

FORD FOUNDATION
ANNUAL REPORT

1991

COVER

"The Architect" by Jacob Lawrence (1959)

11 3/4" x 16"

From the collection of the Studio Museum in Harlem,
a Ford Foundation grantee.

TITLE PAGE

Middle East Partnership, with funds from SEEDCO,
is rehabilitating 265 homes in a neighborhood adjacent
to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. SEEDCO is
a national community development intermediary
supported by grants and loans from the Ford Foundation.



FORD FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT
OCTOBER 1, 1990 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

Library of Congress Card Number 52-43167
ISSN:0071-7274
March 1992

to advance human welfare

THE FORD FOUNDATION is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national or international importance. The Foundation works mainly by granting funds to institutions and organizations for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts that give promise of producing significant advances in various fields. As an additional means of accomplishing its philanthropic objectives, the Foundation sometimes makes grants to individuals whose professional talent or experience corresponds with its programs and activities. The Foundation also makes loans to or otherwise invests in enterprises that advance program objectives. Occasionally, allocations of funds are managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.

The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it moved to a national and international program of giving. The Foundation has had no ties to the Ford family or company for many years.





Including the fiscal year 1991, the Foundation has made commitments totaling more than \$7 billion. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

A Board of Trustees from a variety of fields determines Foundation policy. A professional staff evaluates grant applications, explores means and opportunities to stimulate advances in fields with which the Foundation is concerned, works with prospective grantees, and recommends proposals for approval by the president and by senior staff.

Applications for grants should set forth objectives and details of methods for carrying them out, the qualifications of the persons and institutions involved, the institution's affirmative-action policy and record, and an estimated budget. The Foundation does not use grant-application forms. Domestic applications and inquiries about how nominations or applications for grants to individuals may be made should be sent to the secretary of the Foundation; applicants in foreign countries should direct their proposals to the nearest Foundation overseas office.

Activities supported by Foundation grants must be charitable, educational, or scientific under the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations. Because its funds are limited in relation to the great number of worthwhile proposals it receives, the Foundation limits its grants to efforts likely to have wide effect. It does not grant funds for purely personal or local needs, the routine operating costs of institutions, or programs for which government support is readily available.

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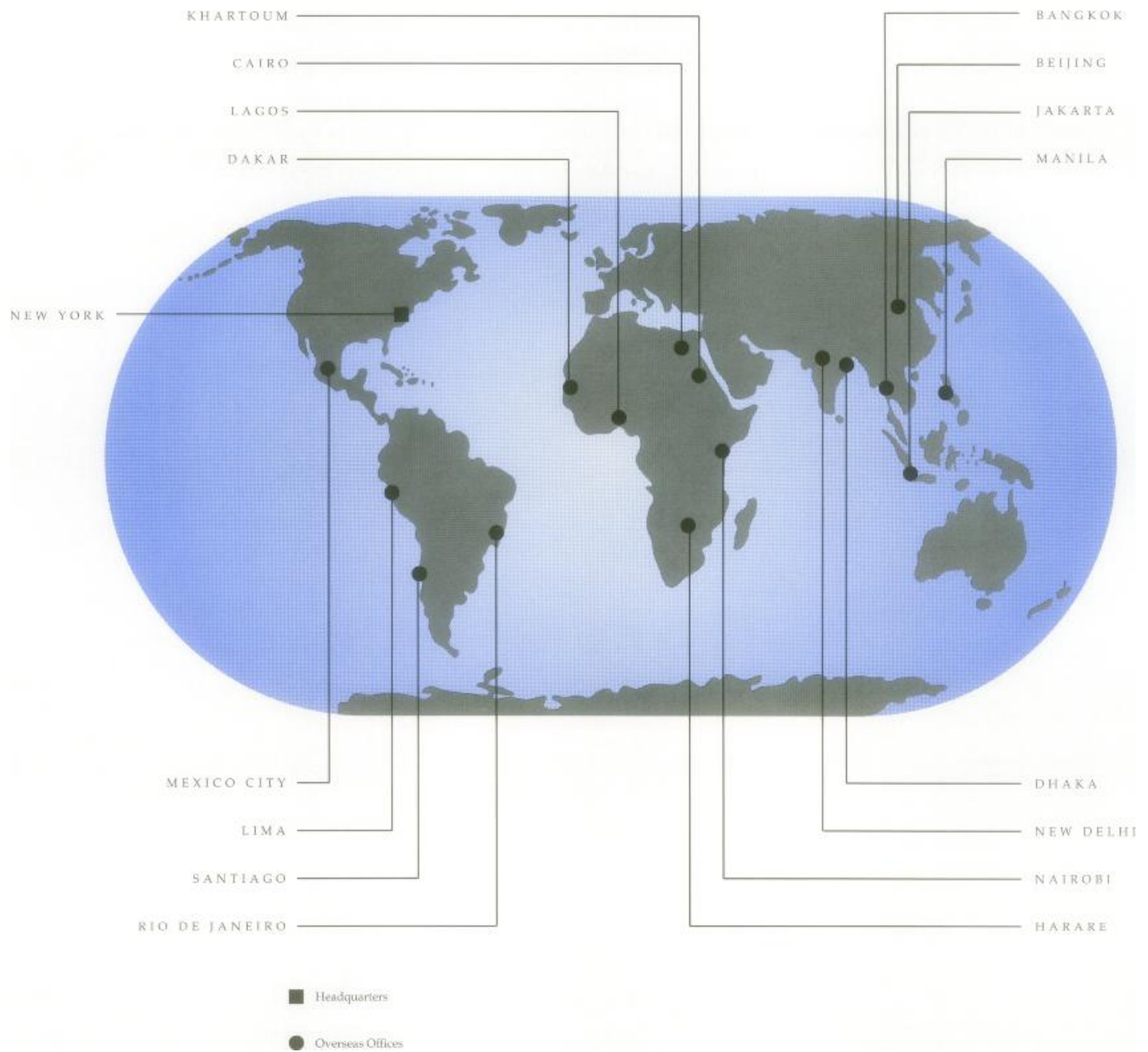
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PRESIDENT'S REVIEW



From the Gulf War to the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, this past year has been like few others in history. The points of the geopolitical compass by which we charted our way for almost 50 years have been shattered. This is a time for us to consider the new world that is to take shape.

