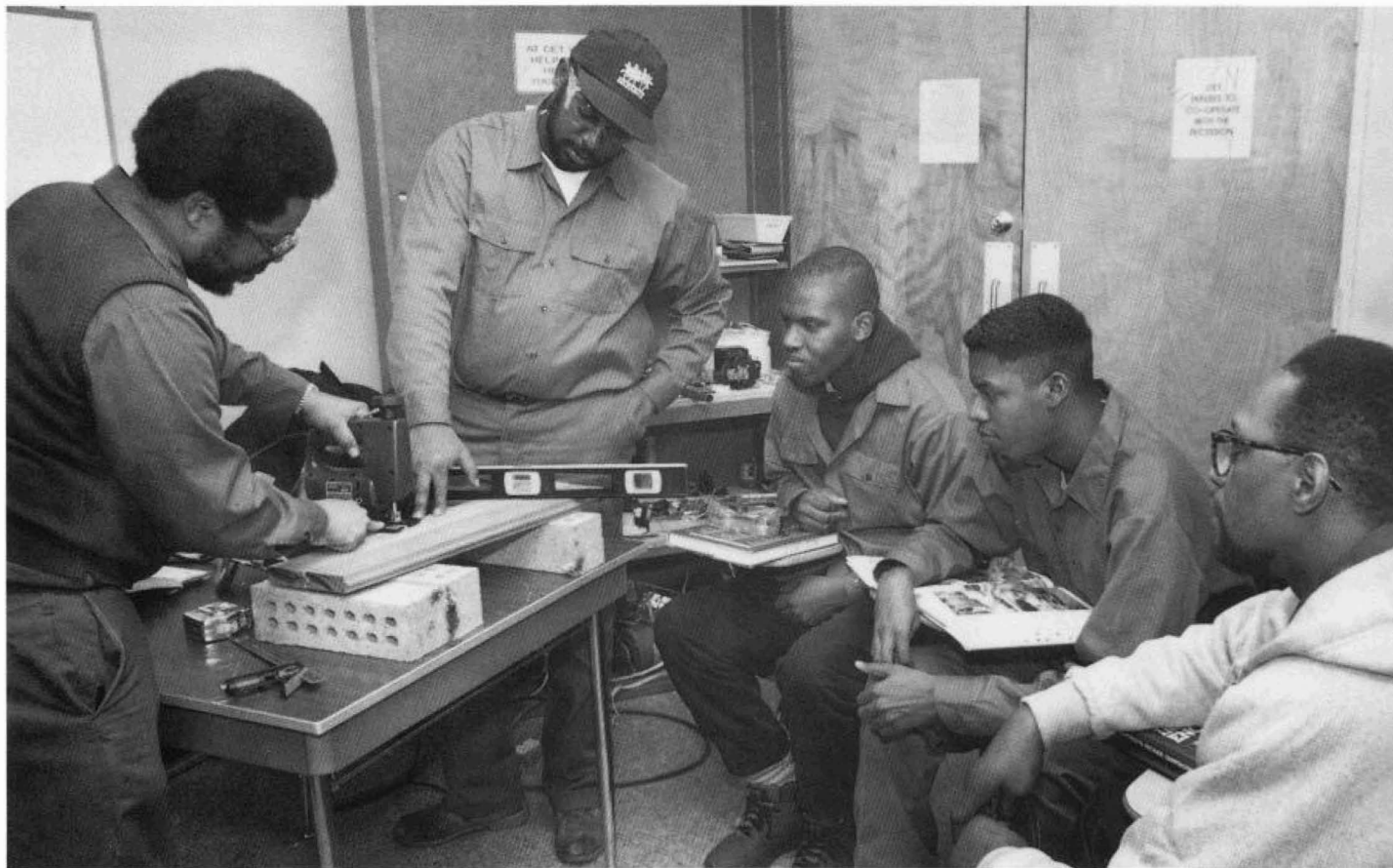
Complementing the early childhood and youth development programs is an exploration of ways to meet the needs of persistently poor families through comprehensive services. This effort addresses issues of policy and administrative reform in the social services and the need to educate state legislative leaders and municipal authorities about key reforms in the human services field.

The Foundation continues to support such key institutions as the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Center for Law and Social Policy, which analyze and disseminate information on income-support policies at the federal and state levels. The Foundation is continuing its longstanding support for state welfare demonstration programs, such as one in Minnesota that is testing a new approach to enable welfare recipients to keep a portion of their earnings when they work.

(Right) Last summer, a grant to Pratt Institute's Center for Community and Environmental Development funded an exchange of American and Chilean community development leaders. In the mining town of Lota, the American delegation poses with women and children who have just spread slag from a nearby coal mine to keep their neighborhood's unpaved roads from eroding. Other self-help efforts were also observed in Lota, where unemployment is widespread.



(Below) The Foundation granted \$600,000 to New Community Corporation, one of the largest community development corporations in the country, to start an innovative job-training program for unemployed residents of Newark, N.J.





(Left) The Foundation's Neighborhood and Family Initiative (NFI) combines social, economic, and physical resources to bring about comprehensive change in four inner-city communities. Working with the Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan, the NFI helps residents of Detroit's Lower Woodward Corridor find jobs with career potential, such as those in this lab at the Detroit Medical Center.

(Below) Public/Private Ventures received \$2.5 million for a new program that will combine education, social services, job training, and other supports for adolescents in low-income communities.

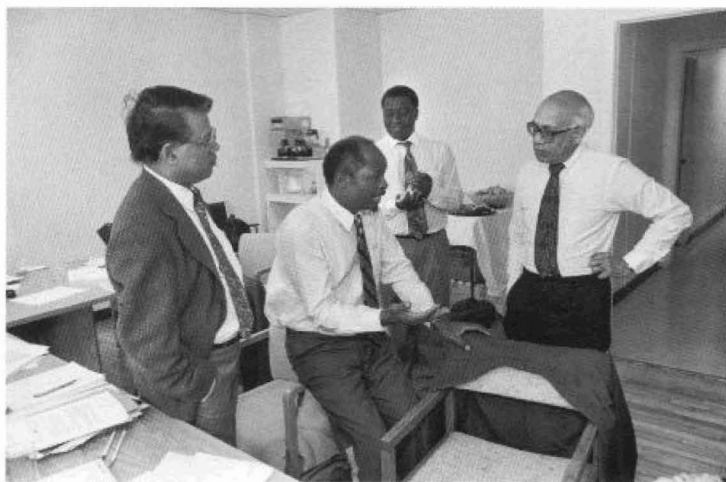


Research and Special Initiatives

Grants in this area support research and cross-cutting initiatives related to urban poverty. A grant to a new intermediary, the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, will focus policy attention on the health, social, economic, and other aspects of substance abuse in the United States. Supplemental support was given for the Global Urban Research Initiative, an international network of urban scholars coordinated by the University of Toronto. A first phase, which reviewed literature on urban development throughout the world, was completed in early 1993. The new grant supports in-country research on such themes as poverty, urban governance, and the urban economy.

Two other research efforts deserve special mention. First, the Foundation has been strengthening mechanisms to share urban development experiences across national borders. In February 1993, the Foundation's Urban Poverty program officers in the United States and overseas met in Cairo to compare grant-making strategies. Special attention was focused on community and economic development and on poverty research. In addition, the Foundation sponsored an exchange of visits between U.S. and Chilean community development leaders.

A second initiative stemmed from the Foundation's increasing emphasis on communicating the lessons learned from its work. Grants supported the production of films and videos on such topics as the war on poverty, the community development movement, a historical view of child poverty, and welfare reform. Support also went for a public television program for youth called *In the Mix*. The Urban Poverty staff held a planning exercise to develop a communications strategy in concert with Foundation grantees.



With more than \$1.5 million in Foundation assistance, the University of Toronto has coordinated an international network of researchers from 55 countries who are studying urban issues. Shown here are network members reviewing past work and discussing future research needs.

URBAN POVERTY

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1993

Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with Media Projects (see page 87).

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

AIDS Housing of Washington (Seattle)	\$ 50,000
American Public Transit Association (Washington, D.C.)	87,500
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	225,000
Atlanta Neighborhood Development Partnership	40,000
Bridge Housing Corporation (San Francisco)	250,000
Brooklyn Historical Society (New York)	75,000
Business & Professional People for the Public Interest (Chicago)	36,120
Catticus Corporation (Berkeley, Calif.)*	350,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	925,000
Central American Refugee Center (Los Angeles)	250,000
Chicago, University of	850,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	775,000
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	75,000
Community Economics Institute (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Conservation Company (New York)	170,000
Coro/Eastern Center (New York)	100,000
Corporation for Supportive Housing (New York)	2,000,000
Dade Community Foundation (Florida)	2,000,000
Development Training Institute (Baltimore)	500,000
Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative (Roxbury, Mass.)	13,000
East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation (Oakland, Calif.)	537,350
East St. Louis Community Fund (Missouri)	120,000
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)	1,000,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Washington, D.C.)*	75,000
Harvard University	170,000
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	315,000
International Business in the Community (England)	25,000
Lipman Hearne (Chicago)	63,500
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	50,000
Low Income Housing Fund (San Francisco)	300,000
Loyola University (Chicago)	200,000
Manchester Craftsmen's Guild (Pittsburgh)	1,131,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	65,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	600,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	210,000
Mt. Auburn Associates (Somerville, Mass.)	59,000
National Conference of Christians and Jews (New York)	250,000
National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	60,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	1,800,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.)	20,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Oakland, Calif.)	200,000
National Housing Trust (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
National League of Cities Institute (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
National Training & Information Center (Chicago)	200,000
Neighborhood Progress, Inc. (Cleveland)	300,000
New Community Corporation (Newark, N.J.)	600,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	55,575

URBAN POVERTY

North Carolina Association of Community Development Corporations (Raleigh)	102,000
North Carolina Community Development Initiative (Raleigh)	898,000
Piton Foundation (Denver)	32,000
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	253,600
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia, Pa.)	260,000
Rutgers University (New Brunswick)	165,000
San Antonio Communities Organized for Public Service	74,000
San Diego Community Foundation	500,000
South Carolina Institute on Poverty and Deprivation (Columbia)	80,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.)	600,000
Structured Employment Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO) (New York)	850,000
United Way of America (Alexandria, Va.)	500,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	70,282
Warren/Conner Development Coalition (Detroit)	113,000
We Will Rebuild (Miami, Fla.)	500,000
<i>Welfare and teen pregnancy</i>	
California State University (Long Beach)	235,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	325,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Center for Innovative Public Policy (Falls Church, Va.)	245,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Columbia University	60,000
Council on Social Work Education (Alexandria, Va.)	205,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (New York)*	250,000
Family Place (Washington, D.C.)	74,000
Florida International University	40,000
Harvard University	381,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	1,000,000
Minnesota, State of	500,000
National League of Cities Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
New York Community Trust	200,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia, Pa.)	239,000
San Francisco Foundation	75,000
State Legislative Leaders Foundation (Centerville, Mass.)	100,000
United Neighborhood Houses of New York	600,000
WNYC Foundation (New York)	436,000
Youth Law Center (San Francisco)	150,000
<i>Youth employment</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000
American Youth Work Center (Washington, D.C.)	175,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	300,000
Jobs for the Future (Cambridge, Mass.)	75,000
National Youth Employment Coalition (New York)	100,000
New York Community Trust	500,000
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia, Pa.)	130,000
Partners for Livable Places (Washington, D.C.)	94,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia, Pa.)	3,800,000
Teachers College (Columbia University)	105,000
United States Basic Skills Investment Corporation (Alexandria, Va.)	600,000
Youth Service America (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
YouthBuild U.S.A. (Somerville, Mass.)	1,000,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Catholic Charities (Alexandria, Va.)	255,000
Child Care Law Center (San Francisco)	160,000

Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	756,100
Columbia University	49,850
Drew Child Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	250,000
Erikson Institute (Chicago)	75,000
Family Communications (Pittsburgh)*	350,000
Family Resource Coalition (Chicago)	105,000
Foundation-administered project: for expansion of the Head Start program	25,000
Foundation for the National Capital Region (Washington, D.C.)	20,000
Handsnet (Cupertino, Calif.)	675,000
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	25,000
Illinois Facilities Fund (Chicago)	85,000
Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	50,000
Mathematica Policy Research (Princeton, N.J.)	100,000
National Association for the Education of Young Children (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
National Center for Clinical Infant Programs (Arlington, Va.)	95,000
National Commission on Children (Washington, D.C.)	145,000
National Council of Jewish Women (New York)	60,000
National Head Start Association (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers (New York)	39,000
Rutgers University (New Brunswick)	14,800
South Florida, University of	180,000
SRI International (Menlo Park, Calif.)	252,000
Wellesley College	125,000
Westat (Rockville, Md.)	37,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Business & Professional People for the Public Interest (Chicago)	250,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	100,000
Center for Independent Productions (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.)*	100,000
Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (New York)	2,064,826
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	75,000
Emory University	306,500
Foundation-administered project: for an evaluation of community development corporations	250,000
Johns Hopkins University	450,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	121,000
Massachusetts, University of (Lowell)	116,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	50,000
National Housing Institute (Orange, N.J.)	150,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	421,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	25,000
Stanford University (Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace)	75,000
Structured Employment Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO) (New York)	235,000
Teachers College (Columbia University)	600,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	25,000
Toronto, University of (Canada)	1,600,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
<i>Crime</i>	
Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	1,475,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST****Eastern and Southern Africa***Physical, economic, and social revitalization*

African Housing Fund (Kenya)	15,000
City Council of Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania)	200,000
Intermediate Technology Development Group (England)	96,000
National Council of Churches of Kenya	184,000
Undugu Society of Kenya	130,000

Policy research and program evaluation

Mazingira Institute (Kenya)	12,500
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South Africa and Namibia*Physical, economic, and social revitalization*

Community Based Development Programme Trust (South Africa)	100,000
Community Development Resource Association (South Africa)	150,000
Community Education Computer Society (South Africa)	40,000
Pastoral Institute Trust (South Africa)	150,000

Child survival/Fair start

Children's Television Workshop (New York)*	200,000
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Middle East and North Africa*Physical, economic, and social revitalization*

Al-Sudaniya (Sudan)	31,975
Alliance for Arab Women (Egypt)	12,000
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	8,000
Association of Women and Youth in the Maghreb Environment (Morocco)	74,000
Centre of Research, Documentation, and Information on Women (Tunisia)	57,590
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Environmental Quality International)	161,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Arab Foundation for Enterprise Development)	80,000
Egypt, Government of (the Cabinet, Information Decision Support Center)	48,000
Environmental Quality International (Egypt)	74,630
Refugee Development Foundation in Eastern and Central Sudan (Sudan)	75,000
University College London (Development Planning Unit) (England)	153,500
World University Service in the United Kingdom	181,000

Child survival/Fair start

America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	6,000
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Policy research and program evaluation

Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Central Association for the Protection of the Environment)	66,000
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ASIA**Bangladesh***Physical, economic, and social revitalization*

Shakti-Foundation for Disadvantaged Women	154,000
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<i>Youth employment</i>	
Bangladesh, Government of (NGO Affairs Bureau)	16,400
India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (India)	25,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Independent Broadcasting Associates (Littleton, Mass.)*	75,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Habitat Environmental Group (Dominican Republic)	50,440
Instituto Tecnologico de Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	45,650
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Johns Hopkins University	110,242
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Santiago Development Corporation (Chile)	4,900
Sercal Foundation (Chile)	122,400
Urban Center for Technical Assistance (Chile)	165,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Association of Colombian Solidarity Groups	50,000
Carvajal Foundation (Colombia)	150,000
Chile, University of	50,000
Foundation for Higher Education (Colombia)	30,000
Research and Popular Education Center (Colombia)	151,000
Social Foundation (Colombia)	155,000
SUR Professional Consultants (Chile)	74,250
Brazil	
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Bahia, Federal University of	150,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Center for Housing and Urban Studies (Mexico)	35,000
Center for Microenterprise Support (Mexico)	70,000
Center for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology (Mexico)	185,000
Development, Education and Culture for Self-Management (Mexico)	42,000
Foundation-administered project: for an awards program for research on women working in the informal sector in Mexico	28,500
Guadalajara, University of (Mexico)	75,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	68,000
	<u>68,000</u>
	\$53,876,980
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(1,376,609)
TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	<u>\$52,500,371</u>



RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Rural people everywhere are suffering the consequences of the political and economic changes that have hit their communities in recent years, and are concerned about their future. This is the situation in timber-dependent communities in the northwestern region of the United States, for *henequen*-producing villages in the Maya region of the Yucatan peninsula, in areas populated by minorities in the tourist regions of northern Thailand, and for farming communities in Poland. In these and other rural regions, many past livelihood strategies are now outmoded, largely because of changed public policies and the much greater movement of people, capital, and goods among nations. In some areas transformation is driven by the influx of outside investors and visitors. Commodities cheaper than those produced locally have entered regional markets. Access to natural resources has been reduced or eliminated. Government services have dwindled.

Whatever the particular immediate cause, rural economies worldwide are experiencing profound transitions. These shifts hold both promise and peril for rural families and are likely to put the rural poor, who now number nearly one billion people, at increased risk. The Foundation's goal is to help create economic opportunities for rural people that will foster equitable prosperity and protect the natural resource base. In order to develop such opportunities, rural communities require effective local action, support from public and private institutions, and good public policies.

To encourage greater community-based responses to severe rural poverty in Vietnam's upland regions, World Neighbors has received a grant to bring farmers, local government officials, and research scientists together to improve management of sustainable resources.

The Rural Poverty and Resources program addresses the complex realities of rural communities by making grants

to innovative people and institutions that are helping rural people find solutions to their problems. As a consequence of its long-standing commitment to reducing poverty in rural areas, a line of work initiated in India over 40 years ago, the Foundation has learned that in rural communities around the globe there are formal and informal leaders, rich and poor, and women and men who are struggling to improve current conditions and to imagine promising futures. Contrary to conventional wisdom, there are many community-based organizations working effectively in rural areas to organize credit, increase employment, improve the environment, and advocate policy changes. The Foundation assists these community groups as well as innovative nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), academics, and public officials who are seeking to improve the lives of the rural poor. In addition to providing funds, the Foundation encourages creative collaborations and supports efforts to inform the public and policy makers about the work being done to address rural concerns.

Recognizing that many NGOs are increasingly successful in devising ways to reach the rural poor and improve the environment, the Foundation seeks to strengthen and expand proven rural NGOs. And, because of the important roles government agencies play in rural society, grants support initiatives to improve agencies' effectiveness and to extend their reach. Grants are also provided to organizations for research and analysis of rural societies and pertinent public policies. In a relatively new effort, the Foundation is increasing support to philanthropic organizations, such as community

foundations, that serve rural people. In all these activities the Foundation assists efforts to increase attention to equity and diversity in gender, race, and ethnicity.

In 1993 the Foundation made grants totaling \$47.8 million for rural initiatives throughout the world. The work of the Rural Poverty and Resources program is divided into two broad lines of grant making: community economic development and environment and development.

Community Economic Development

A principal goal of the community economic development program is to strengthen the ability of key community institutions to help reduce rural poverty. In 1993 much of the grant making was directed to organizations involved with rural credit, public development institutions, and state and regional philanthropies. The Foundation also continued to support research and analysis related to rural policy. In the United States, support for the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, for example, enabled analysts to provide timely information to those considering expansion of the U. S. federal Earned Income Tax Credit. The increased funds available under the credit will have a significant effect on the real incomes of the rural working poor.

In the United States, the Foundation continued supporting several community development finance institutions, including community development banks and microenterprise loan funds. Similar grants were made to organizations in Mexico, India, Kenya, and several other countries for pioneering programs that provide credit to rural women and other disadvantaged groups, enabling them to create and operate microenterprises.

This year the Foundation inaugurated a new U.S. initiative designed to strengthen the efforts of four statewide or regional community foundations to serve their rural communities. Grants will enable the community foundations to improve their programming skills, strengthen their management, and enlarge their asset base. Related activities are under way in Senegal, where the Foundation has provided start-up funds for the new West

Africa Rural Foundation, and in Nigeria, where a Nigeria Community Development Trust Fund is being planned with the help of a Foundation grant to Technoserve in Connecticut. The Foundation believes that in many countries local philanthropies, such as community foundations, can help expand economic opportunities in rural areas by assuming a key role in channeling financial and technical assistance to community-based organizations and encouraging collaboration among diverse groups.

The newest component of economic development is support for innovation in U.S. public institutions concerned with rural development. Begun in 1993, this initiative has two aims: to foster effective collaborations between NGOs and local government development agencies, and to strengthen the ability of local government to address issues of rural poverty, especially among minorities. A grant to the National Association of Development Organizations will help sponsor a national competition to encourage

In the United States, the Foundation continued support for several community development finance institutions, including community development banks and microenterprise loan funds. Similar grants were made to organizations in Mexico, India, Kenya, and several other countries.

innovative collaborations between regional economic development organizations and community-based groups to address critical rural economic issues. Similar grants targeting local government involvement in rural development are under way in the Philippines and Zimbabwe.

Environment and Development

There are two significant trends that give shape to the Foundation's environment and development grant making. One is the increasingly accepted, but still widely debated, proposition that strengthening the economy and conserving the environment are interdependent goals. Economic growth that harms the natural resource base or environmental protection that ignores economic concerns are both unacceptable. The second trend is the growing recognition that to be effective, public bureaucracies managing natural resources such as forests and water must become more accountable to a broad constituency. Neither resource policing nor

accommodation to a single interest group leads to sustainable resource management.

Overseas, and in some parts of the United States, the Foundation continued support for innovative social forestry programs that involve rural communities and forestry agencies in joint projects to improve man-

agement of public forest lands while creating economic opportunities for poor rural households.

Given the broad changes affecting rural economies, resource conflicts are likely to intensify in many parts of the world. New institutional means to resolve conflicts must be developed and implemented to assure outcomes that promote both economic growth and environmental protection.

This year the Foundation also supported programs with the potential for wider application that are designed to find ways to reconcile environmental concerns with economic activities. For example, in Indonesia, the Foundation is helping the World Wildlife Fund find ways to protect important wildlife preserves while also assisting nearby rural communities seeking ways to improve their livelihoods.