Some things are already apparent. History has come down on the side of the ideals that America has so powerfully expressed, on the side of nations open to change and experiment, on the side of societies where the free exchange of ideas nurtures the human spirit and the development of material progress.

The special genius of the United States, it seems to me, has been our ability to make opportunity accessible to more and more of our citizens and to countless people from all over the world. Our cities have been the engines of that process. As centers of commerce, culture, and learning, they have also been essential in creating America's greatness. For all their recent troubles, I believe cities are still vital to this nation's continued progress.

Given that crucial role, it should trouble us all that so many Americans now seem to regard the problems of our big cities as beyond solving. It is ironic that at just the moment when the world is embracing the American ideal, here at home we seem to be retreating from America's great promise of opportunity. I am deeply concerned about this retreat and its implicit message that we cannot afford the kind of society that offers dignity and a decent measure of economic security to every American.

In Lewis Mumford's *The City in History*, we are reminded that in every age the city has been the place where people have given fullest expression to their highest ideals and deepest yearnings. Nor, he writes, has the mission of the city changed over the millennia. It is still "to unite the scattered fragments of the human personality... repairing the damage that has been done by vocational separation, by social segregation, by tribalisms and nationalisms, by the absence of organic partnerships and ideal purposes."

Now more than ever, we live in a world in need of unifying its scattered fragments, of building and nourishing urban communities that embody and ennoble our human diversity. It would be well for us to remember that no nation has ever prospered whose cities have failed. We cannot accept the notion that our urban problems are unsolvable lest we threaten our future well-being as a society.

The Ford Foundation's explicit involvement with the problems of U.S. cities grew out of a desire to promote healthy cities and a concern for the disadvantaged. In 1960, as the civil rights movement was gaining momentum and encouraging many of society's institutions to address urban problems, the Foundation embarked upon two major initiatives, the Great Cities School Improvement Program and the Gray Areas Program. The first was a ten-year effort to make school systems in many of the country's largest urban centers more responsive to the needs of minority students. The second focused on those areas between a city's central business district and the suburban ring, neighborhoods where generations of immigrants and rural migrants had

traditionally settled. The Gray Areas Program called for approaching a broad range of urban problems—schools, jobs, housing, health, welfare, and all other social services—simultaneously.

Looking back on those programs from the vantage of the 1990s, I am all the more impressed with their fundamental wisdom. And yet, in spite of the extensive range of government-supported antipoverty programs they helped to inspire, they were not sufficient, in and of themselves, to quell the fires of frustration and anger that were then smoldering in many urban areas.

My own professional involvement with urban problems began in the early 1960s. I was working as Deputy Police Commissioner for Legal Affairs in the New York City Police Department in 1965 when rioting broke out in the Watts section of Los Angeles, followed over the next two years by a wave of riots and other disturbances in New York, Newark, Detroit, and cities throughout the nation.

After the initial shock and incomprehension, the general response was a sudden recognition that if we did not focus our energies on the issues that lay beneath the alienation and destruction, life in our cities would continue to decline, as would communication across racial and class lines.

Thus began more than a decade of investment and experimentation across the country. In New York, a coalition of citizens, businesspersons, and bipartisan government leaders, led by Senators Robert Kennedy and Jacob Javits, came up with an idea to develop a community-based development organization that would try to do something about the root causes of the rioting. The first community they chose was the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, which at the time was one of the poorest and most distressed neighborhoods in New York. It was also the community where I had been born and raised.

In 1966 I was asked to head this new enterprise, which was to be called the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, and I accepted. Our goal was to put into motion a comprehensive community revitalization strategy and to empower the people of Bedford-Stuyvesant to play a central role in that work of renewal.

I thought I would stay there two years to help get Restoration under way. I stayed ten. Over that time, and in the ensuing years, with the financial support of the federal government, the business community, and foundations, Restoration, under the direction of its talented local board of directors, built a commercial center, built or renovated thousands of housing units, and developed a wide array of youth programs and social and cultural activities. It helped improve the schools and supported the start-up of many small businesses owned by people in the community.

Scores of other community organizations in many cities were engaged in similar work, including the Watts Labor Community Action Committee in Los Angeles, The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, Chicanos Por La Causa in Phoenix, and Mississippi Action for Community Education in the Delta. The achievements of that first generation of community development corporations (CDCs) gave birth to a nationwide movement that has spread to virtually every city in the United States. Foundation, business, and govern-

ment support played key roles in the development and sustenance of these crucial organizations, which now number over 2,000. Together, they represent one of the best strategies we have for revitalizing the nation's low-income communities.

But the community development movement was only one part of the massive response to America's domestic problems that came to be known as the war on poverty. There were many other enduring achievements, including the Head Start program, Job Corps, the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), increased old-age benefits, and Medicaid and Medicare.

Those were years when urgency was mixed with optimism. America made experimental investments in education, health care, housing, transportation, and job training that helped improve life for all our people. No one expected Utopia, but many believed we did not have to live surrounded by blatant inequalities and the blight of poverty and despair. The civil rights movement fueled this sense of urgency and expectation and helped produce a generation of people who devoted their careers to breaking down discrimination and creating programs that would offer opportunities to people who had been denied them. The progress we made as a nation was remarkable and in many ways stands as a model of what can be achieved.

Despite that record of achievement, for many this period survives in memory as a kind of social-service version of the Vietnam War—a failed enterprise that wasted lives and resources, and brought the idea of government competency into disrepute.

Certainly, mistakes were made, as one might expect with any significant national undertaking. But the public debate that led to the dramatic shift in the role of the federal government in the late 1970s and early 1980s ignored the record of successful social programs, as well as the promise demonstrated by others. Instead, the debate was dominated by anecdotes about welfare cheats and ineffective administrators. Objective assessments of the programs were ignored. It seemed that if you could find a particularly horrendous example, you could generalize from it, get headlines, affect the public's perceptions and, ultimately, affect policy as well. The resulting policy was characterized by a sizable transfer of responsibilities from the federal to state and local governments.

This shift had a certain logic—the country is varied, more local initiatives meant that program design moved closer to the people, and also that a greater number of approaches to problems were tried. But there was little vision to guide these efforts, and the funding was often insufficient. In fact, from the beginning of the decade of the 1980s to its close, the federal government's assistance to the cities declined by more than half.

It didn't have to be that way. There could have been a devolution of authority that emphasized humane and challenging national goals and a vision of where cities belong on the public agenda. We could certainly have invested in programs that worked and kept trying to improve those programs and the systems that supported them.

Now, after more than a decade of neglect and even ridicule of antipoverty efforts, poverty is worse than at the start of the 1980s—worse even than during the deep recession of the 1970s. Today, more of the poor are isolated in ghettos than was the case a decade ago. More of the poor are children. More poor families are headed by women struggling to raise their children alone. And one of the fastest-growing segments of our poor is the working poor—people employed but unable to earn enough to meet their basic needs. But perhaps worst is the pervasive sense among many city dwellers that the nation does not care about them or the cities in which they live.

These conditions have, in large part, created the host of problems that now plague our cities—from homelessness to serious crime, from the prevalence of drugs to the spread of AIDS. The challenge now is to recapture that earlier sense that we can change things for the better.

In the mid-1980s, in part out of concern for this national loss of confidence and political will, the Foundation supported a sweeping examination of the U.S. social welfare system. Called the Project on Social Welfare and the American Future, it stimulated a broad range of research and supported the deliberations of an independent panel of citizens representing the business, academic, labor, civic, and civil rights communities. The result was a report entitled *The Common Good*, which examined progress made and surveyed what still needed to be done to create a social welfare system that more fully reflects our national values. The report and a companion video were widely distributed, and they continue to be used as the centerpiece for debates and discussions about social and economic problems in America.

In discussing the antipoverty efforts of the 1960s, the report noted that not all the programs had succeeded, but there had been notable and enduring successes. Among them were those I mentioned earlier—Head Start, Job Corps, and the many achievements of community development organizations. The panel also pointed out that these and other programs had yielded “a wealth of practical knowledge” on which a new national effort could, and should, be built.

The report stated: “We know, for example, what must be done to bring healthy babies into the world. We know that high-quality programs for preschool children pay dividends in later years. We know how to combine health, education, and family support services to help disadvantaged schoolchildren. We know that employment programs, though no panacea, can offer cost-effective improvements in the lives of many, including mothers on welfare.” It further noted that, over the last 20 years, an impressive array of nonprofit organizations had learned the necessary lessons and were poised to apply their ideas on a large scale.

The Ford Foundation is proud to have played a part in the creation of many of these organizations. It is our belief that when the United States again focuses its energies on the needs of our cities, these groups will be at the heart of the national effort to meet those needs.

As we continue to support measures that increase attention to the problems and promise of the nation’s cities, we will work to sustain and expand

initiatives that have already proven successful in combating poverty and its attendant ills. We do so in the belief that national leadership will, ultimately, have need of them. And we will continue to invest in experiments that may lead to new solutions.

Our funding in community development is one example of our support for approaches that have already proven their effectiveness. Since the 1960s, the Ford Foundation has committed some \$240 million to community development corporations and the growing network of organizations that assist them. Our work in this field has evolved in three stages.

The first, which spanned the decade from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, focused on building model organizations, such as the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation and the Watts Labor Community Action Committee, that could provide a wide range of essential services in low-income neighborhoods. Our earliest grants aimed to develop the leadership and programs of these dynamic new neighborhood organizations. Subsequently, the Foundation helped develop a support system for CDCs that included technical assistance organizations, study and planning centers, local and national financial intermediaries, and training programs. One result of this is that, over the last two years, CDCs have been among the nation's largest producers of low-income housing. It would be in the nation's best interest if these organizations and the systems that support them were greatly expanded.

A new line of Foundation-supported work in community revitalization is the Neighborhood and Family Initiative (NFI), which is discussed in some detail in the Urban Poverty section of this report. Briefly, NFI is operating through community foundations and collaboratives set up in four cities to develop an overall plan to tackle neighborhood problems. It is an experiment that builds on the past experience of both the Ford Foundation and the community foundations and provides an exciting opportunity to add to the body of knowledge about how best to meet the needs of persistently poor neighborhoods and the families who live in them. As is the case with so much of the work we support, the underlying approach is based on seeing the lives of low-income individuals, families, and communities as wholes that cannot be divided to suit bureaucratic convenience.

NFI is a powerful example of what can be accomplished when the different sectors of our society combine their energies and determination. But there are many other examples I could cite that are just as powerful, efforts that hold real promise of devising ground-breaking responses to some of the most serious social ills of our time.