Given the broad changes affecting rural economies, resource conflicts are likely to intensify in many parts of the world. New institutional means to resolve conflicts must be developed to assure outcomes that promote both economic growth and environmental protection. During 1993 grants were made in the United States and India for organizations exploring new ways to resolve conflicts over natural resource management. In the United States, Foundation support will enable the Northwest Renewable Resources Center and Western Network to exchange experiences and identify future directions for this emerging field. Moreover, a new grant to the Arizona Supreme Court will allow members of the judiciary involved with water resource disputes to weigh alternative approaches to resolving water management conflicts.

In India, the Foundation is supporting examination of the legal frameworks governing the management of water. A grant to the Centre for Environmental Law at the World Wide Fund for Nature-India is enabling staff to develop case studies and publish treatises on the rights of people with respect to ground water, water tanks, and large dams.

(Right) A Foundation grant to the Land and Agricultural Policy Centre in South Africa is supporting research on the development of post-apartheid land reform and agricultural policies.



(Below) To promote the marketing of nontimber forest products as an economic alternative to deforestation in the Amazon, the Foundation supports programs sponsored by the Society for Techno-Ecological Development in Brazil. One project is the production and harvesting of Brazil nuts, as seen here.





With Foundation help, the government of Indonesia is conducting its first national study of private pump irrigation. Pumps provide a year-round water supply, which enables more farmers to produce a wider variety of crops and therefore increase their economic productivity.



As the first step in preparing land for agricultural use, members of the community organization Xhatlalli in the state of Puebla, Mexico, build fences to keep out animals. Xhatlalli is funded through a Foundation grant to Alternatives and Social Participation Processes (Alternativas), which provides advice on a range of community projects.

A grant to the Development Centre for Alternative Policies is being used to examine the genesis and application of a law in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh that appears to abrogate traditional irrigators' rights to water in favor of state control.

To advance the theory and practice of environmentally sound development, many existing organizations must shift away from their focus on environmental protection alone. The Foundation made several grants in 1993 to assist this change in national environmental organizations and international agricultural research centers associated with

the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The CGIAR centers selected to receive Foundation grants will increase attention to staff and board diversity, improve outreach, and incorporate natural resource management concerns into their research. With Foundation assistance, several environmental groups, such as the Wilderness Society and the Natural Resources Defense Council, are reshaping their organizations to put greater emphasis on sustainable development.



The Taos County Economic Development Corporation in New Mexico analyzes growth opportunities for Hispanics and Native Americans in tourism and craft manufacturing and helps them develop new businesses like this restaurant for tourists.

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1993

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 87).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Agricultural productivity

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 25,000
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	400,000
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	300,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	350,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	400,000
Oregon Public Broadcasting Foundation (Portland)*	100,000
Population Council (New York)	6,500

Land and water management

Adirondack Council (Elizabethtown, N.Y.)	100,000
Albany State College (Georgia)	150,000
Arizona, University of	150,000
Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts	48,000
Border Ecology Project (Bisbee, Ariz.)	175,000
Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine in the City of New York	200,000
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Nebr.)	30,000
Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes (Falls Church, Va.)	100,000
Colorado, University of (Denver)	36,000
Consultative Group on Biological Diversity (New York)	60,000
Environmental and Energy Study Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	450,000
Grand Canyon Trust (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Henry A. Wallace Institute for Alternative Agriculture (Greenbelt, Md.)	125,000
Houston Advanced Research Center (Texas)	200,000
Indian Pueblo Cultural Center (Albuquerque, N.M.)	75,000
Inforum (Kutztown, Pa.)	50,000
International Association for the Study of Common Property (Saint Paul, Minn.)	156,000
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines)	150,000
Intertribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council (Ukiah, Calif.)	70,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
National Tribal Environmental Council (Albuquerque, N.M.)	380,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	800,000
New Hampshire Charitable Fund (Concord)	175,000
Northern Arizona University	200,000
Northern New Mexico Legal Services (Santa Fe)	410,000
Northwest Renewable Resources Center (Seattle)	270,000
Pacific Rivers Council (Eugene, Ore.)	100,000
Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)*	45,000
Rural Advancement Foundation International-U.S.A. (Pittsboro, N.C.)	75,000
Rural Sociological Society (Bozeman, Mont.)	30,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	300,000
Tonantzin Land Institute (Albuquerque, N.M.)	22,500
Tufts University	60,000
Waikato, University of (New Zealand)	100,000
Waterwatch of Oregon (Portland)	150,000
Western Governors' Association (Denver)	200,000

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Western Network (Santa Fe, N.M.)	25,000
Wilderness Society (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	115,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	200,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Clark University	20,000
Foundation of the International Academy of the Environment (Switzerland)	30,000
Institute for Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (England)	300,000
Keystone Center (Keystone, Colo.)	150,000
MDC (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	120,000
Media for Development International (Columbia, Md.)*	55,000
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	96,554
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	150,000
New Hampshire, University of	129,500
Tata Energy and Resources Institute (Arlington, Va.)	20,000
Texas Center for Policy Studies (Austin)	150,000
Washington, University of	170,000
Women, U.S.A. Fund (New York)	300,000
Woodstock Institute (Chicago)	185,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corporation (Brinkley)	50,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	50,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Community Resource Group (Springdale, Ark.)	200,000
East Tennessee Foundation (Knoxville)	20,000
Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund (Epes, Ala.)	75,000
First Nations Development Institute (Falmouth, Va.)	1,020,000
Foundation for the Mid-South (Jackson, Miss.)	450,000
Friends of the Earth (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Ganados del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.)	300,000
Montana Community Foundation (Helena)	20,000
National Association of Community Development Loan Funds (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1,025,000
National Association of Towns and Townships (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association International Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	8,000
New Hampshire Charitable Fund (Concord)	20,000
New Mexico Community Foundation (Santa Fe)	20,000
Regional Technology Strategies (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	186,000
Rensselaerville Institute (New York)	200,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Acción International (Cambridge, Mass.)	150,000
Arkansas Enterprise Group (Arkadelphia)	50,000
Association for Enterprise Opportunity (Chicago)	120,000
Association for Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	273,000
Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.)	550,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Nebr.)	320,000
Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Me.)	25,000

Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	400,000
Harvard University	50,000
Institute for Cooperative Community Development (Manchester, N.H.)	150,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	60,000
Lakota Fund (Kyle, S.D.)	250,000
Minnesota, University of	200,000
Montana Community Foundation (Helena)	100,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	200,000
National Association of Development Organizations Research Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	325,000
North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center (Raleigh)	380,000
Northern Economic Initiatives Corporation (Marquette, Mich.)	452,247
Rural Sociological Society (Bozeman, Mont.)	50,000
Taos County Economic Development Corporation (New Mexico)	100,000
United Nations (New York)	310,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Agricultural productivity

London, University of (England) 78,850

Land and water management

British Association for Better Land Husbandry (Kenya) 75,000

Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania) 23,290

Zimbabwe, Government of (Forestry Commission's Social
Forestry Research Unit) 212,700

Policy development

Wisconsin, University of (Madison) 83,520

Employment generation

Coopibo Fund (Zimbabwe) 270,000

Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme 1,250,000

Kenya Women Finance Trust 275,000

Presidential Trust Fund for Self-Reliance (Tanzania) 5,000

South Africa and Namibia

Land and water management

Group for Environmental Monitoring (South Africa) 25,000

Policy development

Land and Agriculture Policy Center (South Africa) 200,000

Namibia, University of 250,000

Rural community development

Natal, University of (South Africa) 100,000

Natal Midlands Rural Development Network (South Africa) 50,000

West Africa

Agricultural productivity

Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) 31,850

International Institute for Environment and Development
(England) 25,000

Land and water management

International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) 325,000

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Rural community development

Farmers Development Union (Nigeria)	100,000
Imo Self-Help Organization Njikoka (Nigeria)	32,500
Inter-Entente des Groupements Associes au Senegal	75,000
Technoserve (South Norwalk, Conn.)	864,200
West Africa Rural Foundation (Senegal)	2,500,000
Women's Health and Economic Development Association (Nigeria)	40,000

Employment generation

Development Exchange Centre Society (Nigeria)	54,000
Federal Agricultural Coordinating Unit (Nigeria)	125,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	85,000
Lift Above Poverty Organization (Nigeria)	50,000

Middle East and North Africa

Agricultural productivity

Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Education—National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization)	146,500
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Land and water management

American University in Cairo (Egypt)	50,000
Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (Egypt)	75,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Alexandria University)	20,000
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	24,969
S.O.S. Sahel International U.K. (England)	85,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	17,000

Policy development

Care International (New York)	27,157
Concern (Ireland)	30,000
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	98,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	148,560
International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (France)	70,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (England)	5,145
National Institute of Agronomy of Tunis (Tunisia)	60,400
Natural Resources Protection Group (Sudan)	101,000
Near East Foundation (New York)	114,296
S.O.S. Sahel International U.K. (England)	91,064

ASIA

Bangladesh

Agricultural productivity

Bangladesh Agricultural University	260,000
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Land and water management

Agency for Integrated Development	75,000
Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad	38,000
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	53,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	155,000

<i>Policy development</i>	
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	100,000
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies	120,000
Centre for Sustainable Development	154,500
OXFAM (England)	27,000
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	67,800
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	62,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Ashoka (Arlington, Va.)	350,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	300,000
Foundation-administered project: for the Foundation's participation in consortia of donors in Bangladesh	150,000
Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation	45,000
India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Consortium of Indian Scientists for Sustainable Development (India)	11,500
Economic Development Associates (India)	24,000
Gandhigram Rural Institute (India)	135,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (England)	70,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	200,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Agricultural Development Bank (Nepal)	200,000
Agricultural University of Wageningen (Netherlands)	132,000
Central Himalayan Environment Association (India)	75,000
Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (India)	75,000
Foundation-administered project: to improve community management of village commons and state forest lands in India	40,000
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Society	172,000
Indian Institute of Technology	60,000
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal)	250,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	230,700
Nehru Foundation for Development (India)	32,000
Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security (Oakland, Calif.)	70,000
Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (India)	20,000
Seva Mandir (India)	102,000
Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management (India)	100,000
Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India)	150,000
Swansea, University College of (Wales)	17,920
Tata Energy Research Institute (India)	200,000
Tribhuvan University (Nepal)	250,000
Western Sydney, University of (Australia)	74,500
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	200,000
World Wide Fund for Nature-India	152,900
Xavier Institute of Management (India)	78,000

<i>Policy development</i>	
Centre for Women's Development Studies (India)	31,500
Development Centre for Alternative Policies (India)	59,300
Foundation-administered project: for preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995	50,000
Himal Association (Nepal)	10,000
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	7,015
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland)	13,100
Nehru Foundation for Development—Centre for Environment, Education, Ahmedabad, Society (India)	75,000
Tata Energy Research Institute (India)	100,000
Tibet House (India)	15,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Gram Vikas (India)	59,000
Institute for Socio-Economic Development (India)	53,100
<i>Employment generation</i>	
ADITHI (India)	80,700
Advance Rural Technology Hyderabad Inputs Centre (India)	44,500
Community Services Guild (India)	80,000
Economic Development Associates (India)	22,000
Friends of WWB (India)	135,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Mahila Sewa Trust (India)	55,400
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India)	170,000
Vikasoko Development Exchange (Plainfield, N.J.)	113,500
Southeast Asia	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Bumi Manira Foundation (Indonesia)	75,000
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	32,500
El Observatorio de Manila (Philippines)	50,000
Foundation-administered project: to assess farming systems research in Indonesia	75,000
Green World Foundation (Thailand)	94,200
Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Agriculture, Center for Agro-Socio-Economic Resources)	160,000
Indonesia, University of	250,000
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	129,000
Philippines, Government of (Department of Environment and Natural Resources)	280,000
Philippines, University of the	5,000
Seub Nakasathien Foundation (Thailand)	32,000
Thailand, Government of (National Economic and Social Development Board, Rural Development Coordination Division)	4,151
Udayana University (Indonesia)	1,800
World Wildlife Fund (Washington, D.C.)	325,000
Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	163,700

<i>Policy development</i>	
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	475,000
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	30,000
Foundation for Community Organization and Management Technology (Philippines)	25,000
Indonesian Environmental Forum	225,000
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	28,700
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas	67,000
Philippine Social Science Council	25,000
Philippines, University of the	100,000
Solidarity for Countryside Development and Agrarian Reform (Philippines)	75,000
Thailand, Government of (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives)	5,800
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	72,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Ashoka (Arlington, Va.)	100,000
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	160,000
Population and Community Development Association (Thailand)	100,000
World Neighbors (Oklahoma)	260,000
Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	75,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	146,500
Thaicraft Association (Thailand)	18,000
Yayasan Pekerti (Indonesia)	119,800
China	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Chinese Academy of Sciences	91,000
Office for the Yunnan Provincial Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	297,000
Sichuan Provincial Forestry Department	140,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	218,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	634,487
California, University of (Davis)	101,000
China, People's University of	60,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	100,000
Chinese Economists Society (Durango, Colo.)	65,000
Development Research Center of the State Council	260,000
Duke University	50,400
Fudan University (Center for American Studies)	25,000
London School of Economics and Political Science (England)	25,500
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	7,500
National Environmental Protection Agency	85,000
North American Chinese Sociologists' Association (Poway, Calif.)	30,000
State Statistical Bureau	51,500
Yunnan Provincial Forestry Bureau	195,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN*Land and water management*

Development Association of San José de Ocoa (Dominican Republic)	100,000
Ecological Society of the Cibao (Dominican Republic)	50,640
Georgia, University of (Athens)	115,969
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	750,000
Nature Conservancy (Arlington, Va.)	10,680

Policy development

Pontifical Catholic University Madre y Maestra (Dominican Republic)	15,000
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Rural community development

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (U.S. Virgin Islands)	118,250
Center for the Study of Samana Bay and Its Environs (Dominican Republic)	75,000

Employment generation

Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)	100,000
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Andean Region and Southern Cone*Policy development*

Institute of Peruvian Studies	76,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	50,600

Rural community development

Foundation Center for Cooperation with Indigenous Communities (Colombia)	200,000
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Brazil*Land and water management*

Acre, Federal University of	100,000
Brazilian Agroforestry Network Institute	100,000
Center for Indian Activities	40,000
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (Cambridge, Mass.)	740,000
Para, Federal University of	66,000
Paragominas Rural Workers' Union	50,000
World Wide Fund for Nature Association of Brazil	400,000

Policy development

Institute of Man and Environment in the Amazon	120,000
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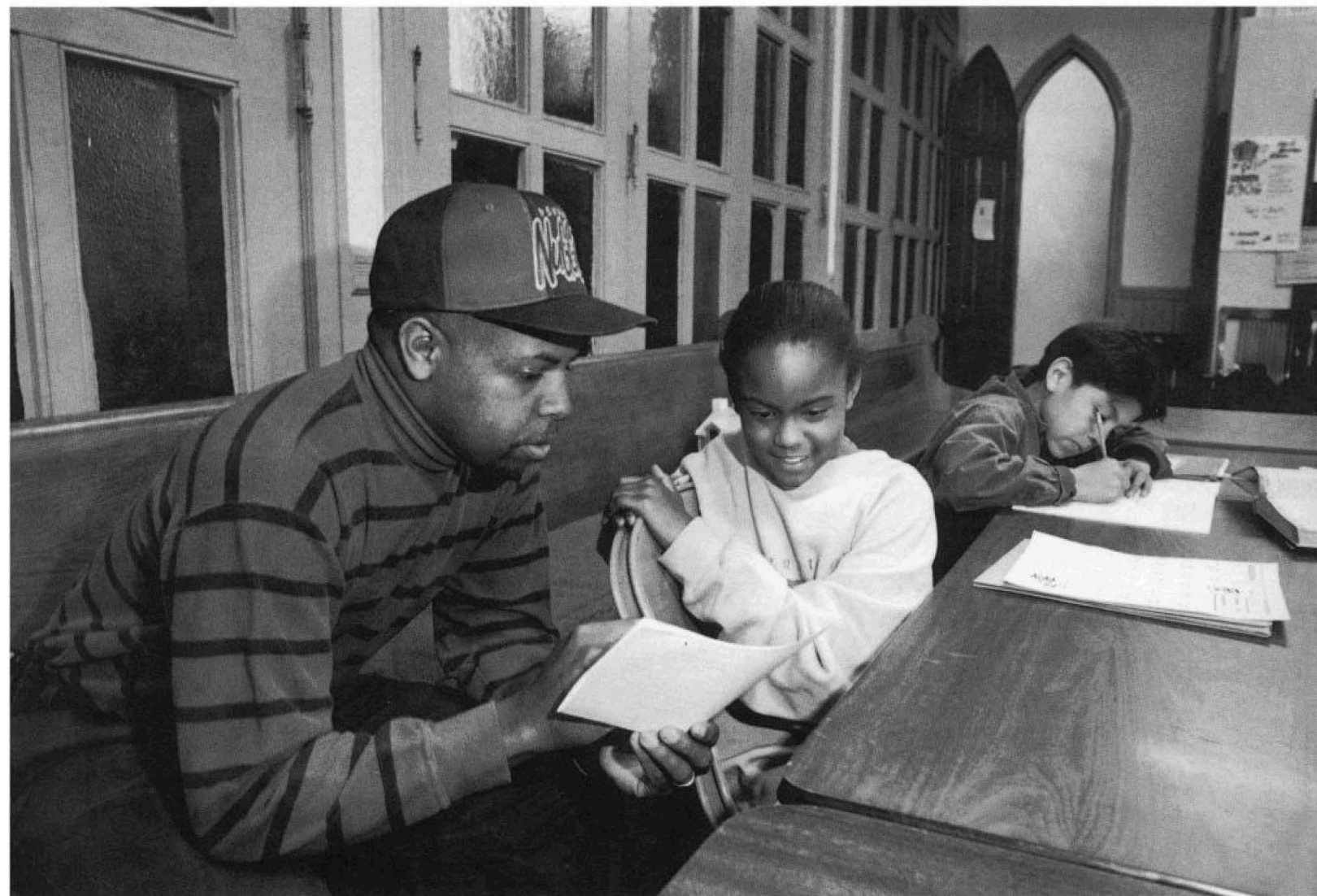
Employment generation

Society for Techno-Ecological Development	125,000
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Mexico and Central America*Land and water management*

Border Environment and Health Network (Mexico)	150,000
Ciudad Juarez, Autonomous University of (Mexico)	75,000
Colegio de Postgraduados (Mexico)	154,000
Environmental and Natural Resources Law Center (Costa Rica)	36,000
Missouri Botanical Garden (St. Louis)*	200,000
Pro-Natura-Peninsula de Yucatan (Mexico)	75,000
Western Governors' Association (Denver)	300,000

<i>Policy development</i>	
California, University of (La Jolla)	135,000
Center for Agrarian Studies (Mexico)	75,000
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico)	15,000
Center of Historical Studies on Mexican Agrarian Issues	83,000
Central American Commission on Environment and Development (Guatemala)	140,000
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Costa Rica)	350,000
Colegio de Postgraduados (Mexico)	50,000
Foundation-administered project: for meetings and a report on the women's movement in Mexico	47,500
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	150,000
Mexican Foundation for Environmental Education	90,000
Mexico, College of	125,000
Organization for Tropical Studies (Durham, N.C.)	150,000
Program for Tropical Forest Action (Mexico)	40,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Amigos De Sian Ka'an (Mexico)	75,000
Metropolitan Autonomous University (Mexico)	125,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Alternatives and Social Participation Processes (Mexico)	600,000
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Costa Rica)	120,000
Women's Popular Education Group (Mexico)	75,000
	<u>\$47,858,414</u>
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(1,867,416)
TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES	<u>\$45,990,998</u>



A Foundation grant is enabling the Piton Foundation to provide mini-grants to African-American churches engaged in social service projects, like the tutorial assistance being provided at the Agape Christian Church in Denver, Colo.

RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Innovations in communications, the globalization of national economies, and the emergence of democratic movements have in recent years brought into sharp focus the interdependence of the diverse peoples of the world. Nevertheless, old enmities based upon race, gender, religion, ethnic origin, or class continue to fuel intergroup tensions in the United States and abroad.

The Rights and Social Justice program pursues the four primary goals of the Foundation's mission by working to improve relations among diverse ethnic and racial groups and to enhance opportunities for historically disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the United States and developing countries. In fostering broad political participation, the Foundation aims to promote the central democratic values of equity and fairness. By assisting activities that encourage mutual understanding and collaboration among diverse groups, the Foundation promotes tolerance and pluralism. It also works to reduce injustice in American society by supporting efforts to safeguard the rights of women, minorities, and other disadvantaged groups. To advance human achievement, the Foundation supports leadership programs to strengthen organizations serving such groups and help them develop a voice in shaping public policies and programs. Finally, the Foundation seeks to foster international cooperation by supporting broader understanding of the causes and consequences of migration flows and initiatives to advance the rights of women and minorities throughout the world.

In the United States, the Foundation is primarily concerned with the rights of women, racial and ethnic minorities, refugees and immigrants, and the poor among all groups. In the developing world,

grants are directed toward comparable groups.

In 1993 Foundation grants totaled \$38.9 million for projects in Rights and Social Justice. Selected examples are described below.

Minorities, Refugees, and Migrants

The Foundation has a longstanding interest in promoting access to opportunities in the United States for such historically disadvantaged people as African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, and Asian Pacific Americans. In 1993 the Foundation continued its support for efforts to enforce civil rights laws and to strengthen policies aimed at eliminating racial or ethnic discrimination in such areas as housing, employment, and political participation.

To help governments become more responsive to the nation's increasingly diverse population, grants target nonpartisan voter registration and education along with enforcement of laws safeguarding minority voting rights. Grants to such groups as the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund support the monitoring of the decennial redistricting process and its effect on members of minority groups. Because local African-American elected officials often serve needy and vulnerable constituencies, the Foundation also funds activities to help these officials discharge their duties more effectively.