In response to the AIDS crisis, the Foundation in 1988 played a leading role in forming the National-Community AIDS Partnership (NCAP), a challenge-grant program that united national foundations, community foundations, and other local donors to stimulate community-based AIDS education and care programs. The partnership operated initially in nine metropolitan areas. After two years of operation, more than 180 local foundations and corporations had matched the national pool of challenge grants, helping to strengthen the ability of 370 community-based AIDS organizations to provide

services and education programs. To date, the Ford Foundation has contributed \$8 million, the project has generated \$21 million in matching funds, and it operates in 21 communities. It is a system ready for dramatic growth, if national leaders choose to make it a priority.

The Foundation is trying to help address the drug abuse problem in the United States in two ways: by improving the quality and quantity of information about drug abuse; and by broadening knowledge about prevention and treatment programs.

Toward that first goal, the Foundation granted \$500,000 in 1989 to the RAND Corporation to establish the Drug Policy Research Center. The center's aim is to develop more accurate information on the use of illicit drugs, the socioeconomic consequences of the illegal drug trade, and the impact of prevention, treatment, and enforcement programs. The center has completed eight policy research projects, established a research fellowship program, and started a seminar series on drug policy. This year, the Foundation granted the center an additional \$1 million.

To further prevention and treatment, the Foundation awarded a grant in 1990 to the Twentieth Century Fund to determine the feasibility of establishing an organization that would design and test drug treatment and prevention programs, using research methods that have proven particularly effective in the welfare-to-work field. Having concluded that such an organization could play a useful role, this year we granted \$2 million to launch the Substance Abuse Strategy Initiative, which will be headquartered in New York City. The initiative, which has also received a major contribution from the U.S. Department of Justice, will test a series of drug abuse prevention and treatment programs for three high-risk groups—low-income preteens, infants of drug-using mothers, and ex-offenders.

These two initiatives represent major ways to help address this crucial problem. They are helping to sort out what works, why, for whom, and under what conditions. Such major national investments are essential if a broad offensive against the scourge of drugs is to succeed.

To address the problem of homelessness, the Foundation granted \$2 million this year to help establish a new national organization, the Corporation for Supportive Housing, that will provide technical assistance and financing to nonprofit groups building housing and providing services for single homeless individuals. Our support is joined to that of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts, each of which provided \$4 million.

It is an undertaking that builds on our experience in creating national intermediary organizations in the community development field, and it provides a source of funding and expertise for local groups. The corporation will work with some of the most difficult-to-serve populations and with innovative men and women who are seeking to stabilize and strengthen low-income neighborhoods. It, too, will soon be ready for a larger national role.

As part of our effort to find solutions to long-term welfare dependency, the Foundation is trying to expand employment and training opportunities for

the disadvantaged by supporting employer-based apprenticeships, vocational education, and job-creation programs. At present, two social research organizations, Public/Private Ventures (P/PV) and the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), are using Ford support to find ways to reach young unwed fathers and help them acquire the skills necessary to become responsible parents and citizens. The projects are also discussed in the Urban Poverty section of this report.

Tapping the desire in our young people to become active and responsible citizens will eventually lead them away from dependency. Setting the necessary examples starts at home and in our schools, which must provide students with skills that go beyond the "basics" if they are to meet the challenges of adult life.

QUASAR, a mathematics teaching initiative based at the University of Pittsburgh's Learning Research and Development Center, represents a \$10 million commitment by the Foundation over five years. It focuses on making mathematics education more effective for schoolchildren in poor communities.

The project is testing ways to develop high-level mathematical reasoning skills in students who would otherwise be likely to do poorly in math and avoid it in future schooling. QUASAR's goal is to go beyond rote memorization and drill, and overcome "math anxiety," replacing it with an approach where students reason through problems by applying mathematical principles to real-life situations. Working with special mathematics curricula, project staff are developing ways to combine the teaching of basic skills with higher-order math reasoning and problem solving. Students at the project's six sites will be followed for a number of years to determine QUASAR's effect on their educational choices and opportunities.

Some of these efforts, like support for the community development movement, the National-Community AIDS Partnership, and our work on drug abuse, are well advanced and ready for larger investments from the national government. Others, like QUASAR, the Corporation for Supportive Housing, and the training and employment projects for young fathers, are still in the experimental stage, but bear watching for the lessons they will yield.

Within the pages of this report, you will read of many other efforts to find answers to some of the most persistent urban problems confronting the United States today. Projects range from The Door, a youth center in lower Manhattan that has had amazing success in helping some of New York's most disadvantaged young people, to Friends of the Family, a statewide program in Maryland that has begun to demonstrate promising results with persistently poor families.

If there is any one lesson that can be learned from all these efforts, it is that, in the future, national policy must increasingly draw on the experiences of local communities. In recent years, the United States has learned a great deal about what works and what does not to improve the lives of those millions of Americans still trapped in poverty. And that effort continues. We need the commitment and expertise of organizations like local and national CDC

intermediaries, the National-Community AIDS Partnership, MDRC, and RAND, to both support local initiatives and draw lessons from them.

But neither the Ford Foundation nor any combination of nonprofit, corporate, or local governmental efforts will solve the problems of the nation's cities without the full participation of the national government. There is no alternative to a strong federal role in urban policy.

We are ready to help build an America that is more just, more equitable, and more prosperous. And we can do it with federal leadership that shows the determination to join in that endeavor and to stay the course.

The issue is no longer whether those who are still outside the circle of opportunity will be helped for their own sakes. It is the future well-being of the country that is at stake. If the United States is to continue as a moral and an economic world force, we must complete the work of extending opportunity to all Americans so we may build a society at peace with itself and its guiding principles of freedom and equality. How we respond will determine whether our nation plays a vital role in shaping the new world that is now being born.

I hope this brief review provides a window on one major aspect of the Foundation's work. The program reviews that follow describe the full scope of the Foundation's efforts around the world.

This year David Kearns resigned as a Trustee to assume new responsibilities as Deputy Secretary in the U.S. Department of Education, where he will bring his considerable talents to bear on national educational policy.

I am pleased to report that the Board has been strengthened by the addition of two new Trustees: Robert D. Haas is chairman and chief executive officer of Levi Strauss & Co., and Luis G. Nogales, head of Nogales Partners, a media acquisitions company, is the former chairman of United Press International. The Foundation is already benefiting from Bob's broad experience and involvement in the worlds of business and philanthropy as well as from Luis' knowledge and insight in the areas of communications, education, and social justice. They are valued additions to our ranks.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS



Senior administrators of the Foundation's sixteen overseas offices meeting at Foundation headquarters in New York in May 1991. They gather every five years to exchange ideas with each other and with administrators at headquarters.

PROGRAM REVIEWS

Urban Poverty

Rural Poverty and Resources

Human Rights and Social Justice

Governance and Public Policy

Education and Culture

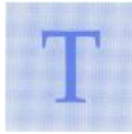
International Affairs

Reproductive Health and Population

Media Projects

Program-Related Investments

PROGRAM APPROVALS

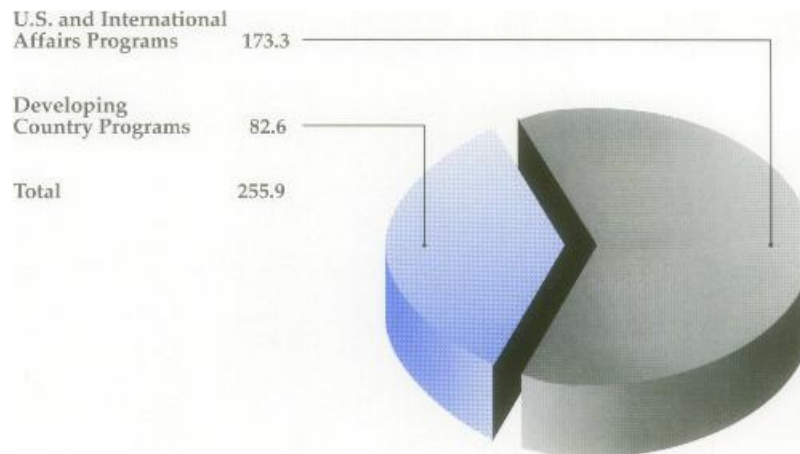


The Foundation's philanthropic work addresses problems and issues in the United States and abroad, with much of the overseas activity taking place in developing countries. Grants are made primarily within seven broad categories: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, 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 1991 program activities are reviewed in the following pages.* The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects approved in 1991.

1991 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)