The Foundation has long recognized the vital role of the church in the economic, political, and social life of African Americans. For almost a decade, the Foundation

has sought to enhance this unique institution by fostering leadership development, information dissemination, and research and documentation about the church's many secular services. Grantees in 1993 included the Piton Foundation, which has begun an innovative grant-making program on behalf of African-American churches, and Howard University Divinity School, which collects and disseminates information about model church-based programs that meet the secular needs of the community.

Because Native Americans have a unique legal status, the Foundation also supports training, legal services, and advocacy to address concerns related to tribal sovereignty, national resources development, and religious freedom.

The Foundation has sought to improve access to opportunities for one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population—Latinos. Grants help build the organizational capacity of a range of national and regional groups engaged in research, policy analysis, and dissemination of their findings to help promote broader awareness of Latino contributions to America. Projects to develop leadership skills among Latino youth, college students, and mid-career adults are also a Foundation focus. Grantees include the ASPIRA Association and National Urban Fellows.

Asian Pacific Americans, the nation's fastest growing minority group, are also a Foundation concern. Grants in 1993 supported projects to broaden their political participation and to strengthen national and regional organizations that safeguard their rights, such as the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium.

Recognizing the importance of helping refugees and migrants become contributing members of the American communities in

which they settle, the Foundation helps strengthen the national and regional organizations that assist newcomers. Also supported are analysis of policies affecting immigrants, as well as projects to clarify and protect their legal rights. Grantees during 1993 included the National Immigration Forum and the Legal

Aid Foundation of Los Angeles for the National Immigration Law Center.

Overall, the Foundation seeks to encourage understanding and collaboration among the nation's ethnic and racial groups, whether newcomers or native-born. In 1993, for example, the Foundation made a grant to the National League of Cities to train and provide technical assistance to elected leaders to ease intergroup tensions in ethnically diverse cities.

Because of the critical role played by the media in molding public perceptions about minority groups, the Foundation seeks to increase media coverage of the history and contributions of minorities; to promote racial diversity within the press, radio, and television; and to strengthen the ability of minorities, women, and immigrant organizations to articulate their concerns through the media. In 1993 grants were made to the WGBH Foundation for the production of *Africans in America*, a public television documentary on the history of African Americans in America's colonial period, and to the National Latino Telecommunications Center, to produce a four-part film on the Mexican-American civil rights movement. The Center for the Integration and Improvement of Jour-

Recognizing the importance of helping refugees and migrants become contributing members of the American communities in which they settle, the Foundation helps strengthen the national and regional organizations that assist newcomers.

nalism at San Francisco State University received support for a monitoring project to heighten awareness of continuing racial stereotyping in the media.

Women

Women constitute the majority of the nation's—and indeed the world's—people, but they continue to face obstacles in many spheres of social, economic, and political activity. The Foundation supports a range of litigation, advocacy, and public education aimed at eroding legal barriers that diminish women's full access to opportunities in society. Since reproductive rights and freedom from domestic violence are basic to women's lives and health, the Foundation has granted funds for public education and advocacy on these issues. Grantees include the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy and the Alan Guttmacher Institute.

The growing participation of women in the work force received renewed attention this year through grants for research and education on the roles of women in the econ-

omy and the changing roles of women and men in the workplace and the family. A grant to the Families and Work Institute supported its program on emerging work-family issues, and Rutgers University received funds to enable the Center for Women's Global Leadership to promote inclusion of the rights of women in the broader international human rights movement.

Legal Services for the Poor

For over 40 years, the Foundation has supported activities to improve the quality of legal services to the poor in matters related to family, housing, and public benefits. The Foundation continues to support the development of new poverty law, improved delivery of legal aid, and efforts to encourage lawyers to donate their services on behalf of the poor. Organizations assisted include the Poverty and Race Research Action Council, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and the American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education.



A Foundation grant is supporting an outreach program for Palestinian laborers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip working in Israel. The program is run by Kav La'Oved (Workers' Hotline for the Protection of Workers' Rights), which was established in 1990 by Israeli and Palestinian civil rights activists. The grant is being used to provide legal advice and publish a newsletter and pamphlet on workers' rights.



(Above) Policy research on women in the U.S. armed forces is undertaken by the Women's Research and Education Group with support from the Foundation.



(Right) The American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education is using a \$150,000 Foundation grant to encourage large law firms to expand their *pro bono publico* services for the poor and disadvantaged. Here a woman representing a day-care center's parents' group discusses a case with an attorney.

RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1993

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 87).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Access to social justice/legal services

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	\$450,000
American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	180,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	200,000
American Medical Association (Chicago)	50,000
Applied Research Center (Oakland, Calif.)	18,000
Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	60,000
Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco)	60,000
Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (Los Angeles)	110,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	40,175
ASPIRA Association (Washington, D.C.)	450,000
Black Journalists Association of Southern California (Los Angeles)	75,000
Black Leadership Commission on AIDS (New York)	75,000
Boston College	88,000
California Community Foundation (Los Angeles)	400,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	27,500
California Women's Law Center (Santa Monica)	75,000
Center for Dispute Settlement (Washington, D.C.)	457,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	335,000
Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	320,000
Center for Reproductive Law and Policy (New York)	750,000
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	305,000
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York)	225,000
Civil Rights Project (Boston)*	1,500,000
Columbia University	75,000
Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles)	50,000
Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.)	528,750
Council of Churches of the City of New York	75,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	67,050
Displaced Homemakers Network (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Fair Employment Council of Greater Washington (Washington, D.C.)	175,000
Families and Work Institute (New York)	200,000
Family Violence Prevention Fund (San Francisco)	289,000
Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.)	400,000
Florida Bar Foundation (Orlando)	250,000
Foundation-administered project: for core activities of the Foundation's Women's Program Forum	245,500
Foundation-administered project: for activities of the Women's Program Forum related to the 1995 World Conference on Women	397,600
Guadalupe Center (Kansas City, Mo.)	20,000
Harlem Churches for Community Improvement (New York)	221,000
Hispanic Community Fund of Bay Area (San Francisco)	160,000
Howard University	400,000
Human Rights Watch (New York)	125,000
Institute for Journalism Education (Oakland, Calif.)	75,000
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York)	15,000
Institute for Women, Law and Development (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Institute of Family and Environmental Research (England)	97,000
International Women's Media Foundation (Alexandria, Va.)*	75,000

RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Iowa, State University of	73,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
La Casa de Don Pedro (Newark, N.J.)	225,000
Latino Institute (Chicago)	200,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area	23,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	1,325,000
Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics (Los Angeles)	100,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	200,000
LULAC National Educational Service Centers (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Maryland Public Broadcasting Foundation (Owings Mills)*	125,000
Maryland, University of	55,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	218,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	850,000
Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project (Chicago)	300,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	100,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	750,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore)	775,000
National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium (Washington, D.C.)	60,000
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Baltimore)	675,000
National Association for Public Interest Law (Washington, D.C.)	330,000
National Black United Fund (Newark, N.J.)	75,000
National Black Women's Health Project (Atlanta)	120,000
National Civic League (Denver)	50,000
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	92,000
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta)	250,000
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (Reno, Nev.)	50,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000
National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions (New York)	75,000
National Hispanic Leadership Agenda (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
National Latino Telecommunications Consortium (Los Angeles)*	700,000
National League of Cities Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Washington, D.C.)	335,000
National Society of Fund Raising Executives Foundation (Alexandria, Va.)	399,000
National Urban Fellows (New York)	300,000
National Women's Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
NCAI Fund (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
New York City Mission Society	300,000
New York University	125,000
Ortiz/Simon Productions (Cambridge, Mass.)	75,000
Pennsylvania, University of	217,885
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	15,000
Piton Foundation (Denver)	242,000
Population Reference Bureau (Washington, D.C.)	59,000
Poverty and Race Research Action Council (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Public Counsel (Los Angeles)	95,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	595,000
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Rutgers University (New Brunswick)	330,000
San Francisco State University	225,000
Seton Hall University	139,000
Southern Center for Human Rights (Atlanta)	50,000
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	571,800
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	300,000
Southwest Voter Research Institute (San Antonio, Tex.)	117,000
Spelman College	50,000
Tomas Rivera Center (Claremont, Calif.)	255,000

Valdez & Associates (Los Altos, Calif.)	40,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)*	400,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	20,000
Women Make Movies (New York)*	500,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)	75,000
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Dallas (Texas)	75,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Center for Third World Organizing (Oakland, Calif.)	550,000
Community Funds (New York)	55,000
Harvard University	150,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center (San Francisco)	130,000
Indochina Resource Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	150,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Switzerland)	125,000
International Rescue Committee (New York)	75,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law of Texas (San Antonio)	325,000
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (New York)	50,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	275,000
Multicultural Education Training & Advocacy (META) Project (Somerville, Mass.)	150,000
National Association for Education and Advancement of Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese Americans (Des Plaines, Ill.)	60,000
National Coalition for Haitian Refugees (New York)	200,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Immigration Forum (Washington, D.C.)	567,900
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers' Guild (Boston)	100,000
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	60,000
Refugees International (Washington, D.C.)	70,000
Saint Paul Foundation (Minnesota)	25,000
Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago	25,000
United Jewish Federation of Metrowest (Whippany, N.J.)	25,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	180,000
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	175,000
York University (Canada)	150,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Access to social justice/legal services

Adva Center (Israel)	51,500
Association for Civil Rights in Israel	24,900
International Organization of Consumers Unions (England)	100,000
Kav La'Oved-Workers' Hotline for the Protection of Workers' Rights (Israel)	72,560
Sikkuy-The Association for the Advancement of Equal Opportunity (Israel)	150,000

Eastern and Southern Africa

Access to social justice/legal services

International Federation of Women Lawyers (Kenya)	75,000
Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe)	330,000
Musasa Project (Zimbabwe)	76,300
Uganda Association of Women Lawyers	150,000

South Africa and Namibia

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Durban-Westville, University of (South Africa)	50,000
Grahamstown Rural Committee (South Africa)	35,500
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Legal Assistance Trust (Namibia)	100,000
Minnesota, University of	3,732
Namibia, University of	300,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	325,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	100,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	510,000

West Africa

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Empowerment and Action-Research Centre (Nigeria)	41,000

Middle East and North Africa

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pa.)	97,800
Women's Research and Training Society (Jerusalem)	65,750

Refugees' and migrants' rights

American University in Cairo (Egypt)	4,961
Center for Migration Studies of New York	9,500
Middle East Council of Churches (Cyprus)	25,200

ASIA

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	200,000

Bangladesh

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Ain O Shalish Kendra	100,000
Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association	60,000
Communication for Development and Change (New York)	15,000
Madaripur Legal Aid Association	270,500

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Consumer Unity and Trust Society (India)	60,000
Disha (India)	90,000
Hengasara Hakkina Sangha (India)	140,000
Jyoti Sangh (India)	36,000
London, University of (England)	35,000
Multiple Action Research Group (India)	115,000
Navsarjan Trust (India)	90,000
Shakti Shalini (India)	40,000
21st Century Trust (England)	50,000
Vidhayak Sansad (India)	32,000

Southeast Asia

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Flag Human Rights Foundation (Philippines)	100,000
Friends of Women (Thailand)	250,000
Integrated Bar of the Philippines	40,000

Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (Philippines)	150,000
Paralegal Services Development Center (Philippines)	50,000
Tanggapang Panligal Ng Katututbong Pilipino (Philippines)	75,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

International Rescue Committee (New York)	33,000
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China

Access to social justice/legal services

American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	1,000,000
Central Institute of Prosecutor's Management	100,000
China, People's University of	133,000
China University of Politics and Law	75,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	101,000
Chinese Training Center for Senior Judges	132,000
Department of Basic-Level Government	110,000
Peking University Law School	30,000
Tianjin Normal University	35,000
Wuhan University	55,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Access to social justice/legal services

Inter-American Legal Services Association (Colombia)	78,000
Latin American Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights (Peru)	120,000
Latin American Confederation of Household Workers (Chile)	75,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

Georgetown University	25,000
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Brazil

Access to social justice/legal services

Brazilian Anthropological Association	100,000
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	30,000
Citizenship, Research, Information and Action	75,000
GELEDES--Institute of Black Women	200,000
José Bonifacio University	100,000
Queiroz Filho Brazilian Institute for Community Studies and Support	95,000
São Paulo, University of	200,000
SOS Corpo Gender and Citizenship	50,000

Other

Center of Culture, Economic and Social Activities	50,000
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Mexico and Central America

Access to social justice/legal services

Mexican Association for Women's Rights	40,000
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	\$38,880,363
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(155,199)
TOTAL, RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	<u>\$38,725,164</u>



The Governance and Public Policy program supports activities to improve the way governing institutions function, citizens participate in the democratic process, public policies are formulated and understood, and individuals are trained for public service. The program also seeks to strengthen philanthropy and the nonprofit sector in the United States and abroad.

An essential element of the Foundation's mission is to strengthen democratic values. The Governance and Public Policy program encourages citizen commitment to these values and promotes well-functioning, stable democratic institutions to reduce poverty and injustice and advance human welfare. To carry out these objectives, the Foundation supports efforts to ensure the participation of individuals in the decisions that govern their lives, with a special emphasis on overcoming the barriers that may impede the participation of minorities, women, and the poor.

Recognizing that a vital civil society cannot rely on government actions alone, the Foundation also assists independent non-governmental organizations that respond to major social and economic challenges.

In 1993 the Governance and Public Policy program made grants totaling \$39.3 million.

Improving Government Performance

In the United States and in many other countries, there is a trend toward devolution of responsibilities from central governments to

smaller government entities. To deepen public confidence in the ability of the latter to address pressing social problems, the Foundation since 1985 has supported the Innovations in State and

A chance at a job or permanent housing could be just a telephone call away with Seattle's Community Voice Mail for Phoneless/Homeless Persons. This personalized telephone message system links clients to potential employers, landlords, or social service agencies. The program received one of the Foundation's Innovations in State and Local Government awards this year.

Local Government Awards program. Each year, the Foundation awards \$100,000 to each of 10 outstanding projects selected in a competition administered by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Fifteen other exemplary projects receive \$20,000 grants. Overall, \$7.5 million in grants has been awarded since the program's inception.

In the Philippines, the Foundation granted funds to the Asian Institute of Management for an awards program with aims similar to the U.S. Innovations program.

Foundation grants in Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Sri Lanka this year also highlighted the importance of local government in encouraging democratic practices and more effective public policies. For example, the Centre for Regional Development Studies in Sri Lanka received a grant for research on ways to strengthen the country's provincial governance. A grant to the National Autonomous University of Mexico supported a national study of the performance and functions of local government.

Despite the importance of U.S. state governments in meeting citizens' social welfare needs, state budgets are stretched thin, and new revenues are difficult to raise. For analysis of state tax and budget matters, and to improve public debate on the adequacy of state social policies to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, the Foundation made grants in 1993 to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and to the Center for the Study of the States at the State University of New York at Albany.

Broadening Civic Participation

In the United States, the Foundation supports a range of organizations concerned with eliminating barriers to expanded cit-

izen participation in the nation's political life. Grants to key institutions aim to expand the number of registered voters, enlarge the debate on campaign finance reform, and assess the role of the media in elections. For example, a grant to Human Serve is supporting technical assistance to public officials responsible for implementing the new federal voter registration law.

Overseas, attention focuses on building support for democratic institutions. Inter-Africa Group in Ethiopia received a grant to conduct opinion surveys and public education on the nation's proposed new constitution. In Mozambique, the Ministry of Culture received funds to enable the National Archival Documentation Center to chronicle rural citizens' reactions to the introduction of political pluralism. For research and public education to encourage broader citizen participation in local governance in Brazil, the Foundation granted funds to the Institute for Socio-Economic Studies and to the POLIS-Institute for Research, Training and Advisory Services in Social Policy.

Recent federal legislation will give American youth a chance to help others and deepen their commitments to community service. The Foundation supports these efforts through grants to Youth Service America, the national umbrella organization for these projects, to Public/Private Ventures for studies of state-level implementation of the new law, and to such new service models as Public Allies.

Also supported are activities to help new immigrants participate more fully in American society. Grants to the Asian Pacific American Legal Center and to the Hermandad Mexicana Nacional Center are assisting projects that encourage Asian and Mexican immigrants, respectively, to seek naturalization and U.S. citizenship.

Enhancing Understanding of Public Policy Issues

The Foundation supports independent analyses of current public policies and policy reforms. It also funds organizations that disseminate information about public policies. In the United States, the Foundation focuses on immigration policy.

Because large numbers of immigrants, both documented and undocumented, continue to enter the United States at a time when the economy remains weak, public discussion continues about the nation's commitment to large-scale immigration. To deepen analysis and discussion of these issues, the Foundation provided supplementary support to the Urban Institute and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Both have been involved for many years in bringing together men and women of diverse backgrounds to illuminate complex immigration issues and foster dialogue about them. Support is also being given to the RAND Corporation for a study of the effects of immigration on the state of California.

In Kenya, the International Commission of Jurists received a grant for research and a public education program on the economic, social, and political policy choices facing Kenya in the move toward political liberalization. Similar work on public policy analysis, as well as debate on economic reform, is being supported in China and Vietnam.

Grants to key institutions aim to expand the number of registered voters, enlarge the debate on campaign finance reform, and assess the role of the media in elections.

Formulating Public Policies

For several years, the Foundation has sought to address the underrepresentation of African Americans and Latinos in public policy making both within the government and in nonprofit institutions that often are the source of new policy initiatives. Believing that the representation of diverse experiences and viewpoints promotes more creative and effective public policies, the Foundation supports programs that train women and minorities in policy-related professions and in policy analysis and research. In 1993 the Foundation renewed support for the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation for its program in Public Policy and International Affairs, which prepares minority students for public service careers. Support also went to the Washington Center

For several years, the Foundation has sought to address the underrepresentation of African Americans and Latinos in public policy making both within the government and in nonprofit institutions that often are the source of new policy initiatives.

for Internships and Academic Seminars for its efforts to encourage minority students to consider employment as Congressional staff members.

The Foundation also funds research institutions representative of the nation's diverse communities. The Foundation has granted \$1 million to the City University of New York for the Inter-University Program for Latino Research (IUP), a consortium of university-based Latino research centers. IUP brings together Latino scholars from different regions of the country to conduct research, and also provides training for young Latino scholars.

Strengthening Nongovernmental Organizations and Indigenous Philanthropy

Grants in this area emphasize the strengthening of community foundations, the development of indigenous foundations overseas, and support for regional and national associations of nongovernmental organizations. In the United States, the Foundation works with community foundations because they are closest to local problems. This year a major new initiative was launched, "Community Foundations: Planning for Changing Communities, Diverse Needs." Its goal is to help 20 community foundations become more responsive to the concerns of people of color in their areas. The Foundation also provided an endowment grant of \$5 million to the Ms. Foundation for Women, the only national foundation devoted exclusively to women's concerns.

In the past few years, requests have increased for Foundation assistance in creating or strengthening philanthropic organizations in the developing world. In 1993 renewed support went to the Baroda Citizens Council in India for community-based philanthropy and development of the voluntary sector.

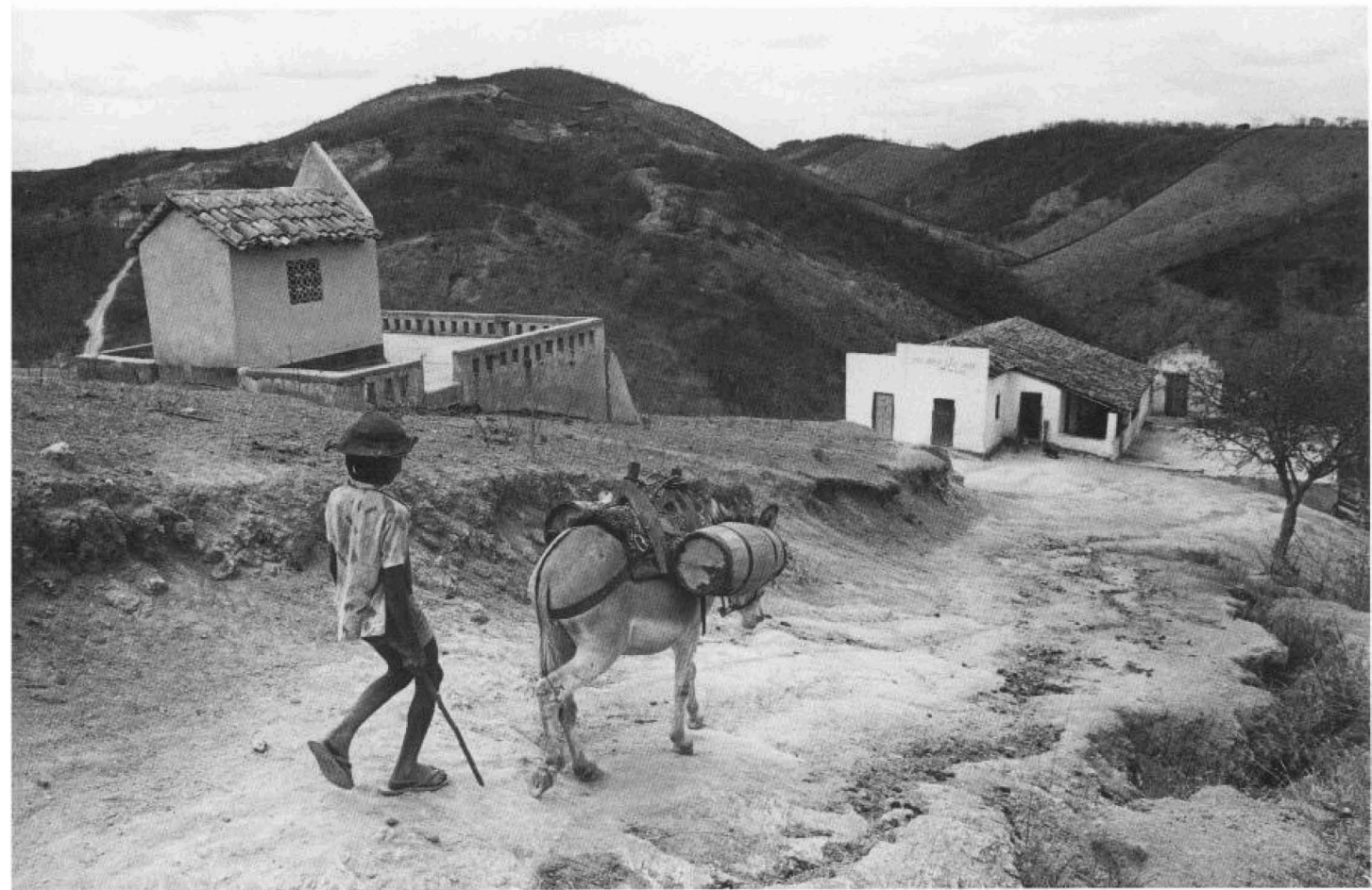
In addition, the Foundation supports organizations that serve philanthropic and nonprofit associations around the world. They include Independent Sector and the Council on Foundations in the United States, the European Foundation Center in Brussels, and the Development Resources Centre in South Africa.