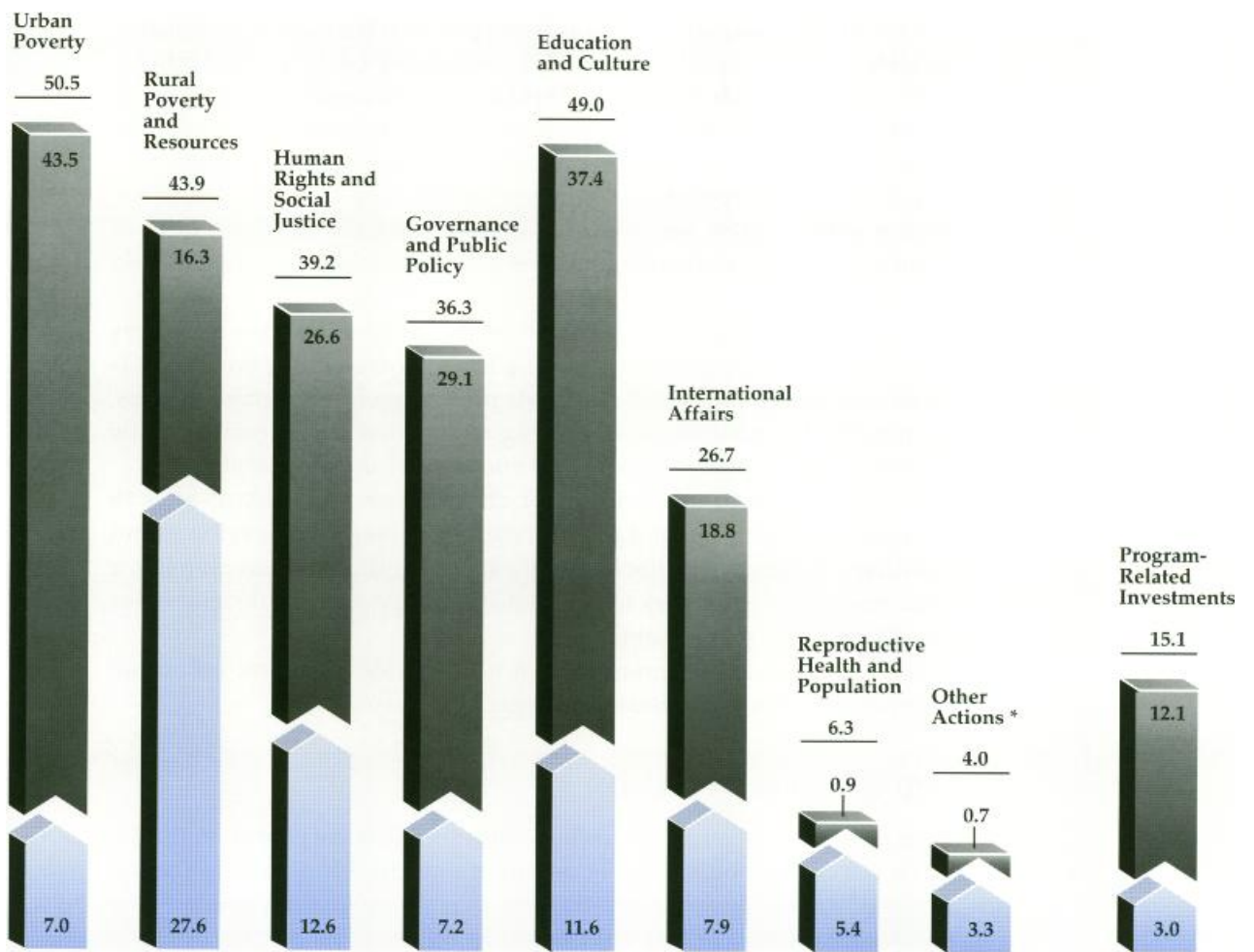


* Information about the Foundation's program activities may also be found in *Current Interests of the Ford Foundation* and the *Ford Foundation Letter*. The Foundation also publishes special reports describing particular programs or activities it has supported. Requests for a list of publications, or for placement on the Foundation's mailing list, may be directed to the Ford Foundation, Office of Communications, 320 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The Foundation maintains an archive of historical material relating to its activities, which may be consulted by researchers.

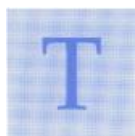
1991 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)



* Includes Special Program Actions and Individual Grants.

URBAN POVERTY



he rising incidence of urban poverty across the world is one of the most challenging problems facing national and local governments. In the United States, homelessness, unemployment, and neighborhood decline have worsened in recent years as the recession has deepened and governments have cut social programs to balance budgets. In developing countries, major population shifts from rural to urban areas have created squatter settlements that continue to expand as rural people pour into cities seeking opportunities they cannot find in the countryside.

Most of the Foundation's work in urban poverty is concentrated in the United States. Three related lines of work are supported. First, the Foundation helps revitalize distressed neighborhoods, principally by supporting community-based development organizations and projects that strengthen them. Second, it assists job training and employment programs and other social and economic supports for children, youths, and families. Third, the Foundation grants funds for research, analysis, and the dissemination of information on urban poverty to forge more effective public policies and programs.

In recent years policy makers as well as professional service providers have realized that many programs serving low-income people are too fragmented to adequately address the multiple problems of poor urban families. In response, the Foundation is supporting efforts that take a more holistic approach to family support services and community development.

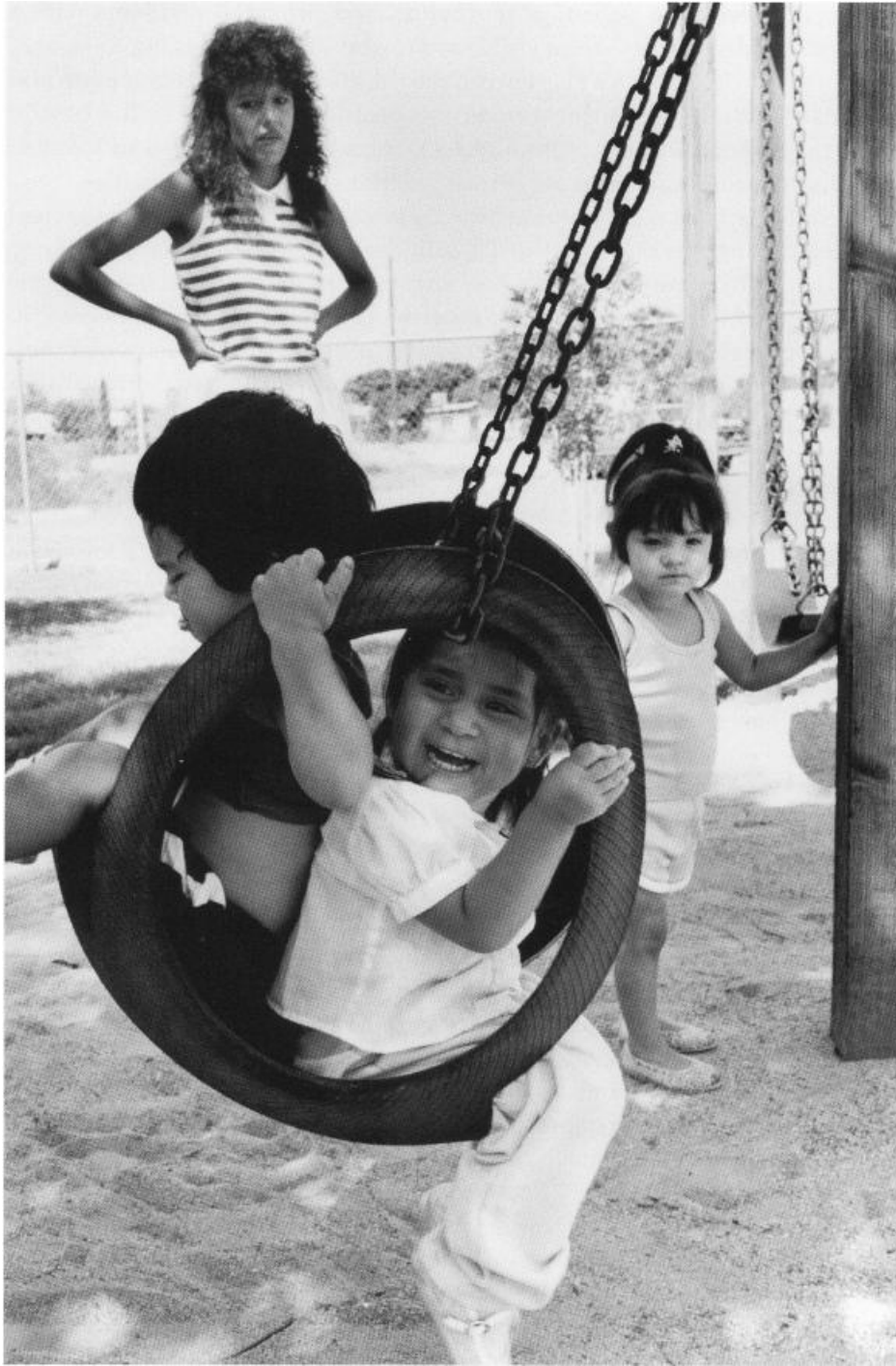
Much of the Foundation's funding for urban programs overseas aims to improve conditions in slums and squatter communities and to develop sound urban policies. Additionally, the Foundation has begun efforts to establish a social science research network to stimulate the study of urban development and poverty in developing countries.