(Above) Public Allies, a new program launched with the help of a \$300,000 grant, gathers young people with strong leadership qualities to participate in community service in their own neighborhoods. One such group of youthful volunteers is shown here cleaning up a Detroit playground.

(Right) Organizations such as Hermandad Mexicana Legal Center and the Asian Pacific American Legal Center provide workshops for Hispanics and Asians to help them complete the naturalization process and become integrated into American life.





(Above) Despite the chronic poverty and periodic drought that have afflicted Brazil's Ceará State for decades, its forward-looking state government has managed to balance the state's budget while improving social services. A Foundation grant to Brazil's Center for Public Policy Studies is funding a study of Ceará's reforms as a possible model for other state governments to follow.



(Left) To help community foundations better meet the needs of minorities in their communities, the Foundation has launched an initiative designed to diversify grant making, staffing, and operations. Twenty community foundations across the country are participating in the effort. Representatives are shown at a recent meeting in San Francisco.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1993

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 87).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Governmental structures and functions

Aurora, City of (Colorado)	\$ 20,000
Baltimore, City of	20,000
California, State of	100,000
Center for Responsive Politics (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Columbia, City of (South Carolina)	100,000
Cook County (Illinois)	20,000
Cuyahoga County (Ohio)	100,000
Duke University	305,000
Glasgow, City of (Kentucky)	20,000
Harvard University	87,500
Iowa, State of	20,000
Lansing, City of (Michigan)	100,000
Los Angeles, County of	100,000
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of	20,000
Milwaukee County (Wisconsin)	20,000
Minnesota, State of	20,000
Missouri, State of	20,000
National Civic League (Denver)	60,000
New York, Board of Education of the City of	100,000
New York City Transit Authority	20,000
New York, State of	20,000
Oakland, City of (California)	20,000
Oregon, State of	100,000
Polk County (Tennessee)	20,000
San Francisco, City and County of	20,000
Seattle, City of	100,000
Texas, State of	100,000
West Virginia, State of (Department of Human Services)	100,000
Wisconsin, State of	20,000

Civic participation

Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	170,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	41,000
Human Serve Fund (New York)	150,000
Independent Journalism Foundation (New York)	114,000
Johns Hopkins University	300,000
Minnesota, University of	100,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	75,000
Public Allies: National Center for Careers in Public Life (Washington, D.C.)	300,000

Strengthening public service

American Economic Association (Nashville, Tenn.)	320,000
Minnesota, University of	266,000
Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	3,335,000

Dispute resolution

National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000
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Public policy analysis

Academy of Political Science (New York)	25,000
Applied Research Center (Oakland, Calif.)	15,000

Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (Los Angeles)	130,000
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (Durham, N.C.)	39,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	31,650
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.)	900,000
Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	146,700
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	768,350
Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	675,000
Fordham University	107,000
Foundation-administered project: to strengthen organizations engaged in state fiscal analysis	39,000
Harvard University	300,000
Hernandez Mexicana Nacional Legal Center (Chicago)	141,200
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	65,000
Maryland, University of	24,000
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	66,600
Michigan, University of	360,000
National Academy of Public Administration (Washington, D.C.)	280,000
National Academy of Social Insurance (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
New York, City University of	1,066,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	650,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia, Pa.)	660,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	250,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	557,500
State and Local Government Labor Management Committee (Washington, D.C.)	137,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	40,900
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	995,000
Yale University	71,700
Philanthropy	
Alliance for Justice (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Arizona Community Foundation (Phoenix)	100,000
Association of Black Foundation Executives (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Boston Foundation	100,000
California Community Foundation (Los Angeles)	37,000
Central Minnesota Community Foundation (St. Cloud)	37,000
Central New York Community Foundation (Syracuse)	88,000
Community Foundation for Palm Beach and Martin Counties (Florida)	100,000
Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan (Detroit)	100,000
Community Foundation of Greater Lorain County (Ohio)	100,000
Community Foundation of Greater Memphis (Tennessee)	100,000
Community Foundation of New Jersey (Morristown)	37,000
Community Resource Exchange (New York)	570,900
Council of Michigan Foundations (Grand Haven)	5,850
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)*	256,755
Dade Community Foundation (Florida)	100,000
European Foundation Centre (Belgium)	300,000
Fairfield County Community Foundation (Norwalk, Conn.)	90,000
Foundation-administered project: for <i>Investing for Social Gain</i> , a video by Dick Young Productions that documents the Foundation's experience with program-related investing	200,000
Greater Kansas City Community Foundation (Missouri)	37,000
Greater New Orleans Foundation (Louisiana)	100,000
Greater Worcester Community Foundation (Massachusetts)	37,000
Hawaii Community Foundation (Honolulu)	100,000
Hispanics in Philanthropy (San Francisco)	70,000
Ideas in Motion (Berkeley, Calif.)*	59,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	794,400
Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (New York)	50,000
Johns Hopkins University	225,000

Madison Community Foundation (Wisconsin)	100,000
Media Network AMIC (New York)*	75,000
Minneapolis Foundation	100,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	5,045,000
National Network of Women's Funds (Saint Paul, Minn.)	240,000
Native Americans in Philanthropy (Minneapolis)	75,000
New York, City University of	134,550
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers (New York)*	12,000
Nonprofit Facilities Fund (New York)	100,000
Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco)	6,000
Philadelphia Foundation (Pennsylvania)	100,000
Rainbow Research (Minneapolis)	297,820
Rochester Area Foundation (New York)	100,000
Rockford Community Trust (Illinois)	100,000
St. Louis Community Foundation (Missouri)	37,000
Saint Paul Foundation (Minnesota)	100,000
San Francisco Foundation	100,000
Southern California Association for Philanthropy (Los Angeles)	7,000
Trident Community Foundation (Charleston, S.C.)	100,000
Tucson Community Foundation (Arizona)	100,000
Tudor City Greens (New York)	2,500
Union Institute (Cincinnati)	250,000
William Benton Foundation (Washington, D.C.)*	25,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	6,500
<i>Other</i>	
American Public Radio (Minneapolis)*	575,000
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	165,000
New York City Commission for the United Nations, Consular Corps and International Business	3,000
United Way of New York	19,186
Vanderbilt University*	95,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST**

<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Parliamentarians for Global Action (New York)	25,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Africa Leadership Foundation (New York)	11,670
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Association of Black Foundation Executives (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
New Israel Fund (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Eastern and Southern Africa	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Zimbabwe, Government of (for the Zvimba Rural District Council)	22,200
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Cold Comfort Farm Trust (Zimbabwe)	180,000
Dar Es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	180,000
Inter-Africa Group (Ethiopia)	95,000
Mozambique, Government of (Ministry of Culture)	175,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	28,750
Silveira House Mission Centre (Zimbabwe)	160,000
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Zimbabwe, Government of (Ministry of Local Government)	63,000
<i>Dispute resolution</i>	
All Africa Conference of Churches (Kenya)	50,000

<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
International Commission of Jurists (Kenya)	43,500
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)	49,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Mwelekeo Wa Ngo (Kenya)	196,300
South Africa and Namibia	
<i>Local initiatives</i>	
Development Resources Trust (South Africa)	50,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Albert Einstein Institution for Non-Violent Alternatives in Conflict and Defense (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
Women's Development Foundation (South Africa)	100,000
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Harvard University	25,000
Namibia, Government of (National Planning Commission)	200,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	100,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Development Resources Trust (South Africa)	200,000
West Africa	
<i>Local initiatives</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	300,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
African Society of Education and Training for Development (Senegal)	75,000
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
American University in Cairo (Egypt)	36,771
Sudanese Studies Centre (Egypt)	50,500
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Jerusalem Media and Communication Centre	119,720
Lebanese Association of Women Researchers (Lebanon)	40,500
ASIA	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Institute for Social and Economic Change (India)	55,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Japan Center for International Exchange	25,000
Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation	70,000
Bangladesh	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Centre for Analysis and Choice	56,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Institute for Public Policy Advocacy (Washington, D.C.)	33,200
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh	49,500

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka*Governmental structures and functions*

Centre for Regional Development Studies (Sri Lanka)	100,000
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Local initiatives

Centre for Development Studies and Activities (India)	150,000
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Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India)	120,000
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Civic participation

Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture (New York)	23,000
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Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	125,000
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Public policy analysis

Association for Information, Research and Analysis Services (Nepal)	15,000
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International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	25,000
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Philanthropy

Baroda Citizens Council (India)	160,000
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Southeast Asia*Governmental structures and functions*

Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	32,000
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Local initiatives

Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	75,000
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Local Development Foundation (Thailand)	350,000
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Civic participation

Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	100,000
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Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute (Philippines)	40,000
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Philippine Development Forum (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
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Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas	100,000
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Solidarity for Countryside Development and Agrarian Reform (Philippines)	20,000
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Thailand, Government of (Forestry Department)	400,000
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Public policy analysis

American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	267,000
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Economics Institute (Boulder, Colo.)	280,000
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Harvard University	100,000
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National Economics University (Vietnam)	30,000
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China*Government structures and functions*

Peking University Law School	65,000
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Civic participation

Center for Foreign Journalists (Reston, Va.)	34,000
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China College for Women Administrators	74,000
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Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	48,000
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Henan Women's Cadre School	48,000
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Peking University	73,000
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Public policy analysis

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	9,000
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National Environmental Protection Agency	120,000
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Oxford University (St. Antony's College) (England)	70,000
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State Commission for Restructuring the Economic Systems	99,000
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LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Governmental structures and functions

Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile)	70,000
Institute of Peruvian Studies	50,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	105,000
National University of Colombia	150,000

Local initiatives

Center for Research and Planning of the Environment (Chile)	35,000
Foundation for the Development of the Magallanes Region (Chile)	10,000
Institute of Ecological Policy (Chile)	35,000
Natural Resources and Environment Foundation (Argentina)	25,000

Civic participation

Participa (Chile)	41,100
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Philanthropy

Group for the Analysis of Social and Institutional Development (Argentina)	51,000
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Brazil

Governmental structures and functions

Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies	120,000
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Civic participation

Brazilian Association of NGOs	50,000
Institute for Socio-Economic Studies	144,000
José Bonifacio University	70,000
National Institute for Superior Studies	141,000
National Organization of Business Thought	60,000
Polis-Institute for Research, Training, and Advisory Services in Social Policy	120,000

Public policy analysis

Center for Public Policy Studies	140,000
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies	400,000

Mexico and Central America

Governmental structures and functions

Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico)	65,000
College of the Northern Border (Mexico)	107,000
Mexico, National Autonomous University of	100,900
Oaxaca, Universidad Autonoma "Benito Juarez" de (Mexico)	20,000

Civic participation

Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone (Mexico)	95,000
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Public policy analysis

Arizona, University of	27,000
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	400,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	45,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	350,000
Mexico, College of	75,000

Philanthropy

Mexican Center for Philanthropy	50,000
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\$39,235,172

Reductions in prior-year approvals

(287,841)

TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

\$38,947,331



The Foundation-supported American Festival Project is a national coalition of community-oriented performing arts organizations based at Appalshop, Inc., in Whitesburg, Ky. Here, Adella Gautier of Junebug Productions performs at Maupin Elementary School in Louisville.

In 1921 the historian, novelist, and social theorist H. G. Wells prophetically observed that “human history is more and more a race between education and catastrophe.” Although more of the world’s citizens have access to education than ever before, vast inequities remain, and they threaten to undermine the very foundation of a democratic society. In contrast, it is a sure sign of a healthy democracy when the arts and culture are open and vibrant, and both traditional forms and newer, more diverse modes of expression are celebrated. Moreover, education and the arts open up possibilities for individuals, regardless of race, gender, or class, to become productive citizens, to develop their talents, and to realize their aspirations. This is as true in Moscow as in Milwaukee, in Ecuador as in Egypt, in Jakarta as in Johannesburg.

The Education and Culture program pursues the Foundation’s four goals—strengthening democratic values, reducing poverty and injustice, promoting international cooperation, and advancing human achievement—by focusing worldwide on three themes. These are expanding educational opportunities for the disadvantaged; fostering diversity throughout higher education—students, faculty, and curricula; and enhancing teaching and scholarship in the social sciences, particularly in interdisciplinary, international, and foreign area studies. These combinations can give students new perspectives and help them understand the increasingly transnational public issues they will confront in the next century.

In the arts, the Foundation works mainly in three complementary areas: increasing opportunities for minority arts organizations and artists; stimulating new work across disciplines in the performing arts; and preserving, interpreting, and transmitting cultural traditions.

The Education and Culture program made grants totaling \$54.3 million in 1993. Some examples are discussed below.

Expanding Opportunities

To help enlarge educational opportunities for the disadvantaged, the Foundation assists national demonstration projects at both the precollege and college levels. The Urban Partnership Program supports collaborative projects in 16 cities across the country that link providers of youth services with school districts, community colleges, and four-year institutions. The goal of each partnership project is to enable minority and disadvantaged students to stay in school and move on to college.

Another major Foundation initiative in education focuses on the teaching of mathematics to disadvantaged urban students in middle schools—grades five through nine. Through grants to the College Entrance Examination Board and the University of Pittsburgh, the Foundation is supporting Equity 2000 and QUASAR. They are two national demonstration projects that are successfully engaging urban teachers in the development of mathematics curricula that can close the gap in performance between rich and poor students.

In the developing world, grants emphasize expanding educational opportunities at the postsecondary level. Throughout Latin America, and in South Africa and Bangladesh, the Foundation is supporting research and demonstration projects that examine the obstacles to university education encountered by disadvantaged students and the ways universities can reduce those obstacles and deliver quality higher education more effectively.

Scholarship and Diversity

The Minority Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships program represents the Foundation's oldest continuing commitment to education in the United States and also constitutes the Education and Culture program's largest annual grant—more than \$5 million. In the last decade alone, the Foundation awarded nearly 1,000 doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to African Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and Asian Pacific Americans who intend to become college or university teachers.

The fellowships also address the Foundation's concern for fostering diversity in the teaching profession. So does the Minority Teacher Education Initiative. Launched in 1989, it is helping education departments and schools of education at over 40 colleges and universities to expand their efforts to recruit and train minority teachers.

Most of the Foundation's arts grants support work in the United States, but support also goes to similar projects in the developing world. In 1993, for example, the Foundation concluded the fourth and final round of funding for Hispanic and African-American museums and also made a major grant to the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian. Foundation support aims to help these cultural institutions serve their communities while sustaining a vibrant cultural heritage.

To strengthen democratic values and promote international cooperation, the Foundation is supporting a project of the Association of American Colleges called "American Commitments: Diversity, Democracy, and Liberal Education." More than 80 colleges and universities are involved in the project, which aims to foster better intergroup relations on American college campuses. Begun in 1990, this effort has parallels overseas. They include projects to

promote affirmative action on race and gender within South African universities and a campus-based initiative on cultural diversity in India.

In the arts, Foundation efforts to strengthen democratic values include funds for Anna Deavere Smith's celebrated one-woman show, *Fires in the Mirror*, which examines urban racial and ethnic tensions.

Support for teaching and scholarship in the social sciences also strengthens democratic values. This year the Foundation provided major support for a region-wide effort in Latin America based at the Ecuador branch of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences. It is encouraging a new generation of social scientists to focus on contemporary public policy issues. The Foundation this year also made a second round of grants to enable 10 U.S. colleges and universities to develop courses that will be both accessible and meaningful to undergraduates who are not planning to major in the social sciences but wish to gain a greater understanding of contemporary political, economic, and social problems. The Foundation's continuing support for student community service curricula is yet another way of strengthening democratic values.

In 1993 the Foundation granted funds to 20 colleges and universities for interdisciplinary seminars that bring together faculty and students from the social sciences and foreign area studies. This new initiative builds on the Foundation's International Predissertation Fellowship Program, administered by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. These fellowships are designed to encourage doctoral students in the social sciences to develop competence in international or foreign area studies. By helping younger social scientists in the United States become more knowledgeable about various areas of the world, the fellowships help promote international cooperation.



The Foundation's Campus Diversity Project encourages faculty members and students to intensify study of intercultural relations. Here a group of Princeton students attend a seminar on cultural diversity.

Improving minority students' access to four-year colleges, as well as their chances of earning a degree, is the goal of the Seattle Coalition for Educational Equity, one of 16 city-wide partnerships funded through a Foundation grant to the National Center for Urban Partnerships. Here, Tupamara Maestas-Bocanegra and Thaddeus Anderson use the facilities of Seattle Central Community College's new Transfer Center.



With the increasing spread in Africa of popular music from abroad, many traditional African instruments and dances are in danger of being forgotten. To help preserve traditional African art forms such as the instrument used in this informal street concert in Douala, Cameroun, the University of Ghana is using a Foundation grant to launch the International Center for African Music and Dance.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1993

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 87).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Teaching and scholarship

Arizona, University of	\$ 46,700
Associated Colleges of the Midwest (Chicago)	400,000
Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (Washington, D.C.)	301,230
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	250,000
Bryn Mawr College	250,000
Carleton College	221,700
Chicago, University of	350,000
Cornell University	350,000
Council of Graduate Schools in the United States (Washington, D.C.)	65,200
Harvard University	350,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	75,000
Institute for Advanced Study—Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	154,700
LH Research, Inc. (New York)	220,000
Michigan State University	564,913
Minnesota, University of	350,000
National Council for Black Studies (Columbus, Ohio)	309,490
National Humanities Center (Research Triangle Park, N.C.)	279,000
Pennsylvania, University of	350,000
Pomona College	250,000
Stanford University	350,000
Yale University	350,000
Zipporah Films (Cambridge, Mass.)*	160,106

Access and equity

Alabama, University of	400,000
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	50,500
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
American Indian College Fund (New York)	60,000
American Sociological Association (Washington, D.C.)	415,000
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	1,148,500
Bemidji State University	236,000
Boston College	150,000
Bridgewater State College	70,000
California, University of (La Jolla)	74,000
Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles)	150,000
Community College of Denver	125,000
Cornell University	366,000
Evergreen State College	75,000
Great Lakes Colleges Association (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	273,200
Harvard University	6,600
Houston Community College System	130,000
Kean College of New Jersey	270,000
Latino Issues Forum (San Francisco)	25,000
Maricopa Community College District (Tempe, Ariz.)	130,000
Memphis State University	135,000
Miami-Dade Community College District (Florida)	130,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	5,390,000
Navajo Nation (Window Rock, Ariz.)	186,719

New York, City University of	745,000
New York University	60,500
Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	8,000
Phillips Academy (Andover, Mass.)	75,000
Public Broadcasting Service (Alexandria, Va.)*	72,000
St. Andrews–Sewanee School (Tennessee)	48,000
St. Benedict, College of	25,000
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	352,400
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	350,000
Tuskegee University	350,000
United Negro College Fund (New York)	2,700,000
Washington, University of	274,900
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Boulder, Colo.)	43,400
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Association of American Universities (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	10,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	50,000
ETV Endowment of South Carolina (Spartanburg)*	300,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	2,000,000
New American Schools Development Corporation (Arlington, Va.)	500,000
New York, City University of	50,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	50,000
Teachers College (Columbia University)	75,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	75,000
California, University of (La Jolla)	75,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	130,000
Chicago, University of	75,000
Columbia University	127,500
Cornell University	75,000
Duke University	125,000
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	526,100
Feminist Press (New York)	275,000
Harvard University	75,000
Houston, University of	50,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	75,000
Indiana University (Bloomington)	75,000
Institute for African Research (New York)	12,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	160,000
Johns Hopkins University	478,408
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	75,000
Michigan State University	75,000
Michigan, University of	225,000
Minnesota, University of	75,000
Montgomery Community College (Maryland)	280,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	300,000
New York, City University of	300,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	25,000
North Carolina, University of	75,000
Northwestern University	75,000
Pennsylvania, University of	75,000
Public Television Playhouse (New York)*	200,000
Radcliffe College	50,000
Southern California Library for Social Studies and Research (Los Angeles)	25,000
Student Community Service Foundation (Baltimore)	75,000
Swarthmore College	30,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	100,000
Towson State University	60,000

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

United Negro College Fund (New York)	2,700,000
Washington, University of	575,000
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	75,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum (Philadelphia, Pa.)	30,000
American Dance Festival (New York)*	20,000
Amigos del Museo del Barrio (New York)	175,000
Appalshop (Whitesburg, Ky.)	340,000
Arizona State University (Tempe)*	100,000
Bronx Museum of the Arts (New York)	100,000
Cornerstone Consultants (West Chester, Pa.)	35,000
Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture (Miami)	50,000
Dance Theatre Foundation (New York)	300,000
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York)	450,000
Dance Theatre Workshop (New York)	200,000
Fisk University	100,000
Foundation for African-American Art (Dallas)	150,000
Grantmakers in the Arts (Philadelphia, Pa.)	15,000
Group I Acting Company (New York)	100,000
Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center (San Antonio)	145,000
Hampton University	200,000
Harvard University	70,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	75,000
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (San Juan)	50,000
Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival (Lee, Mass.)	50,000
Junebug Productions (New Orleans)	75,000
Los Angeles Festival	275,000
Luis A. Ferre Foundation (Ponce, P.R.)	100,000
Meet the Composer (New York)	200,000
Mexican Fine Arts Center (Chicago)	200,000
Mexican Museum (San Francisco)	190,000
Morgan State University	30,000
National Association of Latino Arts and Culture (San Antonio)	75,000
National Cultural Alliance (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
New England Foundation for the Arts (Cambridge, Mass.)	166,000
New York City Hispanic-American Dance Company	100,000
New York Public Library	200,000
New York Shakespeare Festival	100,000
New York University*	50,000
Nonprofit Facilities Fund (New York)	75,000
North Carolina Central University	165,000
Ohio Historical Society (Columbus)	125,000
Pan Asian Repertory Theatre (New York)	100,000
Pregones Touring Puerto Rican Theatre Collection (New York)	137,000
Puerto Rico Community Foundation (Hato Rey)	100,000
Puerto Rico, University of (Rio Piedras)	100,000
Resolution, Inc. (San Francisco)*	75,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	1,150,000
South Carolina State College	40,000
Spanish Theatre Repertory Company (New York)	100,000
Strategic Grantmaker Services (Cambridge, Mass.)	110,000
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York)	335,000
Twin Cities Public Television (Saint Paul, Minn.)*	100,000
Visual Arts Research and Resource Center Relating to the Caribbean (New York)	30,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	74,732
<i>Arts stabilization</i>	
National Arts Stabilization Fund (New York)	2,000,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Cultural preservation