In 1991 the Foundation made grants totaling \$50.5 million for urban initiatives in the United States and throughout the world.

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

For more than two decades, community development corporations (CDCs) have been the cornerstone of the Foundation's neighborhood revitalization program. CDCs are nonprofit organizations that are most often governed by neighborhood residents. Their objective is to improve the quality of life in disadvantaged communities by giving local residents a voice in decisions that affect their lives and by expanding the opportunities available to them. In supporting these organizations, the Foundation has sought to encourage local self-help initiatives and to help local residents make use of resources in the society at large.

In the past few years, CDCs have taken their place among the nation's major producers of affordable housing and have also developed shopping centers, civic centers, parks, and playgrounds. They have created new financing and investment opportunities for minorities and women, attracted improved



Children in Phoenix, Ariz., playing at the Teen Parent Center, run by Chicanos Por La Causa, a community development corporation supported by the Foundation since 1972.

municipal services to poor neighborhoods, and provided residents with a range of social services—from child care to employment training to alcohol and drug counseling. CDCs also encourage the growth of local leadership and help instill community pride among the people they serve. In the past 24 years, the Foundation has committed \$237.6 million in grants and loans to CDCs and to other nonprofit organizations that support CDC activities.

Initially, support was provided directly to a small number of CDCs that had emerged during the 1960s and 1970s with the assistance of federal funding. Since then, the number of CDCs has grown to more than 2,000 across the country. Paradoxically, much of this growth occurred at a time when government support for CDCs was being drastically reduced and when poor, inner-city neighborhoods experienced the spread of drug abuse, crime, and escalating unemployment.

Given these increasingly difficult circumstances, the present challenge is to help many of the newer CDCs achieve economies of scale and to develop community-based public and private partnerships or intermediaries that can channel substantially more funding into neighborhood revitalization.

The Foundation supports two kinds of intermediary organizations, both of which have served as models for other organizations doing similar work. The first kind is typified by the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) and by the Enterprise Foundation. The Foundation helped establish LISC in 1979 and has since granted and loaned it a total of \$44.5 million. The Enterprise Foundation, also a long-term grantee, has received some \$8 million since 1982. Mainly, these intermediaries give CDCs financial and technical assistance for specific projects and programs. The second kind of intermediary focuses on organizational assistance, for example, training for staff and board members, opportunities to meet counterparts in like organizations, and, in some cases, legal advice. Representatives of this kind of intermediary are the Development Training Institute and the National Housing and Community Development Law Project.

Funding in 1991 for intermediaries in this second category included the National Council of LaRaza, which was granted \$150,000 to help its member CDCs increase their community development activities, the National Congress for Community Economic Development, which received \$350,000 to support statewide CDC associations, and the Dade Community Foundation in Florida, which was granted \$250,000 to give CDCs and other nonprofit organizations help with strategic planning. In 1991 the Foundation granted a total of \$3.8 million to intermediary organizations.

Building on the intermediary concept, the Foundation works to establish local funding partnerships. Since 1984 the Foundation has helped bring together groups of foundations, banks, corporations, and city governments to contribute to local revitalization by supporting CDCs. In cities across the country, including Pittsburgh, Boston, Atlanta, Portland (Ore.), and Newark (N.J.), these partnerships can provide a substantial system of support to neighborhood development and also help forge connections between inner-city neighborhoods and the larger community.

This year a \$500,000 grant to the LISC office in Los Angeles is helping to launch a partnership that involves 11 additional funders. Grants of \$290,000 to Neighborhood Progress, Inc. in Cleveland and \$400,000 to the LISC office in Washington, D.C., are providing additional support for partnerships in those cities. And, in a continuing effort to encourage participation in partnerships by community foundations, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the San Diego Community Foundation. In 1991 the total commitment for local community development partnerships was \$1.4 million.

An additional component of the Foundation's community development work is support of mature CDCs—organizations that, over the past 20 years, have become an established force in community revitalization. Having built their programs at a time when public funds were more readily available, these CDCs have been hurt by the decline in federal funding during the 1980s. Since they serve as important models for the entire community development field, the Foundation has made a special commitment to help strengthen their operations and preserve their ability to respond to neighborhood needs.

This year the Foundation made a special grant of \$3 million to Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC), a statewide CDC in Phoenix, Ariz., which has been delivering a wide array of services to the poor since 1969. The grant is helping CPLC strengthen its operations by helping it establish both a permanent fund and a revolving cash reserve fund. Grants also went to the Mexican American Unity Council in San Antonio, Tex., the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn, N.Y., and the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County in Oakland, Calif. The Foundation's total commitment for mature CDCs in 1991 was \$4.4 million.

Since 1990 a new component of the Foundation's community development strategy has been to help CDCs strengthen such existing services as child care, employment training, nutrition counseling, and community arts programs. To help improve child-care services, the Foundation made grants totaling \$94,050 to three CDCs: Chicanos Por La Causa, Inquilinos Boricuas en Accion of Boston, and Babyland Nursery, an affiliate of the New Community Corporation in Newark, N.J. In collaboration with other Foundation programs, a grant of \$279,000 to Carnegie-Mellon University is supporting a national study of current CDC employment-training programs. And the Corporation for Enterprise Development of Washington, D.C., received \$90,000 to explore the arts and cultural activities of CDCs across the country.