Ghana, University of	150,000
Indiana University (Indianapolis)*	75,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	430,000

Eastern and Southern Africa

Teaching and scholarship

Brazilian Society for Instruction	960,000
Mozambique, Government of (Ministry of Education)	168,500

Access and equity

Zimbabwe, University of	5,480
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Administration and policy research

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	83,000
Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique)	425,250
National Council for Higher Education (Zimbabwe)	20,435
Zimbabwe, University of	16,600

Artistic creativity and resources

Mozambique, Government of (Ministry of Culture)	100,000
National Ballet of Zimbabwe	75,000

South Africa and Namibia

Teaching and scholarship

American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	500,000
Durban-Westville, University of (South Africa)	85,000
Fort Hare, University of (South Africa)	50,000
Western Cape Tertiary Institutions Trust (South Africa)	150,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	75,000
WorldTeach (Cambridge, Mass.)	25,000

Access and equity

Cape Town Fund, University of (New York)	220,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	100,000
Namibia Media Trust	50,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	300,000
National Research Capacity Consultation (South Africa)	10,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	200,000
Southern African Advanced Education Project (England)	100,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	50,000

Middle East and North Africa

Teaching and scholarship

American Research Center in Egypt (New York)	290,000
Beirut, American University of (Lebanon)	100,000
Birzeit University (West Bank)	175,000
Women's Affairs (West Bank)	100,000

Artistic creativity and resources

American University in Cairo (Egypt)	6,000
Cultural Association Sweden-Egypt (Sweden)	114,393
Omdurman Ahlia University (Sudan)	62,700
Sabreen Music Institute (Jerusalem)	51,000
Swedish Centre of the International Theatre Institute (Sweden)	12,000

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Association for the Preservation of Culture in North Sinai)	35,349
Jerusalem "Ashtar" for Theatre Training and Performing Arts	40,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	55,000

ASIA

Bangladesh

<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Foundation for Promotion of Education and Research	100,000

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Bangla Academy	3,135
Dhaka, University of	3,579
International Theatre Institute (France)	19,100
Janobibhab Unnayan Kendro	74,000
Lokenatya O Sangashkritik Unnayan Kendra	72,800

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka

<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
London, University of (England)	52,000
Pennsylvania, University of	500,000

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Academy of Indian Music and Arts	70,000
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	254,000
Bhaddhvari: Research and Training Centre for Musics of the World (India)	75,000
Folklore Society of South Indian Languages (India)	80,000
Hyderabad, University of (India)	200,000
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (India)	59,000
Mozhi: A Trust for Resource Development in Language and Culture (India)	50,000
Nalanda Dance Research Centre (India)	90,000
Seagull Foundation for the Arts (India)	100,000
Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (India)	75,000
West Bengal, Government of (India)	9,200

Southeast Asia

<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	11,050
Institute of International Education (New York)	20,000
New York University	28,900
Sussex, University of (England)	30,000
Washington, University of	27,500
Yale University	25,000

<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	6,000
Michigan State University	103,000
National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities (Vietnam)	80,000
Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development (Vietnam)	80,000

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Asian Cultural Council (New York)	279,000
Hasanuddin University (Indonesia)	82,000
Institute of Dayakology Research and Development (Indonesia)	74,000
Lembaga Pelatihan Dan Penunjang Pembangunan Sosial (Indonesia)	9,500

Museum Negeri Propinsi Maluku Siwalima (Indonesia)	75,000
National Library of Indonesia	201,000
World Wildlife Fund (Washington, D.C.)	215,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Teaching and scholarship

Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	60,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	175,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	250,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	100,000

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Teaching and scholarship

Center for Population Studies (Argentina)	3,000
Center of Andean Rural Studies–Bartolome De Las Casas (Peru)	115,200
Chile, University of	130,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	16,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	1,000,000
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences (Peru)	40,000

Administration and policy research

Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	150,000
Centro de Estudios Cientificos de Santiago (Chile)	2,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	50,000
Torcuato di Tella University (Argentina)	50,000

Other

Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	50,000
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Brazil

Teaching and scholarship

Costa Rica, University of	13,000
José Bonifacio University	300,000

Administration and policy research

São Paulo, University of	243,200
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Mexico and Central America

Teaching and scholarship

Association of Borderland Scholars (Las Cruces, N.M.)	15,000
Fundacion Acceso (Costa Rica)	75,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	900,000
Mexican Association for International Education	60,500
PROFMEX–Consortium of U.S. Research Programs on Mexico (Los Angeles)	180,000
San Diego Community College District	20,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	30,000
Texas, University of (El Paso)	30,000
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Boulder, Colo.)	29,300

\$54,302,169

(322,603)

Reductions in prior-year approvals
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

\$53,979,566



With the support of a Foundation grant, the International Peace Academy is conducting research on the U.N.'s extensive peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, which include protecting human rights, repatriating refugees, and supervising elections. Here children scamper away from a U.N. helicopter about to lift off from Kompong Thom.

The goals articulated in the Foundation's mission statement are at the heart of the International Affairs program. Today's international environment poses a serious challenge to the realization of those goals.

With the end of the cold war, the greatest threat to international security remains the arsenal of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction built up over decades. But there are other dangers as well. Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in Somalia, and in Haiti, for example, have been provoked by a combination of political and economic factors and egregious violations of human rights. Global economic interdependence and international monetary and trade policies have profound consequences that affect not only the well-being of nations, but also the lives of people everywhere. Both in developing and developed countries, economic insecurity highlights the human dimension of economic interdependence and further erodes political stability.

Working in five areas—international law and organizations, peace and security, international economics and development, international human rights, and U.S. foreign policy and international relations—the International Affairs program has two main goals. They are to resolve threats to the world community and to build intellectual and institutional capacity to promote a more peaceful and equitable international system. Toward those ends, the Foundation seeks to

- strengthen intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both at the regional and international levels, and to build public understanding of their activities;
- broaden the range of people, institutions, and perspectives involved in formulating international policy;

- create forums to discuss fresh approaches to policy making; and
- facilitate informed debate among policy makers and the public in the United States and abroad.

In addition, the International Affairs program manages the Foundation's activities in Russia and Eastern and Central Europe. This work reflects the global significance of the transition under way in that region and the importance of fully integrating the region into the international system.

In 1993 the program made grants totaling \$33.7 million. Examples are discussed below.

International Law and Organizations

The Foundation supports efforts to reinforce the principles governing international relations and to strengthen institutions necessary for cooperative international action. Paramount among such institutions is the United Nations, the single international body with near-universal membership and a broad-based mandate. Grants support efforts to improve the U.N.'s structure, financing, and performance, especially in such areas as peacekeeping and disarmament, human rights, the advancement of women, environment and economic development, and refugees and international migration. In each of these areas, the Foundation seeks to bring to U.N. deliberations the knowledge and experience of NGOs. Grants also seek to improve public understanding of the U.N.'s role. A Foundation-supported report on U.N. financing by an independent, international advisory group, co-chaired by Paul Volcker and Shijuro

Ogata, was published this year. A grant to the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation is supporting a study of ways to reform the United Nations system, and funds were provided for a film on the life and career of Ralph Bunche, a former undersecretary-general and the founder of U.N. peacekeeping operations.

A second Foundation objective is to strengthen international law. The aim is both to increase public understanding of its role in international affairs and to help train a new generation of practitioners around the world. Several grants were made this year to explore the relevance of environmental law for international law and cooperation. For example, a grant to the Council on Ocean Law seeks to ensure advancement of the Law of the Sea Convention as part of a larger Foundation concern with the global commons. A grant to the Foundation for International Environmental Law supported a conference on international law and sustainable development.

Peace and Security

To help minimize the use or threat of force internationally, the Foundation encourages alternative security and defense policies, promotes arms control and disarmament, and strengthens regional and international institutions dedicated to the prevention or peaceful resolution of armed conflict.

Grants support a range of research and analysis on such subjects as a cooperative international security system, peace and security studies, and budgeting for lower levels of defense spending and restructuring. A grant to the Centre for Peace and Conflict Research is supporting efforts to improve regional and international networks concerned with nonprovocative defense systems. A grant to the University of Maryland continued support for a network of women

engaged in international security studies. In the field of arms control and disarmament, grants to the Arms Control Association and the Henry L. Stimson Center focus on a critical conference in 1995 on the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and on reducing other weapons of mass destruction. Grants also support research on the international trade in conventional weapons and evaluations of intergovernmental peacemaking and peacekeeping.

International Economics and Development

A key component in promoting opportunities for global economic growth and development is the strengthening of multilateral and regional economic institutions. Particular stress is placed on encouraging economic reforms that promote more equitable and sustainable development worldwide.

Funds also assist projects to mitigate the causes and consequences of mass migration, underwrite research and policy analysis, and support the efforts of NGOs to press for greater international cooperation on the environment, development, and poverty alleviation.

Other grants contribute to public policy discussions about U.S. foreign aid, reform of the lending policies of multilateral institutions, and issues of trade and the environment. For instance, a grant to Bread for the World Institute on Hunger and Development supported efforts by NGOs to reform U.S. foreign aid policies. A grant to the National Wildlife Federation assisted research and

To help minimize the use or threat of force internationally, the Foundation encourages alternative security and defense policies, promotes arms control and disarmament, and strengthens regional and international institutions dedicated to the prevention or peaceful resolution of armed conflict.

policy analysis on trade and the environment during a critical period in which NAFTA and the GATT Uruguay Round negotiations were being completed.

A key component in promoting opportunities for global economic growth and development is the strengthening of multilateral and regional economic institutions. Particular stress is placed on encouraging economic reforms that promote more equitable and sustainable development worldwide.

The Foundation encourages stronger working relations among economically oriented NGOs, academic researchers, and policy makers in developed and developing countries. Support was provided this year for research, training, and public outreach to institutions in South Africa, Namibia, India, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America, Brazil, Chile, and Russia. This initiative seeks to build a strong network of institutions that can address current policies on international economics and development.

International Human Rights

Efforts to promote adherence to universal human rights standards focus on protecting basic civil and political rights, strengthening the intergovernmental and nongovernmental institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of human rights and humanitarian law, and improving intergroup relations by advancing the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities. The Foundation also supports training, education, and policy research on important issues in human rights law. These include research on social and economic rights and the effects of development assistance and "humanitarian interventions" on human rights. Among those receiving grants this year were the Foundation on Inter-Ethnic Relations, for a seminar to facilitate the work of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the International Commission of Jurists, to advance the rule of law in developing countries.

U.S. Foreign Policy and International Relations

The Foundation seeks to promote effective U.S. policies in a rapidly changing and increasingly diverse international environment. Three objectives are being pursued. The first is to improve U.S. foreign policy by developing more cooperative relations between the United States and such countries as Germany and Russia, as well as with the regions of Africa, Latin America, and South Asia. A grant was given to the Inter-American Dialogue for research to further understanding of key hemispheric issues, and a grant to the Asia Society is underwriting policy dialogues and public education about South Asia.

The second objective is to strengthen the ability of U.S. legislators, the media, NGOs, and an increasingly diverse generation of foreign policy professionals to shape the new global environment. To this end, the Foundation supports scholarly studies and policy analysis to help define U.S. national interests now that the cold war is over. A grant to the Aspen Institute aims to inform members of Congress and the general public about current foreign policy issues.

The third goal is to help clarify the effects of religious movements, emigration, and transnational networks in shaping world affairs and their impact on U.S. foreign policy. An important aspect of this work focuses on the influence of Muslim societies generally and Islamic political movements in particular. A grant to the French Institute of International Relations, for example, is supporting a study of the effects of radical Islamic movements on the domestic and foreign policies of different countries.

(Right) With support from the Foundation, the Expert Institute of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs is studying the reactions of businesses to economic reforms. The study will cover up to 500 enterprises such as this sheet-rolling mill in Shchelkovo.

(Below) A Foundation grant to Brown University supports summer workshops for the study of international organizations cosponsored by the Academic Council on the United Nations System and the American Society of International Law. Participants in the 1993 workshop are pictured here.



A grant to William Greaves Productions is supporting a three-part television series on the life of Ralph Bunche, a former U.N. undersecretary-general who won the Nobel Prize for peace. The series is based on *Ralph Bunche: An American Life* by Brian Urquhart, scholar-in-residence at the Foundation. Bunche is shown here listening to the concerns of the townspeople of Ktima, Cyprus, during a visit to U.N. peacekeeping operations in April 1964.

The Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Building on decades of Foundation support for research and policy analysis on the region as well as cultural and scholarly exchanges between East and West, the Foundation aims to strengthen the institutions of civil society throughout the region.

This includes, first, efforts to advance economic reforms and to promote viable solutions to the economic and social problems generated by the region's transition to market economies. To this end, grants focus on three objectives: promoting innovative, nongovernmental approaches to alleviating socioeconomic problems; strengthening independent indigenous organizations that conduct research, policy analysis, and public education on contemporary economic issues; and providing technical assistance to increase governmental capacity to carry out equitable new policies. Grants this year were made to the Expert Institute of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs in Moscow and to CASE (the Center for Social and Economic Research) in Warsaw for research on the effects of market reforms in Russia and Poland.

To foster democracy in the region, the Foundation supports political and judicial reform, civic and nonprofit institutions, and efforts to integrate international human rights standards into domestic law and practice. Support was given to the Hungarian DAC (Democracy After Communism) Foundation for a seminar for lawyers from the region, entitled "Raising Rights Consciousness," and to HRP (the Human Rights Project Group) in Moscow to carry out research and consultations between Russian and Western experts on legislation affecting human rights.

Finally, the Foundation supports reform of higher education in the social sciences within the region as well as research and scholarship on the region at U.S. and West European institutions. The Foundation granted funds to the Moscow branch of the Russian Science Foundation for a major social science fellowship competition and to the Jan Hus Educational Foundation to promote new approaches to research and training at universities in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.



The Henry L. Stimson Center received \$400,000 for an international research and education program on the total dismantling of nuclear weapons, such as these SS-23 missiles in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1993

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 87).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

<i>Peace and security</i>	
Arms Control Association (Washington, D.C.)	\$140,000
Bradford, University of (England)	150,000
Brown University	300,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Centre for Peace and Conflict Research (Denmark)	111,000
Commonwealth Foundation (Cambridge, Mass.)	55,000
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland)	100,000
Fund for Peace (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
Henry L. Stimson Center (Washington, D.C.)	872,000
Institute for European-Latin American Research (Argentina)	200,000
Institute for War and Peace Reporting (England)	75,000
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England)	120,000
International Peace Academy (New York)	703,000
Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control (Washington, D.C.)	22,500
London School of Economics and Political Science (England)	75,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	477,500
Monterey Institute of International Studies (California)	300,000
North Carolina, University of (Durham)	200,000
Saferworld (England)	86,500
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	100,000
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sweden)	299,000
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York)	75,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Africa News Service (Durham, N.C.)*	230,000
American Assembly (New York)	75,000
Asia Society (New York)	250,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	700,000
Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (Washington, D.C.)	85,000
Atlantic Council of the United States (Washington, D.C.)	275,000
Institute for Strategic and International Studies (Portugal)	75,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	275,000
Middle East Institute (Washington, D.C.)	22,000
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	1,200,000
Southern California, University of	450,000
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta)	200,000
<i>International economics and development</i>	
American Trust for Agriculture in Poland (McLean, Va.)	450,000
Bread for the World Institute on Hunger and Development (Silver Spring, Md.)	18,000
Bretton Woods Committee (Washington, D.C.)	155,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	253,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	13,000
CASE (Center for Social and Economic Research) Scientific Foundation (Poland)	150,000
Duke University	39,000
Expert Institute of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Moscow)	50,000
Federal Employment Service of Russia (Moscow)	64,500
Friends of the BBC Marshall Plan of the Mind Trust (Bethesda, Md.)*	200,000
Harvard University	100,000

Institute for Development Research (Boston)	71,000
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.)	500,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	285,000
Mississippi State University	115,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	200,000
National Wildlife Federation (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Pittsburgh, University of	176,000
Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)	300,000
Stockholm School of Economics (Sweden)	380,000
Tufts University	17,000
Utah, University of	75,000
<i>International law and organizations</i>	
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	452,000
Brown University	265,000
Council on Ocean Law (Washington, D.C.)	115,000
Dag Hammarskjold Foundation (Sweden)	200,000
Foundation-administered project: activities of Brian Urquhart, scholar-in-residence at the Foundation	360,000
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (England)	79,000
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York)	150,000
William Greaves Productions (New York)*	700,000
<i>International studies</i>	
American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	275,000
Central and East European Publishing Project (England)	525,000
Jan Hus Educational Foundation (Czech Republic)	75,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
Moscow Branch of the Russian Science Foundation (Russia)	525,000
Russian Science Foundation (Moscow)	6,000
Russian State University for the Humanities (Moscow)	150,000
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists	140,000
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York)	250,000
Czech Helsinki Committee (Prague)	25,000
Human Rights Watch (New York)	1,050,000
International Committee for the Promotion of Legal Reform in Russia (Moscow)	85,000
Russian Legal Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (Moscow)	45,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	150,000
Chekhov Publishing Corporation (New York)	240,000
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (England)	33,500
DAC (Democracy After Communism) Foundation (Hungary)	204,500
HRPG, Inc. (Human Rights Project Group) (New York)	250,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	500,000
International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (Austria)	435,000
Norwegian Institute of Human Rights	65,000
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Autonomy Foundation (Hungary)	240,000
Borderlands Foundation (Poland)	47,700
Foundation on Inter-Ethnic Relations (Netherlands)	72,500
Indian Law Resource Center (Helena, Mont.)	75,000
TVE Television Trust for the Environment (England)*	185,000

<i>Human rights education, scholarship, and dissemination of information</i>	
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Australian National University	150,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	30,000
IPS (Inter Press Service) Co-operative Society (Italy)	71,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights (Austria)	305,000
Notre Dame, University of	250,000
United Nations (New York)	75,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

<i>Peace and security</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	101,200
Institute of International Education (New York)	130,000
Search for Common Ground (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Africare (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	75,000
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)	300,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	180,000
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
B'tselem–Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories (Israel)	200,000
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	150,000
Eastern and Southern Africa	
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Moi University (Kenya)	20,000
Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (Zambia)	60,000
Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (Zimbabwe)	20,220
<i>International relations</i>	
Southern Africa Political Economy Series Trust Fund (Zimbabwe)	180,000
Zimbabwe, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	38,440
Zimbabwe, University of	90,000
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Henry Dunant Institute (Switzerland)	13,500
International Commission of Jurists (Kenya)	111,000
Kenya Human Rights Commission	50,000
South Africa and Namibia	
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Namibia, Government of (National Planning Commission)	50,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	200,000
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Rhodes University (South Africa)	13,183

West Africa

International economics and development

Conference des Institutions d'Enseignement et de Recherche Economique en Afrique (Burkina Faso)	256,000
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	50,000

Civil and political liberties

Constitutional Rights Project (Nigeria)	200,000
West African Journalists Association (Senegal)	250,000

Middle East and North Africa

Peace and security

Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	229,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies)	195,000
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	40,000
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England)	48,000
Lebanese Institute for Cultural Studies (Lebanon)	39,500

International economics and development

American Institute for Maghreb Studies (Los Angeles)	21,092
Centre for Economic Policy Research and Analysis (Lebanon)	75,000

International relations

French Institute of International Relations (France)	156,000
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International law and organizations

Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Arab Centre for Development and Futuristic Research)	198,500
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International studies

Middle East Research and Information Project (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Middle East Studies Association of North America (Tucson, Ariz.)	71,102

Civil and political liberties

Institute of Law in the Service of Man Company (West Bank)	235,000
Penal Reform International (England)	9,300
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	31,200

International human rights

International Institute of Human Rights (France)	126,000
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Human rights education, scholarship, and dissemination of information

Birzeit University (West Bank)	28,500
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Arab Lawyers' Union)	40,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Police Academy)	50,000
Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems, International (Norway)	50,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	35,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	28,925

ASIA

Peace and security

Harvard University	7,000
York University (Canada)	70,500

International economics and development

Australian National University	60,000
Foundation for Development Cooperation (Australia)	250,000

International relations

California, University of (La Jolla)	75,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	50,000

<i>Human rights education, scholarship, and dissemination of information</i>	
Forum-Asia (Thailand)	75,000
Human Rights Council of Australia	75,000
India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	275,000
Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (Sri Lanka)	50,000
S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike National Memorial Foundation (Sri Lanka)	75,000
<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Centre for Development Economics (India)	80,000
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	300,000
Institute of Economic Growth (India)	400,000
Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)	90,000
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	500,000
Oxford University (England)	50,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
American Studies Research Centre (India)	100,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	75,000
<i>International human rights</i>	
Law and Society Trust (Sri Lanka)	200,000
<i>Human rights education, scholarship, and dissemination of information</i>	
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (India)	8,000
National Law School of India	500,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Thailand, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	145,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	50,000
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	28,200
Private Agencies Collaborating Together (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Thailand, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	8,300
Vietnam, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	180,000
<i>International studies</i>	
London, University of (England)	15,000
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Concerned Lawyers' Union of Mindanao Incorporated (Philippines)	15,000
Monash University (Centre of Southeast Asian Studies) (Australia)	7,687
<i>International human rights</i>	
Bridge to Asia Foundation (Oakland, Calif.)	35,000
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	25,000
Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates	20,000
Vietnam, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	75,000
<i>Human rights education, scholarship, and dissemination of information</i>	
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	80,000
Human Rights Watch (New York)	41,000
China	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
China Development Institute	100,000
China Institute of Global Concern	20,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	99,500

<i>International relations</i>	
China Institute of Contemporary International Relations	40,000
China Society for Strategy and Management Research	15,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	130,000
Nanjing University–Johns Hopkins University Center for Chinese and American Studies	17,600
Peking University	25,000
Shanghai Institute for International Studies (China)	75,000
Zhongshan University (Institute of Southeast Asian Studies)	110,000

<i>International studies</i>	
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	55,000
National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York)	50,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

<i>U.S. foreign policy/International relations</i>	
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	105,000
Association for the Development of the Center for the Study of Latin American International Relations (Argentina)	8,000
Chilean Council for International Relations	50,000
Georgetown University	160,000
Institute for European–Latin American Research (Argentina)	150,000
Inter-American Dialogue (Washington, D.C.)	35,000
Johns Hopkins University	275,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Dominican Republic)	220,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	100,000
Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.)	75,000

<i>International studies</i>	
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	35,000

<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
National Coalition for Haitian Refugees (New York)	275,000

<i>Human rights education, scholarship, and dissemination of information</i>	
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	221,000

Andean Region and Southern Cone

<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	100,000

<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Andean Commission of Jurists (Colombia)	275,000
Legal Defense Institute (Peru)	174,000

Brazil

<i>International economics and development</i>	
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of	250,000

Mexico and Central America

<i>International economics and development/Refugees and migrants</i>	
Mexico, College of	300,000
Southern California, University of	130,000

	\$34,317,649
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(658,552)
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<u>\$33,659,097</u>



A grant to the Mexican Health Foundation is supporting research on the effect of gender roles on women's and children's health in poor urban areas of central Mexico.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION

At the first United Nations Conference on Population, held in Bucharest in 1974, the participating governments agreed on the need to stabilize the world's population and improve the quality of life for all people through social and economic development. Participants at the third such conference, to be held in Cairo in 1994, will assess the progress made in achieving those goals.

Since the Bucharest meeting, understanding of the problems related to population and development, and their solutions, has changed dramatically. The debate of the last two decades—whether decreases in population must precede development or vice versa—has given way to a more complex understanding of the synergistic relation

It has become clear that the scope of family-planning programs and population policies must be enlarged.

between socioeconomic development and changing fertility patterns.

Moreover, thanks to the increased participation of women in public life and the emergence of

women's health movements throughout the world, it has become clear that the scope of family-planning programs and population policies must be enlarged to address the full range of women's needs with respect to sexual and reproductive health. Individuals do not perceive their reproductive health needs in isolation, but rather within the context of their whole lives. Furthermore, sexual and reproductive health problems exist in countries with slow or negative population growth rates, as well as in those with high rates.

Women's groups have also emphasized the importance of addressing power differentials between men and women and the persistent discrimination against women in many parts of the world. A woman's deci-

sion to use a contraceptive and her ability to enjoy her sexuality without fear of pregnancy, coercion, or disease depend as much upon the balance of power in her relations with her partner as upon the availability of reproductive health services.

Although this broader approach to reproductive health is increasingly cited, it has not always translated into improved family-planning services. Furthermore, comprehensive population policies have rarely been explicitly incorporated into national social and economic policies. Instead, population policies continue to be equated with the provision of contraceptive services, and, even then, too little attention is paid to the quality of such services. The current challenge is to ensure that concern about population growth is balanced with a commitment to protect individual rights, promote gender equity, and encourage sustainable economic growth.

The transition from a large to a small family norm—with more people choosing to have only one or two children, or none—means that, in general, men and women will spend a much smaller part of their lives raising children than their parents and grandparents did. Yet the personal and social consequences of these changes, in particular their effect on family life and on gender roles in society, are still not well understood, and the changes themselves are far from being settled as societal norms. Central to this emerging reality is a new balance between sexuality and reproduction.

The Foundation's Reproductive Health and Population program supports efforts to shed light on these dynamics and to develop

policies and programs responsive to them.

Through offices in 13 countries in Asia, Africa, and the Americas, the Foundation pursues a three-pronged strategy to help improve sexual and reproductive health in both developing and developed countries. This strategy includes supporting social science research to advance understanding of the sociocultural, economic, legal, and ethical issues that affect sexual and reproductive health; assisting community-based initiatives that increase women's and men's participation in the design and implementation of policies and programs affecting reproductive health; and promoting discussions of the ethical and legal contexts within which sexual and reproductive health programs are carried out.

Foundation grants assist efforts to provide accurate information and sensitive counseling about family planning. Grants also support access to safe, legal, and effective contraceptives and abortion. A continuing priority is prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, which, when left untreated, have contributed to high rates of infertility in many parts of the world. Also supported are projects addressing underlying issues of gender and differing family structure. In the face of a growing AIDS pandemic, the Foundation encourages efforts to include prevention and care within reproductive health policies and programs.

In 1993 the Reproductive Health and Population program granted a total of \$21.3 million. Examples follow.

Social Science Research and Training

The Foundation is committed to expanding citizen participation in the design of policies and programs affecting reproductive health. One means to accomplish that is support of multidisciplinary social science research

aimed at clarifying the priorities of those who need reproductive health services, and incorporating their perspectives into policy and program planning. Much of that research is participatory.

To improve developing countries' abilities to carry out such research, support is provided for institutional strengthening. Among the institutions that received grants in 1993 for social science research and training in sexual and reproductive health were El Colegio de la Frontera Norte in Mexico, the Center for Studies of the State and Society in Argentina, the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, and Mahidol University in Thailand. In addition, the Center for Study and Research in Collective Health at the State University of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil received funds to initiate a global network to support research and training on sexuality.

Community-Based Initiatives

The Foundation's Reproductive Health and Population program seeks to strengthen democratic values by supporting initiatives that encourage citizen participation in community-based programs to improve the quality of reproductive health services and access to related information.

A grant to the Women's Group of San Cristobal de las Casas in Mexico is assisting a project to improve the quality of care for disadvantaged pregnant women. The Social Action Institute for Rural and Tribal Inhabitants of India is conducting multidisciplinary research on sexually transmitted diseases among men and women. The institute will also design a community intervention program. A Foundation grant is helping

the Kenya Association of Professional Counsellors implement an education and counseling program for adolescents on gender and sexuality. Support is provided for projects that integrate reproductive health into broader development programs, like those of the Bhansali Trust in India, which is also involved in income-generation projects for women and in educational and social welfare activities.

The Foundation supports public discussion of the ethical and legal aspects of reproductive health issues, including the policy implications of new reproductive technologies.

Efforts are being made to link community projects with national activities to improve policies related to sexual and reproductive health. For

instance, a project of the Center for Women Policy Studies is working with community organizations in the United States serving women with HIV to ensure that women's needs are communicated to policy makers who are devising federal guidelines for HIV/AIDS prevention.

Ethical and Legal Issues

In the third component of the program, the Foundation supports public discussion of the ethical and legal aspects of reproductive health issues, including the policy implications of new reproductive technologies. Such efforts seek to reduce injustice and guard against abuses that can occur when rights are violated through research, policy or program initiatives, social discrimination, or legal bias.

In Brazil, the São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS is conducting seminars to increase public awareness of the legal issues surrounding the AIDS epidemic and the epidemic's relation to reproductive health. In the United States, a grant to the

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists is supporting studies of ethical issues related to reproductive health research and technologies by the newly established National Advisory Board on Ethics in Reproduction. Internationally, the Foundation is supporting research on reproductive rights under international law by Columbia University's Development Law and Policy Program; Yeshiva University's research and technical assistance to groups in developing countries studying reproductive health ethics; and analysis of women's understanding of reproductive rights in diverse cultural contexts by Hunter College's International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group.

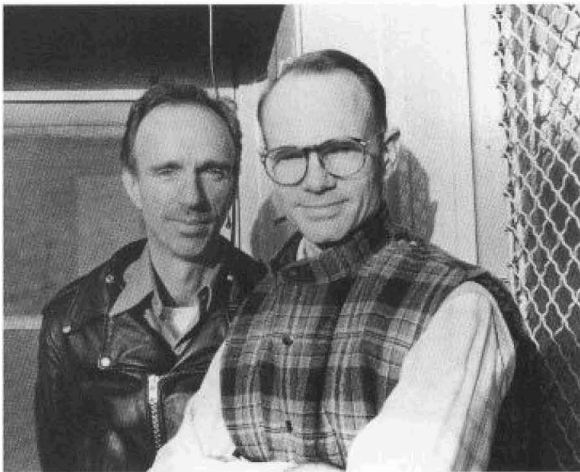
U.N. Conference on Population and Development

In 1993 the Reproductive Health and Population program supported several national, regional, and international initiatives to ensure the involvement of women's groups in the 1994 U.N. conference in Cairo. Grants to Citizenship, Research, Information and Action in Rio de Janeiro and to the International Women's Health Coalition, based in New York, assist an effort to develop a common understanding among women's organizations worldwide on what women-centered population policies should comprise. This initiative has been endorsed by representatives of more than 2,000 women's organizations, networks, and individual women and men committed to developing broader, more comprehensive policies related to sexual and reproductive rights. The Foundation is also exploring ways to include the views of theologians and ethicists in the discussions at the Cairo conference.

(Right) Foundation grants to the Western Consortium for Public Health, Yunnan Bureau of Public Health, and Beijing Medical University are supporting research, training, and projects to improve reproductive health among women in poor rural areas of China.



(Below) The American Documentary received a grant to promote discussion of *Silverlake Life: The View From Here*, a documentary about these two men with AIDS, which aired on the PBS series, *P.O.V.*



(Right) SEWA—the Society for Education, Welfare and Action-Rural—received a grant for comprehensive community-based reproductive health programs in India’s Gujarat state. Here a hospital nurse demonstrates newborn care to traditional birth attendants.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1993

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 87).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Australian National University	\$ 102,000
Center for Study and Research in Collective Health (Brazil)	304,000
Chicago, University of	165,000
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Belgium)	150,000
Mahidol University (Thailand)	57,000
Media Network AMIC (New York)*	36,000
Minnesota, University of	106,000
New York, City University of	250,000
Newcastle, University of (Australia)	51,000
Population Council (New York)	84,700
Population Services International (Washington, D.C.)	190,000
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	35,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	105,000
 <i>Community involvement</i>	
Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (New York)	255,000
Women's Global Network on Reproductive Rights (Uganda)	175,000
 <i>Dissemination of information</i>	
American Documentary (New York)*	26,000
Appropriate Health Resources and Technologies Action Group (England)	300,000
Boston Women's Health Book Collective (West Somerville, Mass.)	270,000
Canadian AIDS Society	75,000
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	1,575,000
Latino Commission on AIDS (New York)	60,000
Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco)	75,000
Paradise Productions (New York)*	100,000
Public Media Center (San Francisco)*	75,000
Royal Society (England)	100,000
 <i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York)	1,500,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	150,000
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	210,000
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Columbia University	150,000
Commonwealth Medical Association (England)	210,000
Family Institute of Cambridge (Massachusetts)	22,720
George Washington University	200,000
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (Malaysia)	30,000
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	49,920
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Population Communications International (New York)	50,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France)	250,000
Yeshiva University (Albert Einstein College of Medicine)	301,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Dissemination of information

VIIth International Conference on AIDS in Africa (Cameroon)	25,000
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Nigeria)	100,000

Eastern and Southern Africa*Social science research and training*

Association of Physicians and Medical Workers for Social Responsibility (Kenya)	48,423
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Community involvement

African Medical and Research Foundation (Tanzania)	306,000
Kenya Anti-Rape Organization	61,097
Kenya Association of Professional Counsellors	183,470
Know AIDS Society (Kenya)	131,720

Dissemination of information

Commonwealth Regional Health Community for East, Central and Southern Africa (Tanzania)	46,123
Kenya Medical Women's Association	61,625
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (Kenya)	17,820
Media for Development International (Columbia, Md.)	46,250
Tanzania, Government of (Ministry of Health)	5,625

West Africa*Social science research and training*

African AIDS Research Network (Nigeria)	102,000
Harvard University	110,000

Dissemination of information

Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (Switzerland)	425,000
National Council of Women's Societies (Nigeria)	170,000
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Nigeria)	145,000

Middle East and North Africa*Social science research and training*

American University of Beirut (Lebanon)	266,200
Birzeit University (West Bank)	150,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Egyptian Fertility Care Society)	50,000
Population Council (New York)	212,144

Community involvement

America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	6,500
Foundation-administered project: activities related to the 1994 United Nations Population and Development Conference in Cairo	80,000

Dissemination of information

Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Center for Development Communication)	100,000
Population Communications International (New York)	116,000
Population Council (New York)	85,000

ASIA

Social science research and training

Family Health International (Durham, N.C.)	40,000
Mahidol University (Thailand)	380,000

Dissemination of information

Isis International–Women’s Information and Communication Service (Philippines)	34,000
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Bangladesh

Social science research and training

Harvard University	30,000
International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh	807,500
London, University of (England)	253,000
Population Council (New York)	427,800

Community involvement

Voluntary Health Services Society	40,000
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India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka

Social science research and training

Action Research in Community Health and Development (India)	83,500
Columbia University	73,000
Foundation for Research in Health Systems (India)	200,000
London, University of (England)	24,000
Population Council (New York)	45,000
Social Action for the Rural and Tribal Inhabitants of India	123,000

Community involvement

Bhansali Charitable Trust (India)	220,000
Society for Education, Welfare and Action-Rural (India)	185,000

Dissemination of information

Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India	15,000
Health Plus (India)	50,000
Hindustan Thompson Associates (India)	6,000
Indian Association for the Study of Population (India)	60,000
Naz (South Asian and Muslim HIV/AIDS) Project (England)	10,000
Population Services International (India)	115,000
Service of Society Medical and Educational Foundation (India)	55,000
Y.R. Gaitonde Medical, Educational and Research Foundation (India)	150,000

Southeast Asia

Social science research and training

Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	75,000
De La Salle University (Philippines)	135,000
Indonesia, University of	326,000
Population Council (New York)	409,400

Community involvement

Council for Health and Development (Philippines)	5,000
Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Indonesia)	50,000
Institute for Social Studies and Action (Philippines)	65,000
International Women’s Health Coalition (New York)	10,000
Kabalikat Ng Pamilyang Pilipino Foundation (Philippines)	50,000
Kahayag: The Foundation for Development Support Communications (Philippines)	75,000
Kauswagan Community Social Center (Philippines)	57,000
Mag-uugmad Foundation (Philippines)	57,000
Womanhealth Philippines (Philippines)	30,000

<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Asia Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	118,000
Consumer Institute Foundation (Indonesia)	187,170
Thai Red Cross Society	10,000
Women's Resource and Research Center (Philippines)	120,000
<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
Philippines, Government of the (Commission on Population)	55,000
Philippines, University of the	84,000
China	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Abt Associates (Cambridge, Mass.)	258,000
Kunming Medical College	87,000
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	98,300
State Family Planning Commission	84,000
Western Consortium for Public Health (Berkeley, Calif.)	298,000
Yunnan Bureau of Public Health	82,000
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Beijing Medical University	115,000
Griffith University (Australia)	82,000
Research Institute for Women of All-China Women's Federation	50,000
Women's Research Institute, China Academy of Management Science	72,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Foundation-administered project: activities related to the 1995 World Conference on Women	300,000
Rural Women Knowing All	20,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Buenos Aires, University of (Argentina)	12,500
Isis International—Women's Information and Communication Service (Chile)	190,500
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina)	500,000
Chile, University of	350,000
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	130,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Family Care International (New York)	25,000
<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
Corporation for Health and Social Policy (Chile)	40,000
Koinonia Theologians Association (Colombia)	29,000
Laura Rodriguez Foundation (Chile)	20,000
Medical Union of Uruguay	5,620
Brazil	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	25,000
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Citizenship, Research, Information and Action	25,000

<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association	150,000
Ceara Group for the Prevention of AIDS	30,000
Center for Study and Research in Collective Health	255,000
Institute for Studies of Religion	25,000
São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS	60,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Social science research and training</i>	
College of the Northern Border (Mexico)	170,000
Comitan Center for Health Research (Mexico)	260,000
Comprehensive Health for Women (Mexico)	70,000
Mexican Health Foundation	115,000
Mexico, National Autonomous University of	360,000
Women's Group of San Cristobal de las Casas (Mexico)	85,000
<i>Community involvement</i>	
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	33,000
Mexican Society of Demography	50,000
<i>Ethics, law, and policy analysis</i>	
Informational Group for Reproductive Choice (Mexico)	60,000
Women's Popular Education Group (Mexico)	55,000
	<u>\$ 21,318,627</u>
Reductions in prior-year approvals	(15,953)
TOTAL, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION	<u>\$ 21,302,674</u>
TOTAL, FOUNDATION GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS	<u>\$ 2,881,819</u>
TOTAL, FY 1993 FOUNDATION GRANTS AND PROJECTS	<u>\$287,987,020</u>



Anna Deavere Smith portrays 19 characters in *Fires in the Mirror*, a Foundation-supported American Playhouse production about racial conflicts in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, N.Y.

MEDIA PROJECTS

The Foundation's work in media continues a commitment begun more than 40 years ago to use radio and television to further public education about important issues.

Most of the Foundation's current work in media supports independent film, video, and radio production in the United States. Grants are awarded for research and development, production, post-production, audience development, educational outreach, and evaluation. These projects are intended to focus attention on critical public policy issues, highlight the nation's diversity, and contribute to a deeper understanding and wide-ranging discussions of contemporary issues.

Political and economic changes combined with efforts to strengthen democracy in many countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have provided new opportunities to examine the role of radio and television in emerging democratic societies. During 1993 the Foundation began to explore the possibility of expanding its media activities in these regions. Initial efforts have focused on support for productions that analyze problems confronting developing countries and on helping broadcasters in those countries produce high-quality programming.

In 1993 the Foundation awarded grants for media projects totaling \$9.3 million. They are:

Urban Poverty

- Civil Rights Project, \$1.5 million supplement for a public television series, *America's War on Poverty*, documenting the programs initiated by the federal government in the 1960s to assist disadvantaged groups.
- Caticus Corporation, \$350,000 for a documentary film about the Watts Labor Com-

munity Action Committee, a California-based community development corporation.

- Center for Independent Productions, \$100,000 for *The Other Half...Revisited*, a documentary film about poverty in New York inspired by the work of Jacob Riis, a journalist and photographer who examined similar issues in the early 1900s.
- Educational Broadcasting Corporation, \$250,000 for a documentary film on welfare for the *Cronkite Quarterly*.
- Family Communications, \$350,000 for an elementary school video curriculum aimed at combating racism, developed by the creators of *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*.
- The Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, \$75,000 to promote the video documentary *Building Hope*, which chronicles the history of community development corporations in the United States over 25 years.

Rural Poverty and Resources

- Media for Development International, \$55,000 for a documentary film on microenterprise credit programs in the United States and in developing countries.
- Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service Foundation, \$100,000 for *The Seed Savers: Preserving Genetic Diversity in Agriculture*, a documentary film on genetic diversity in plants.
- Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, \$45,000 supplement for a media campaign to increase public understanding of the relation between sustainable agriculture, food safety, and U.S. farming practices.

Rights and Social Justice

- WGBH Educational Foundation, \$400,000 for *Africans in America*, a documentary series, and for development of companion educational materials.
- National Latino Telecommunications Consortium, \$700,000 for a documentary film series titled *¡Chicano! A History of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement*.
- Women Make Movies, \$500,000 for *The Second Wave*, a television series documenting the contemporary women's movement.
- Maryland Public Broadcasting Foundation, \$125,000 for town hall meetings in six cities to help plan *To the Contrary*, a national television program focusing on women and global affairs.

Education and Culture

- American Dance Festival, \$20,000 to plan a film on the Black Tradition in American Dance Program.
- Arizona State University, \$100,000 for *First World Order*, a 30-minute video about the unity and diversity of the African diaspora.
- ETV of South Carolina, \$300,000 for *Learning Matters*, a nationally broadcast television "magazine" series on American education.
- New York University, \$50,000 for production of a one-hour film documenting the development of African cinema.
- Public Television Playhouse, \$200,000 for production and educational outreach related to the film version of Anna Deavere Smith's *Fires in the Mirror*, based on the racial conflicts in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1991.
- Resolution, Inc., \$75,000 to enable California Newsreel to distribute to U.S. audiences *Developing Visions*, a collection of contemporary African films.
- Twin Cities Public Television, \$100,000 for audience research aimed at creating programs targeted to diverse young audiences.

- Zipporah Films, \$160,106 for *High School II*, a documentary film by Frederick Wiseman about Central Park East Secondary School in Manhattan, and an accompanying study guide.

International Affairs

- Africa News Service, \$230,000 for print and radio documentaries to foster public understanding of African issues.
- TVE Television Trust for the Environment, \$185,000 for *Century of Slaughter*, a multimedia public outreach to promote the United Nations International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples.
- William Greaves Productions, \$700,000 for phase II of the television series *Ralph Bunche: An American Odyssey*.
- Friends of the BBC Marshall Plan of the Mind Trust, \$200,000 for a radio series to be broadcast in Russia on citizenship and democracy in a free-market society.
- University of Southern California, \$450,000 to enable the Center for International Studies to begin a series of task forces and study groups on the subject of "California and the World."

Reproductive Health and Population

- Media Network AMIC, \$36,000 for assessment of the "Seeing Through AIDS" workshop series, which trains health workers and educators to use media in AIDS education.
- Paradise Productions, \$100,000 for *The Abortion Pill*, a documentary about the controversies related to the antiprogestins known as RU-486.
- The American Documentary, \$26,000 for the PBS series *P.O.V.*, to promote discussion of a documentary about AIDS titled *Silverlake Life: The View From Here*.

- Public Media Center, \$75,000 for a communications campaign on the HIV / AIDS epidemic.

Media Projects

- American Public Radio, \$500,000 to develop programs in international news and culture; and \$75,000 to develop a long-range plan for APR's second decade.
- Council on Foundations, \$10,000 for the 13th Annual Film and Video Festival at the council's annual conference, held this year in Dallas.
- International Women's Media Foundation, \$75,000 for activities to strengthen the role of female journalists in the United States and around the world.
- New York Regional Association of Grantmakers, \$2,000 for the first annual Paul N. Ylvisaker Symposium on "Television and Democracy."
- Public Broadcasting Service, \$72,000 to enable PBS Video to evaluate the interactive prototype of *Eyes on the Prize* for educational use.
- William Benton Foundation, \$25,000 to examine video as a tool for advocacy and the implications of new communications policies and technologies for the public interest.
- Vanderbilt University, \$95,000 for conversion of the *Television News Index and Abstracts* to an electronic data base.

Program-Related Investments

- Media Network AMIC, \$75,000 for *Holding Ground*, a documentary about low-income housing in Boston.
- Ideas in Motion, \$59,000 for research and planning of a documentary about the field of social investing.

- Foundation-administered project: \$200,000 for *Investing for Social Gain*, a video by Dick Young Productions, documenting the Foundation's experience with program-related investing.

Africa and Middle East Programs

- Children's Television Workshop, \$200,000 for research, training, and planning related to a South African coproduction of *Sesame Street*.
- Indiana University, \$75,000 for *In Darkest Hollywood: The Cinema of Apartheid*, a documentary film chronicling the social and cultural effects of American cinema on black South Africa.

Asia Programs

- Independent Broadcasting Associates, \$75,000 for *Apna Street*, an 18-part radio series that examines hunger, poverty, and development in the Third World by focusing on a single neighborhood in Bombay.

Latin America and Caribbean Programs

- Missouri Botanical Garden, \$200,000 for *Talking with the God of Money*, a documentary film on sustainable development in the tropical forests of Latin America.

(Right) These students at Central Park East Secondary School in Manhattan appear in Frederick Wiseman's documentary film, *High School II*, produced by Zipporah Films with help from a Foundation grant.



(Below) The National Latino Telecommunications Consortium is using a Foundation grant to produce a documentary film series, *iChicano! A History of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement*.





(Above) With Foundation support, the Civil Rights Project is producing *America's War on Poverty*, a public television series about government programs initiated in the 1960s to help disadvantaged groups.



(Left) Family Communications received a grant to produce a video series aimed at combating racism among elementary school students. The puppets in the series were developed by the creators of *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*.



With a \$2 million program-related investment and a \$250,000 equity grant, the Bay Area Residential Investment and Development Group (BRIDGE) Housing Corporation in San Francisco is expanding production of low- and moderate-income housing.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Foundations usually pursue their philanthropic goals in one of two ways—by managing their own programs or by making grants to enable other institutions to operate programs. Program-related investments (PRIs) provide foundations with another way to achieve their objectives. Usually set up as loans, PRIs may also be loan guarantees or equity investments. The distinguishing feature of PRIs is that they are recoverable. As such, they can enlarge a foundation's philanthropic reach.

PRIs involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than do conventional investments. But they also help recipients attract additional private and governmental financing, develop financial management experience, and accumulate assets and produce income to sustain their operations.

Projects funded with PRIs generally include the construction or rehabilitation of low-income housing, the revitalization of distressed neighborhoods, and the creation of jobs.

The Foundation established its Program-Related Investments office in 1968. Since then, the amount set aside for PRIs has increased from \$10 million to \$130 million. In recent years, the Foundation has made PRIs worth approximately \$15 million per year. Since PRIs are invested in enterprises that advance the Foundation's program interests, the PRI office works closely with the Foundation's grant-making programs.

The primary considerations for making a PRI are the project's fit with the Foundation's program goals and the likelihood of repayment. If the financial aspects of the project carry particularly high risk, the office may structure the investment as a "recoverable grant" instead of a loan. Recoverable grants are repaid when the project meets certain

financial targets. In addition, the PRI office often complements a loan or investment with an "equity grant," to help improve the financial strength of the nonprofit organization.

The office also provides modest grants for research and technical assistance to help nonprofit organizations plan a venture for possible PRI financing or to solve problems associated with an existing PRI. In addition, the PRI office makes grants for research on institutions that engage in social investing, to explore ways the Foundation might facilitate such investing, and to disseminate information on the social investment field.

Since the Foundation's first program-related investment in 1968, 244 PRIs totaling almost \$223 million have been approved. Of the total, \$83.7 million has been repaid and \$26 million written off. At the end of fiscal year 1993, 121 investments were active, with outstanding PRI balances or unfunded commitments of \$112.9 million.*

During 1993 seven PRIs totaling \$13.5 million were approved—\$12 million for projects in the United States and \$1.5 million for the work of a U.S. nonprofit in the developing world. As in prior years, PRIs primarily supported the community and economic development work of two programs—Urban Poverty and Rural Poverty and Resources.

Community and Economic Development—Urban and Rural Poverty Programs

The Foundation's support for community development corporations (CDCs) engaged in physical, economic, and social revitalization of distressed urban communities, and

*A complete report on the Foundation's PRI program is available. Entitled *Investing for Social Gain: Reflections on Two Decades of Program-Related Investments*, it describes the program's evolution over the past 20 years and the lessons learned from it.

for financial intermediaries working to strengthen the economic fabric of poor rural areas, generates a steady demand for PRI start-up and expansion financing. At one time, PRI provided direct financing for community housing and economic development projects created by emerging and mature CDCs. Only a few such organizations are now recipients of direct loans, however. The Foundation channels the bulk of its support through intermediaries that specialize in financing development work.

A \$2 million PRI and a \$1 million equity grant will help expand the capital base of the Central Loan Fund of the National Association of Community Development Loan Funds (NACDLF), a Philadelphia-based financial intermediary. NACDLF represents 42 national, regional, and local community development loan funds that make below-market loans to community-based organizations and economic enterprises engaged in the revitalization of low- and moderate-income communities. The equity grant will enable NACDLF to assist small loan funds that lack sufficient net worth to borrow independently.

One of the regional loan funds that received support this year is the Nonprofit Facilities Fund (NFF). It focuses exclusively on problems related to the capital projects and facilities of nonprofits in New York City. Working with difficulties as mundane as replacing the boiler in a soup kitchen to larger-scale capital investments and building projects of social service and arts organizations throughout the five boroughs, NFF attracts or lends investment capital borrowed from banks and foundations. The loans are matched with technical assistance contracts tailored to the needs of the project and skills of the nonprofit borrower.

An investment in a nongovernmental development organization in Mexico exemplifies the use of a recoverable grant to support economic development activities across borders. The borrower, Alternativas and Social Participation Processes (Alternativas), provides technical assistance to a regional association and credit union of small farmer groups in the impoverished Tehuacan region. With a grant of \$500,000, Alternativas will establish a

revolving loan and guarantee fund to expand the income and employment activities of its members. Building on the success of small-scale water projects supported by the Foundation under

another initiative, Alternativas will leverage Mexican bank loans for a variety of agricultural, livestock, and agroindustrial activities. A \$100,000 companion grant will underwrite start-up expenses associated with the revolving fund. Over time, such activities are expected to generate income for these nonprofit organizations, and in seven to 10 years the Foundation may recover a percentage of its start-up capital.

Projects funded with PRIs generally include the construction or rehabilitation of low-income housing, the revitalization of distressed neighborhoods, and the creation of jobs.

Social Purpose Investments

In recent years, the practice of investing with a direct social purpose has been steadily increasing. Social purpose investments are made by a wide range of institutions, including foundations, churches, public pension funds, and corporations, particularly insur-

ance companies and banks. They are often made in projects developed or sponsored by nonprofit organizations. The Foundation has for several years supported the study of social investments to learn more about the range of institutions that make such investments, their motivations for doing so, and what they have learned from their experiences. It is hoped that the studies will stimulate broader use of investments to achieve social goals.*


In addition, the Foundation supports activities to acquaint a broad mix of private and community foundations with program-related, or social, investing. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is in the second year of a \$297,000 grant to develop conferences for foundations interested in PRIs. In 1993 MIT conducted three workshops, in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and

Durham, N.C. Several more are planned for 1994.

In addition, two grants were approved for film documentaries on social purpose investment activity. The first, a Foundation-administered project, funded an 11-minute film based on *Investing for Social Gain: Reflections on Two Decades of Program-Related Investments*, a 1991 publication that charts the Foundation's experience in this field. Four of 10 case studies examined in the publication are featured in the film, which will be disseminated through corporate and philanthropic trade associations and organizations in the social investment field.

The second grant was made in conjunction with the Gerbode Foundation to plan an hourlong documentary aimed at bringing the field of social investment to life for public and cable television viewers.

*A list of these studies is available upon request.



The Program for Appropriate Technology in Health is using a program-related investment to maintain the Fund for Technology Transfer. The fund supports the manufacture of user-friendly health products and publications that explain modern medical technology to those having little experience with it. Here staff in Bangladesh review family-planning materials.

(Right) Since 1984 the Center for Community Self-Help in North Carolina has been using Foundation support to create economic opportunities for women, minorities, rural residents, and community development organizations. Among the many enterprises it has helped start is the Lollipop Learning Tree day-care service in Durham, shown here.



(Below) Farmworker families in Tulare, Calif., are building their own homes with the help of a loan fund set up by the Rural Community Assistance Corporation. Now capitalized at \$5 million, including \$2 million in program-related investments, the loan fund has helped develop more than 950 units of low-income housing since it was established in 1988 with Foundation assistance.



PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS
Fiscal Year 1993 Approvals

URBAN POVERTY

Bridge Housing Corporation (San Francisco)
Capital base expansion of low- and moderate-income housing
loan fund. \$ 2,000,000

Low-Income Housing Fund (San Francisco)
Expansion of loan fund for development of low-income housing. 3,000,000

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Self-Help Ventures Fund (Durham, N.C.)
Expansion of venture development fund. 3,000,000

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (Sacramento)
Capital base expansion for loan fund supporting rural
low-income housing agencies. 1,000,000

National Association of Community Development Loan Funds
(Philadelphia, Pa.)
Capital base expansion of loan fund for community
development. 2,000,000

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

Nonprofit Facilities Fund (New York)
Capital base expansion of loan fund for development of facilities
for nonprofits. 1,000,000

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION

**Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Program
for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive
Technology** (Seattle)
Capital base expansion for loan fund that supports the use of
critical health products and contraceptives in developing
countries. 1,500,000

TOTAL, PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS \$13,500,000



The African Housing Fund, with Foundation support, helps low-income women and families get the help they need to obtain affordable housing, land, credit, and jobs. These members of the Kayole Women's Self-Help Group in Nairobi, Kenya, have been trained in housing construction.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

The Foundation's principal goals—advancing opportunities for human achievement, strengthening democratic values, and promoting social justice and international cooperation—are interwoven in the Foundation's grant making in the Africa and Middle East region. Given the region's diversity, programs reflect local priorities and opportunities.



Grants are primarily focused in Senegal, Nigeria, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Egypt, and Israel, as well as the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Foundation also supports activities of leading nongovernmental organizations in Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania, and the Sudan. Several region-wide initiatives are assisted as well.

As more than 30 countries attempt to move from authoritarian or military rule to more pluralistic forms of government and liberalized economies, the Foundation works to further representative systems that hold governments accountable to their electorates, promote human rights, and resolve conflicts peacefully. The Foundation also supports efforts to broaden civic participation and increase the responsiveness of local government.

Simultaneously, the program seeks to strengthen organizations protecting the basic rights of individuals and disadvantaged groups, and to improve the accessibility and quality of services provided by such institutions as the judiciary.

In the field of international affairs, the aim is to strengthen research institutes and regional networks that explore the dynamics of international relations and examine mechanisms of conflict resolution and peacekeeping. To help improve the performance of the

region's economies, which grew by only 1.8 percent last year, the Foundation supports economic analyses, planning, and training conducted by such organizations as the Nairobi-based African Economic Research Consortium.

To help alleviate urban poverty, the Foundation works to improve disadvantaged people's access to basic social services, affordable housing, employment, and credit through support for programs of intermediary civic and community development groups.

To address rural poverty and promote environmentally sustainable development, the Foundation assists programs that improve the use and management of natural resources, strengthen agricultural research networks, and advance knowledge of rural economies and issues related to food security.

To encourage creative thinking about governance and development, the Foundation has for many years assisted efforts to strengthen the region's institutions of higher learning and to ensure that a broad cross section of people have the opportunity for advanced study.

To help counteract the alarming spread of HIV/AIDS, estimated to affect upwards of 12 million people in Africa, as well as high rates of maternal morbidity, estimated in some regions to exceed the European and American averages by thirty-fold, the Foundation funds training programs and regional conferences focusing on women's reproductive health.

In 1993 the Declaration of Principles signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization represented a dramatic breakthrough in the longstanding conflict between Arabs and Israelis. Still required are creative policy-oriented and developmental initiatives to move the peace process forward.

The Foundation supports discussions between Palestinians and Israelis on such subjects as natural resources and regional security. For example, the Foundation is funding efforts by a multinational study group, which includes Israeli and Arab security specialists, to develop plans for joint Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian security arrangements. The Foundation intends to build on earlier research on conditions in the Occupied Territories, which provided critical data on the area's people, economy, and infrastructure. Future grants will continue to help strengthen Palestinian NGOs as well as develop new institutions of governance and train Palestinians to run them.

In Israel, besides encouraging the peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Foundation supports projects that advance human rights and social justice and promote equality for disadvantaged ethnic groups, national minorities, and women. Toward those ends, the Foundation assists programs of research, public education, and litigation that seek to increase awareness of social justice among Israeli policy makers. Similarly, the Foundation supports nongovernmental initiatives that promote respect for human rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. To reinforce these efforts, the Foundation assists university-based training and research programs and technical assistance for activities of the nongovernmental sector.

ASIA

As home to more than half the world's population and cradle of the world's oldest and richest civilization, Asia today is the locus of the world's most dynamic economies, increasing scientific and scholarly capacity, and the growth of both regional powers and the promise of regional cooperation.

Asia is also faced with problems of enormous magnitude and complexity. Most of the world's poor live not in countries the United Nations classifies as "least developed" but in the low-income countries of Asia, where they struggle to survive on marginal agricultural land or in urban slums. Rates of infant mortality and illiteracy are alarmingly high, and life expectancy is lower than on any continent except Africa. Historical, cultural, linguistic, religious, class, and caste differences exacerbate tensions among, as well as within, Asian countries—tensions that threaten the bonds that hold peoples and countries together.

The Foundation's programs in Asia seek to contribute to the Foundation's overall goals by supporting individuals and institutions committed to constructive change. Grants are administered through field offices in Delhi, Dhaka, Jakarta, Bangkok, Manila, and Beijing. The Foundation also maintains programs in Nepal and Sri Lanka, and is increasing support for activities in Vietnam.

Reflecting the predominantly poor, rural, and agricultural character of these countries, the Foundation's largest commitments in Asia are in rural poverty and resources. Grants aim to improve the incomes and welfare of poor rural households through more participatory and sustainable approaches to land and water management, and by increasing off-farm income and opportunities for employment .

The Foundation's second largest commitments in Asia are in the area of reproductive health and population. Grants support multidisciplinary research on the complex interplay of factors—social, cultural, economic,





A Thai woman cultivating taro. The Foundation supports research at Chiang Mai University on ways to improve management of land and water resources, sustain agricultural productivity, and protect forests.

legal, and ethical—that affect the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and men. Policies and programs that respond to those needs with sensitivity and respect are also supported. Included as part of these broader programs is support for programs to prevent or treat HIV and AIDS.

Programs in both rural poverty and resources and reproductive health and population include an emphasis on helping disadvantaged groups gain access to resources, on empowering local communities, and on improving relations between government and the governed.

In Asia, as in other parts of the world, the Foundation works to advance social justice.

Specifically, it seeks to remove legal and cultural barriers to the rights of women and other disadvantaged groups, to develop legal institutions, and to provide legal services to the poor. Major support is being given to preparations for the U.N. Conference on Women to be held in 1995 in Beijing.

The Foundation also seeks to strengthen nongovernmental organizations as well as institutions of governance, to advance public policy research, and to encourage broader participation in public policy making. Increased attention is being given to the development of local governance and indigenous philanthropy, including support for the new National Foundation for India and the Indian Foundation for the Arts.

A strong emphasis is placed on preserving Asia's rich cultural heritage. Included are

efforts to document, interpret, and make more accessible the traditions of various racial and ethnic groups; to encourage contemporary creativity in the arts; to provide outlets for expression of social concerns; and to enhance respect for minority cultures.

The Foundation supports efforts within the region to respond to the opportunities that have arisen with the demise of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. The Foundation seeks to strengthen research and training on regional economic and security issues, particularly in China and Vietnam, and to promote more active dialogue among the countries of South Asia, within East and Southeast Asia, and between these major subregions.

In each program area in Asia the Foundation seeks to broaden participation in decision making, to bring together diverse viewpoints and experiences, to capitalize on the respective strengths of public agencies, nongovernmental organizations, the business community, and research and training institutions, and to link policy analysis and action.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

The past decade has witnessed the emergence of a new Latin America. After 20 years of violence and civil unrest, military dictatorships, and spiraling indebtedness, many countries in the region are finding ways to achieve economic restructuring and political democracy. In most countries, inflation has been brought under control. Privatization has improved industrial competitiveness, and increased foreign and domestic investments have brought new life to once-stagnant economies.

Regular elections and the emergence of myriad citizens' organizations attest to the increasing openness of the region's political systems. In turn, greater participation in political life enables citizens to demand

more accountability from government than ever before, at both the national and local levels. Finally, unprecedented agreement on the value of market-oriented economic policies and democratic political systems has brought Latin America closer to the United States than at any time in recent history, creating excellent opportunities for countries throughout the hemisphere to pursue common interests, deal with shared problems, and establish the basis for mutually respectful and beneficial relations.

At the same time, endemic poverty and social inequality wear down the lives of millions of Latin Americans, precluding them from reaping the gains of the region's turn toward economic growth and political democracy. In societies often blessed with tremendous natural resources, relatively well-developed financial and educational institutions, and sophisticated, if inefficient, legal systems, the exclusion of women, ethnic and racial minorities, and the poor, represents a major loss of human potential. Progress that leaves these groups behind is not only unsustainable but also imperils the very advances that have renewed optimism about the prospects for long-term development in Latin America.

The goal of the Foundation's Latin America and Caribbean program is to strengthen democracy in the region through a sustained focus on the problems of governance, poverty, and social inequality. The commonalities of the hemisphere also offer special opportunities to promote international cooperation within the region and to improve relations between Latin America and the United States. In addition, because the Foundation is deeply committed to helping individuals achieve their maximum potential for advancing their own societies, it gives particular emphasis to advanced training and





CENVI, made up of architects, engineers, and other professionals concerned about Mexico's urban environment, works with cooperatives and other community organizations to design and construct low-income housing. Here CENVI architect Maria Eugenia Cruz and project manager Luis Marquez check rooftop work in El Capulin, a neighborhood in Mexico City.

development-related research in the region.

To carry out these goals, the program supports an array of nongovernmental organizations, often working in tandem with government agencies, to build knowledge, foster citizens' participation in

economic and political activity, and promote responsiveness to social needs in public institutions. With field offices in Mexico (covering Mexico and Central America), Chile (covering the Andes and Southern Cone), and Brazil, in addition to its New York-based Latin America Regional and Caribbean programs, the Foundation is especially attuned to increasing the sharing

of experience and learning among individuals and institutions, both internationally and within the countries of the region.

Like the Foundation's other developing-country programs, the Latin America and Caribbean program makes grants and program-related investments in various thematic areas. The single highest concentration of funds is in rural poverty and resources. A growing body of grants promotes sustainable resource management to improve the welfare of poor rural populations, particularly in the Brazilian Amazon, rural Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. Grants are increasing in urban poverty and governance and public policy. In these fields, the Foundation supports community economic devel-

opment in urban areas, training and credit for small-scale entrepreneurs trying to increase their economic productivity, and policy-oriented research about the functioning of state and local governments. Such programs are well advanced in Mexico, Chile, and Brazil.

The Foundation addresses the region's pervasive social inequality directly through its programs in rights and social justice, reproductive health and population, and education and culture. In these areas, grants throughout the region help create the institutional capacity to guarantee all citizens' basic rights and improve all groups' access to health and education.

In international affairs, the Latin America and Caribbean program works closely with U.S.-based colleagues to promote hemispheric cooperation, especially in bilateral relations between the United States and Latin American subregions or countries where the stakes are particularly high for democracy and long-term economic development. The U.S.-Mexico border, Peru, and Cuba are good examples.

Finally, through a growing interest in philanthropy, the Foundation is encouraging the region's newly productive private sector to become engaged in a range of social and economic development activities, while simultaneously strengthening the countries' civic associations.

Overseas Field Offices

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Kenya
P.O. Box 41081
Nairobi, Republic of Kenya

Zimbabwe (sub-office)
P.O. Box 6780
Harare, Zimbabwe

Middle East and North Africa

Arab Republic of Egypt
P.O. Box 2344
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt

Sudan (sub-office)
P.O. Box 1794
Khartoum, Sudan

South Africa and Namibia

South Africa
P.O. Box 30953
Braamfontein 2017
Johannesburg, South Africa

Namibia (sub-office)
P.O. Box 20614
Windhoek, Namibia

West Africa

Nigeria
P.O. Box 2368
Lagos, Nigeria

Senegal (sub-office)
Boite Postale 1555
Dakar, Senegal

ASIA

Bangladesh
P.O. Box 98
Ramna, Dhaka 1000
Bangladesh

China
International Club
Jianguomenwai Dajie No. 21
Beijing, China 100020

India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi, India 110 003

Southeast Asia

Indonesia
P.O. Box 2030
Jakarta 10001, Indonesia

Thailand (sub-office)

P.O. Box 11-1096
Nana Post Office
Bangkok 10110, Thailand

Philippines (sub-office)
M.C.C. P.O. Box 1936
Makati 1259
Metro Manila, Philippines

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Brazil
Caixa Postal 49-ZC-00
Rio de Janeiro, R.J.
CEP 20001 Brazil

Mexico and Central America
Alejandro Dumas 42
Polanco
11560 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Chile
Ricardo Lyon 806
Providencia
Santiago, Chile

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BUDGET AND INVESTMENT POLICY

The Foundation's budget and investment policies are intended to serve the Foundation's basic charitable and educational purposes. It is anticipated that for many years to come, the Foundation will play an important role in addressing societal problems and challenges in the United States and around the world. This role includes helping develop, test, and support new ideas and innovative projects. To enable the Foundation to continue to perform this function and to effectively pursue multi-year programs and strategies, the Foundation tries to invest and budget in ways that produce relatively smooth spending patterns over time and avoid sharp drops in spending from year to year, while preserving the real value of the investment portfolio.

The Foundation budgets on a two-year cycle. The determination of the budget level takes into account the average value of the portfolio over the previous 36-month period, the federally mandated payout requirement, and the expected real rate of return on the portfolio. The Foundation maintains a balanced and diversified portfolio, which includes equities and fixed income securities (both U.S. and international), venture capital, and real estate investments.

INVESTMENTS

The market value of the Foundation's investment portfolio at the end of fiscal 1993 was \$6.8 billion, up from \$6.4 billion at the close of fiscal 1992. The investment return on the total portfolio was 13.8 percent for the fiscal year. The equity portfolios, both domestic and international, returned 13.0 percent, and fixed income portfolios returned 17.1 percent. Returns for various market indices for the year were as follows: Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index was up 13.0 percent, the Morgan Stanley Capital International World Equity Index was up 20.2 percent and the Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index was up 11.5 percent.

The following table shows the asset allocation of the Foundation's portfolio at the end of fiscal 1993 compared to fiscal 1992. The international portion of the Foundation's portfolio has continued to increase and is now approximately 22 percent of the total fund.

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS
(as of September 30)

	1993		1992	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$2,769.9	40.6%	\$2,755.1	43.3%
Int'l. equities	962.8	14.1	661.0	10.4
Total equities	3,732.7	54.7	3,416.1	53.7
U.S. fixed income	2,011.8	29.5	2,025.5	31.8
Int'l. fixed income	506.9	7.5	416.2	6.5
Total fixed income	2,518.7	37.0	2,441.7	38.3
Short-term investments	343.2	5.0	287.9	4.5
Investments with limited marketability	226.8	3.3	221.7	3.5
	<u>\$6,821.4</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$6,367.4</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Total realized income, including capital gains, amounted to \$797 million in fiscal 1993, compared to \$493 million in fiscal 1992. Dividends and interest income totaled \$248 million, or \$37 million below fiscal 1992. Total program activities (primarily grants to organizations and individuals, direct charitable activities, and program support) were \$326 million, representing an increase of \$27 million over the previous year. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$19 million and \$17 million, respectively, representing a 5.1 percent and 4.3 percent increase in each case over the previous year.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS (PRIs)

As noted on page 93, the Foundation invests a portion of its endowment in projects that advance philanthropic purposes in various areas of the Foundation's interest. The Trustees have earmarked up to \$130 million of the corpus for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1993, \$106 million in investments and \$839,000 in guarantees were outstanding and \$6 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new PRI loan commitments of almost \$14 million were made of which \$10 million were disbursed. Principal repayments and expired guarantees of \$8 million and investment income of over \$1 million were received. The following table summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1993 and 1992.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1992</u>
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$101,886	\$ 94,378
Activity during year:		
-Investments disbursed	17,709	16,050
-Principal repaid and guarantees expired*	(7,590)	(5,084)
-Investments written off	<u>(5,407)</u>	<u>(3,458)</u>
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	106,598	101,886
Commitments for investments	<u>6,333</u>	<u>12,114</u>
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	<u>\$112,931</u>	<u>\$114,000</u>
Allowance for possible losses	<u>\$ 21,449</u>	<u>\$ 23,360</u>
Program development and support**	<u>\$ 3,777</u>	<u>\$ 3,445</u>
Investment income received	<u>\$ 1,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,269</u>

* Guarantees of \$839,000 and \$ 1,020,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1993 and 1992, respectively. A total of \$181,000 of guarantees expired in fiscal 1993.

** Includes grants approved to investees and the cost of providing technical assistance to develop new PRIs and evaluate ongoing investments.

FEDERAL EXCISE TAX AND PAYOUT REQUIREMENT

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax equal to 2 percent on net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of income). This tax is reduced to 1 percent when the Foundation meets certain distribution requirements. The Foundation was again able in fiscal 1993 to satisfy the distribution requirement and thus reduce the excise tax from 2 percent to 1 percent by converting the tax savings into additional qualifying distributions (grant payments). For fiscal 1993 the tax is estimated to be \$7.8 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971 the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$141 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations to disburse annually about 5 percent of the market value of investment assets, less the federal excise tax. The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for grants, program-related investments, direct conduct of charitable activities, and certain administrative expenses. The Foundation satisfied its estimated fiscal 1993 payout requirement of \$338 million.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1993	1992
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Investments, at market	\$6,821,413	\$6,367,362
Cash		
includes interest-bearing accounts of \$70,000 (\$37,000 at September 30, 1992)	1,185	839
Receivables and other assets	3,617	2,716
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of \$21,449,000 (\$23,360,000 at September 30, 1992)	84,309	77,507
Fixed assets, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$19,725,000 (\$17,666,000 at September 30, 1992)	28,325	22,079
	<u>\$6,938,849</u>	<u>\$6,470,503</u>
Liabilities and fund balance		
Unpaid grants	\$ 157,600	\$ 150,904
Payables and other liabilities	33,673	34,210
Federal excise tax		
Current	675	305
Deferred	14,611	14,243
	<u>206,559</u>	<u>199,662</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	12,379	43,356
Unappropriated	6,719,911	6,227,485
	<u>\$6,732,290</u>	<u>\$6,270,841</u>
	<u>\$6,938,849</u>	<u>\$6,470,503</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1993	1992
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 85,808	\$ 88,029
Interest	<u>162,388</u>	<u>196,742</u>
	<u>248,196</u>	<u>284,771</u>
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved	285,780	261,998
Direct conduct of charitable activities	4,796	4,190
Program support	32,055	28,588
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	<u>3,497</u>	<u>4,381</u>
	<u>326,128</u>	<u>299,157</u>
General management	19,250	18,316
Expenses incurred in the production of income	17,049	16,342
Provision for federal excise tax:		
Current	7,825	4,705
Deferred	368	588
Depreciation	<u>2,059</u>	<u>1,484</u>
	<u>372,679</u>	<u>340,592</u>
Income (under) expenditures	<u>(124,483)</u>	<u>(55,821)</u>
Appreciation on investments		
Realized	549,157	208,499
Unrealized	<u>36,775</u>	<u>58,836</u>
	<u>585,932</u>	<u>267,335</u>
Change in fund balance for year	461,449	211,514
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>6,270,841</u>	<u>6,059,327</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u><u>\$6,732,290</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,270,841</u></u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF SOURCES
AND USES OF CASH

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1993	1992
	(in thousands)	
Cash sources:		
Change in fund balance	\$ 461,449	\$ 211,514
Items not requiring cash expenditure:		
Unrealized change in investments market value	(36,775)	(58,836)
Depreciation	2,059	1,484
Deferred provision for federal excise tax	368	588
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	<u>3,497</u>	<u>4,381</u>
Funds provided by operations	430,598	159,131
Change in federal excise tax payable	<u>370</u>	<u>305</u>
	<u>430,968</u>	<u>159,436</u>
Cash uses:		
Purchases of investments in excess of sales	417,276	150,335
Change in unpaid grants		
Payments	279,084	262,434
Approvals	<u>(285,780)</u>	<u>(261,998)</u>
	(6,696)	436
Program-related investments		
Loans disbursed	17,709	16,050
Repayments	<u>(7,410)</u>	<u>(5,084)</u>
	10,299	10,966
Change in receivables and payables	1,438	(5,531)
Purchase of fixed assets	<u>8,305</u>	<u>3,353</u>
	<u>430,622</u>	<u>159,559</u>
Change in cash for year	346	(123)
Cash at beginning of year	839	962
Cash at end of year	<u><u>\$ 1,185</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 839</u></u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 1993

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of The Ford Foundation (the Foundation) are prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are as described below.

INVESTMENTS: Most investments are carried at market value, as quoted on major stock exchanges. Securities or real estate with limited marketability have been valued at estimated realizable values which includes recognition of risk factors as appropriate.

Realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments are determined by comparison of specific costs of acquisition (identified lot basis) to proceeds at the time of disposal, or market values at the balance sheet date, respectively, and include the effects of currency translation with respect to transactions and holdings of foreign securities.

FIXED ASSETS: Land, buildings, furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements owned by the Foundation are recorded at cost. Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of the particular assets generally estimated as follows: buildings, principally fifty years, and furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, three to fifteen years.

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS: Grant expenditures are considered incurred at the time of approval by the Board of Trustees or the President of the Foundation. Uncommitted appropriations that have been approved by the Board of Trustees are included in Appropriated Fund Balance.

TAXES: The Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, accordingly, is not subject to federal income taxes. However, the Foundation is subject to a federal excise tax.

The Foundation follows the policy of providing for federal excise taxes on net appreciation (both realized and unrealized) on investments. The deferred federal excise tax in the accompanying financial statements represents taxes provided on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1993 and 1992, were as follows:

	1993		1992	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equities	\$3,718,049	\$2,403,351	\$3,411,721	\$2,117,640
Fixed income	2,560,079	2,445,356	2,503,066	2,416,009
Short term	329,791	329,112	243,532	244,268
Limited marketability	213,494	182,496	209,043	165,122
	<u>\$6,821,413</u>	<u>\$5,360,315</u>	<u>\$6,367,362</u>	<u>\$4,943,039</u>

Included in investments at market are \$354.7 million and \$351.8 million of investment-related receivables and payables, respectively, in fiscal 1993 and \$76.6 million and \$239.0 million, respectively, in fiscal 1992.

The Foundation purchases and sells forward currency contracts to minimize the exposure of certain of its investments to adverse fluctuations in financial and currency markets. As of September 30, 1993 and 1992, the Foundation had forward currency contracts totaling \$72 million and \$589,000, respectively. Such contracts involve, to varying degrees, risks of loss in excess of the amount recognized in the statement of financial position, arising either from potential changes in market prices or from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. Changes in the value of forward currency contracts are recognized as unrealized gains or losses until such contracts are closed.

Note 3—Fixed Assets

At September 30, 1993 and 1992, fixed assets comprised:

	1993	1992
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$12,049,000 in 1993 and \$11,442,000 in 1992	15,704	14,100
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$7,676,000 in 1993 and \$6,224,000 in 1992	<u>8,885</u>	<u>4,243</u>
	<u>\$28,325</u>	<u>\$22,079</u>

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The Internal Revenue Code imposes an excise tax on private foundations equal to 2 percent of net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of investment income). This tax is reduced to 1 percent where a foundation meets certain distribution requirements. In 1993 and 1992, the Foundation satisfied these requirements and is therefore eligible for the reduced tax. The provision for federal excise tax (based on a 1 percent rate in 1993 and 1992) consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision based on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 5—Pension Plan

Effective January 1, 1993, the Foundation amended its defined benefit pension plan ("the Plan") covering New York appointed employees (locally appointed staff are covered by other retirement arrangements). Pension benefits generally depend upon age, length of service, and salary level. The Plan is funded in accordance with the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). The major assump-

tions used to determine the projected benefit obligation and pension expense for 1993 include the discount rate, rate of increase in compensation levels, and expected long-term rate of return on Plan assets of 6 percent, 6 percent, and 8 percent, respectively.

The components of net periodic pension cost of the Plan for the period ended September 30, 1993, are as follows:

Service cost-benefits earned during the period	\$417,250
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	4,433
Actual return on Plan assets	(20,982)
Amortization of transition assets	<u>(25,397)</u>
Net periodic pension cost	<u>\$375,304</u>

The funded status of the Plan at September 30, 1993, is as follows:

Actuarial present value of benefit obligations:	
Accumulated benefit obligations—vested	\$316,591
Additional benefits based on estimated future salary levels	<u>252,505</u>
Projected benefit obligation	569,096
Less: Plan assets at fair value	<u>375,626</u>
Projected benefit obligation in excess of Plan assets	193,470
Unrecognized net transition asset	245,510
Unrecognized net gain or (loss)	<u>(63,676)</u>
Accrued pension expense	<u>\$375,304</u>

Note 6—Contingencies, Commitments, and Guarantees

The Foundation is involved in several legal actions. The Foundation believes it has defenses for all such claims, believes the claims are substantially without merit, and is vigorously defending the actions. In the opinion of management, the final disposition of these matters will not have a material effect on the Foundation's financial position.

The Foundation, as part of its program-related investment activities, has outstanding loan guarantees of \$839,000 and is committed to provide \$6,333,000 of loans to not-for-profit organizations. Further, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$37,819,000 in venture capital partnerships and real estate investment trusts.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Price Waterhouse



TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

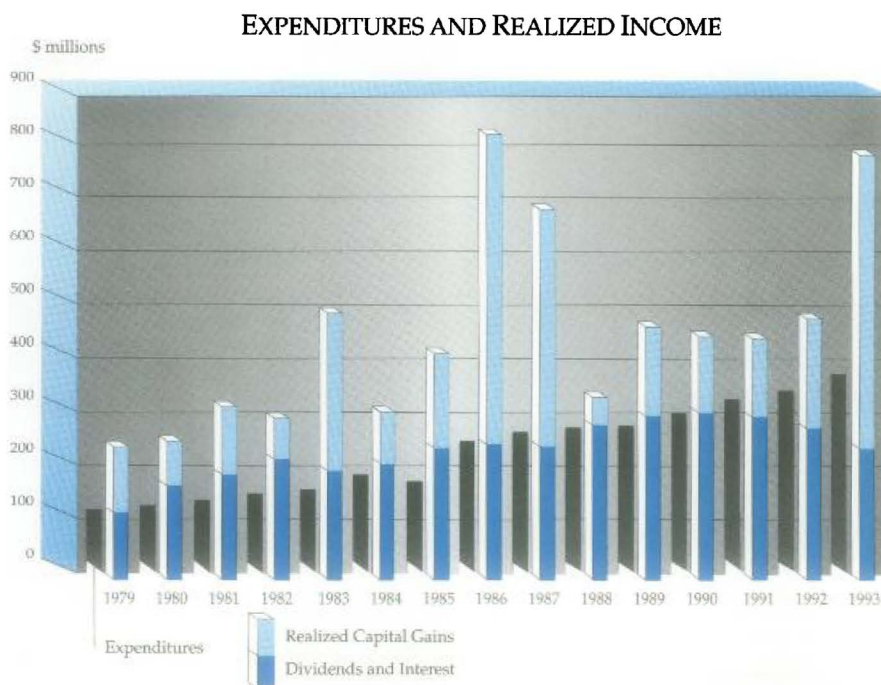
In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and the related statements of income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and of sources and uses of cash present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1993 and 1992, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

Price Waterhouse

New York, New York

November 19, 1993

FIFTEEN-YEAR SUMMARY



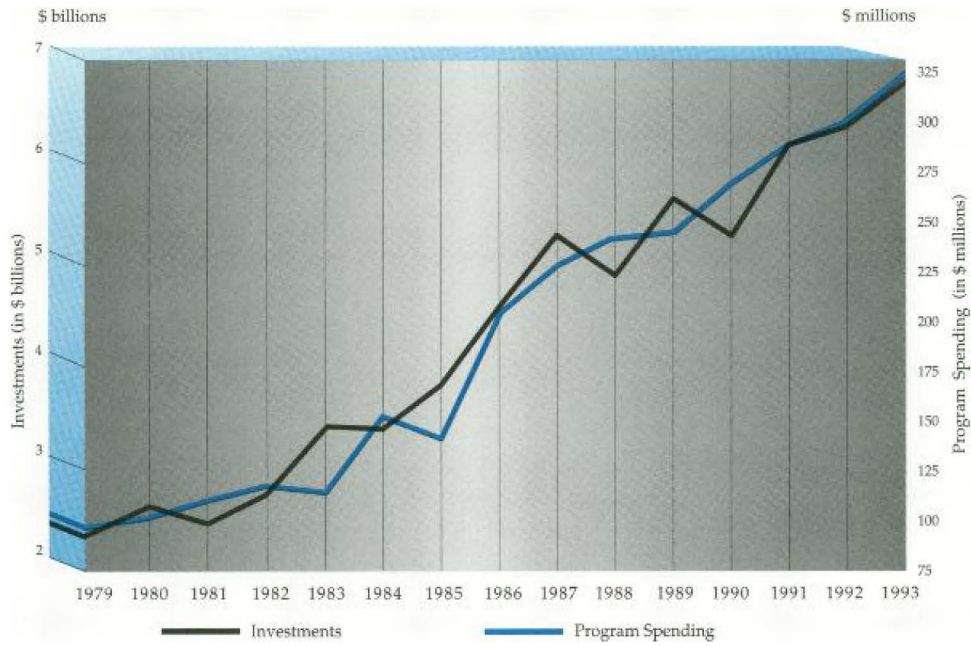
The chart above compares expenditures with realized income consisting of dividends, interest and realized capital gains.

FIFTEEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal Years 1979 –1993 (in millions)

	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
INVESTMENTS						
Market value at end of year	\$6,821.4	\$6,367.4	\$6,158.2	\$5,291.0	\$5,671.9	\$4,939.5
Cost at end of year	5,360.3	4,943.0	4,792.7	4,663.3	4,510.5	4,317.6
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments	36.8	58.8	737.8	(533.8)	539.5	(440.0)
Realized capital gains	549.2	208.5	146.7	140.2	163.4	49.7
FUND BALANCE at end of year	6,732.3	6,270.8	6,059.3	5,205.1	5,584.4	4,856.0
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES						
Dividends and interest income	248.2	284.8	303.4	314.4	306.9	289.1
Program activities	326.1	299.2	287.3	268.5	245.1	242.1
Investment management, general management, depreciation, and provision for current federal excise tax	46.2	40.8	39.1	37.0	33.6	29.9

INVESTMENTS AND PROGRAM SPENDING



The black line in the chart above shows the value of the Foundation's investment portfolio over the past fifteen years plotted on the left scale. The blue line is the level of spending on program activities over the same period and is plotted on the right scale.

	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
	\$5,303.5	\$4,646.3	\$3,831.0	\$3,418.3	\$3,468.6	\$2,774.7	\$2,491.2	\$2,692.5	\$2,360.5
	4,241.5	3,837.3	3,228.3	2,992.6	2,845.3	2,505.0	2,369.3	2,145.3	2,035.7
	252.9	206.3	176.9	(197.5)	353.7	147.7	(312.5)	112.6	41.0
	440.4	576.8	177.7	92.4	291.8	77.8	128.3	82.1	120.9
	5,224.7	4,535.3	3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5
	251.7	252.7	246.1	217.8	203.1	226.3	196.7	164.9	124.8
	228.6	205.4	141.2	153.8	121.4	122.4	112.0	103.4	98.8
	32.4	39.4	29.4	28.9	32.7	26.4	23.3	22.5	19.5

Application Guidelines

Grants and Program-Related Investments

Before any applications are made for grants or program-related investments, a brief letter of inquiry is advisable to determine whether the Foundation's present interests and funds permit consideration of a proposal.

There is no application form. Proposals should set forth:

- Objectives
- The proposed program for pursuing objectives
- Qualifications of persons engaged in the work
- A detailed budget
- Present means of support and status of applications to other funding sources
- Legal and tax status

The Foundation supports pluralism and equal opportunity in its grant making and in its internal policies. The opportunities that prospective grantee organizations provide for minorities and women are considered in evaluating proposals.

Applications are considered throughout the year. Normally applicants may expect to receive within a month an initial indication of whether their proposals are within the Foundation's program interests and budget limitations. Activities supported by grants and program-related investments must be charitable, educational, or scientific, as defined under the appropriate provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Because its funds are limited in relation to the great number of worthwhile proposals received, the Foundation directs its support to activities that are within its current interests and are likely to have wide effect. Support is not normally given for routine operating costs of institutions or for religious activities. Except in rare cases, funding is not available for the construction or maintenance of buildings.

Requests in the United States should be sent to:

Secretary
Ford Foundation
320 East 43 Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Requests in foreign countries should be directed to the nearest Foundation office. See page 104 for locations of overseas offices.

Grants to Individuals

Most of the Foundation's grant funds are given to organizations. Although the Foundation also makes grants to individuals, they are few in number relative to demand, and are limited to research, training, and other activities related to the Foundation's program interests.

The Foundation does not award undergraduate scholarships or make grants for purely personal or local needs. Support for graduate fellowships is generally provided through grants to universities and other organizations, which are responsible for the selection of recipients. In the main, Foundation grants to individuals are awarded either through publicly announced competitions or on the basis of nominations from universities and other nonprofit institutions. In all cases, recipients are selected on the basis of the merits of their proposals and their potential contribution to advancing the Foundation's program objectives.

Communications and Archives

Communications

The Office of Communications publishes and distributes a variety of free publications and also disseminates a number of Foundation-supported videos and films.

Videos may be purchased or rented. A catalog listing these publications and videos, along with video prices and ordering information, is available free of charge.

Information about the Foundation's program activities may be found in *Current Interests of the Ford Foundation*. A quarterly publication, *The Ford Foundation Report*, contains articles and reports related to the Foundation's work in the United States and

abroad, as well as brief announcements of recent grants, publications, and staff appointments. Both publications are free.

Requests for the catalog and other publications, or to be placed on the Foundation's mailing list, should be sent to:

Ford Foundation
Office of Communications
Dept. A
320 East 43 Street,
New York, N.Y. 10017

Archives

The Foundation maintains an archive of historical material relating to its activities, which may be consulted by researchers. Those interested in using the archives should apply in writing to the Archivist.



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