Despite more than 20 years of helping to improve housing, economic growth, and human services in low-income neighborhoods, CDCs are not well known or understood by the public, by policy makers, or by potential donors. Therefore, the final component of the Foundation's community development program seeks to expand the public's knowledge about CDCs' role in community-based neighborhood revitalization. This year \$1.2 million was granted to the Community Development Research Center at the New School for Social Research in New York City to research and evaluate CDC activities. In addition, a grant of \$75,000 was made to the Council for Community-Based



Arabella Martinez, president of the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council, one of several Foundation-supported community development corporations, at a meeting at the Foundation in November 1991.

Development in Washington, D.C., for a project designed to encourage more utility companies to support community development. The council is dedicated to raising the profile of CDCs, primarily in the private sector, to generate increased funding.

In eastern and southern Africa, the Foundation's approach to neighborhood revitalization emphasizes projects that increase the supply of low-cost housing for the urban poor and that give local residents a greater voice in policy making. This year the Foundation granted \$227,500 to the African Housing Fund (AHF) to help evicted squatters—mostly very low-income women and their children—gain access to housing, land, credit, jobs, and social services in Nairobi. The Mazingira Institute received \$165,000 to continue its housing-development and income-generating work with low-income women in western Kenya.

A third grant, to the Intermediate Technology Development Group, supported the efforts of AHF, the Mazingira Institute, and several other housing development groups, to create the Shelter Forum, the first housing advocacy organization in the region. The forum is sharing housing information with government officials and developing a coordinated strategy for advocating changes in government housing and urban policies.

In South Africa, progressive community groups have played a crucial role in furthering social and political change. The help provided by intermediary training and technical assistance organizations has been particularly important. The Foundation has supported a number of these organizations and this year granted \$100,000 to the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre to assist the residential program of the Ubuntu Social Development Institute, a community development training college founded in 1986. Also receiving support to train and advise local groups were the Community Development Resource Association (\$150,000) and the University of the Witwatersrand's Community-Based Development Programme (\$100,000).

In Bangladesh, Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS), a nongovernmental organization (NGO) working with self-employed poor women in Dhaka, was granted \$200,000 to further develop its credit program along the lines of the group-lending model pioneered by the Grameen Bank. The Foundation also granted \$280,000 to Nijera Kori, another experienced NGO in Dhaka that, like MSS, began as a relief project for destitute women coping with the devastating floods and famine of 1974. The grant is being used to expand Nijera Kori's work to improve the livelihoods of poor workers, using organizing methods developed by India's Self-Employed Women's Association.

Neighborhood and Family Initiative. An outgrowth of CDCs' work to revitalize distressed communities is an effort to strengthen the families who live in them. This initiative is rooted in the conviction that the problems of individuals and families, as well as communities, must be approached in a comprehensive way. The Foundation is therefore testing approaches that link physical, economic, and social development. The initiative, now under way in four low-income neighborhoods, is guided in each site by a neighborhood collaborative that brings together local residents with public and private-sector representatives.

Following a year of planning, grants of \$1 million each were awarded to community foundations in Detroit, Hartford, Memphis, and Milwaukee, to support each collaborative's neighborhood development plans over three years. The grants will augment regular public and private resources and at the same time challenge those sources to participate in new and creative ways to develop the neighborhood. Particular emphasis will be placed on enhancing local leadership and mobilizing the broadest possible participation in the revitalization effort.

Two additional grants were made in support of the neighborhood and family initiative. The Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C., received \$503,000 to provide technical assistance to the four sites, coordinate cross-site conferences and other means of sharing information, and document the activities at each site. A grant of \$95,000 to the University of Chicago will support the first stage of an evaluation of this initiative.

Housing. Over the past decade, the poor in America have had an increasingly difficult time obtaining decent affordable housing. Private property owners have strong economic incentives to convert their low-income properties to more profitable uses or allow them to deteriorate by deferring basic

maintenance and then abandoning them. During the 1980s the combined forces of gentrification, demolition, and conversion resulted in the loss of two million of the country's eight million low-cost residential units. The consequences for poor people and their neighborhoods have been dramatic. The homeless are now a major concern in suburbs as well as in central cities. In addition, overcrowding appears to be increasing, particularly in publicly subsidized housing, and rents are consuming an ever-growing share of the income of poor households. Many low-income neighborhoods clearly exhibit the devastating physical and social consequences of disinvestment, demolition, and housing abandonment.

Along with its primary focus on CDCs, the Foundation supports efforts to illuminate key housing issues. It has encouraged the dissemination of information to local housing providers and funded programs to develop innovative responses to the need for affordable housing. A total of \$330,000 was provided to the Housing Assistance Council to highlight a range of housing issues, as well as to assist rural nonprofit organizations seeking to build affordable housing. A grant of \$110,000 enabled the Low Income Housing Information Service to hold seven regional conferences in which several hundred representatives of local housing organizations were briefed on the provisions of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. The Foundation also renewed support for a study called "The State of the Nation's Housing," produced by the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University. This annual survey is a key source of data on national housing trends and their implications for the poor.

To respond to the growing number of homeless, particularly those who are mentally or physically ill or addicted to drugs or alcohol, the Foundation joined with the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to create a new intermediary organization, the Corporation for Supportive Housing, based in New York. A \$2 million, three-year grant will enable the corporation to assist nonprofit organizations in developing housing that will meet the special needs of many of the nation's most distressed homeless. Working in several cities, the corporation intends to devise housing models and policies that are applicable across the country.

Economic Development. Global, national, and regional changes in the U.S. economy have had a heavy impact on the inner-city poor. The long-term decline in manufacturing jobs, the movement of companies from cities to the suburbs, the skills required of many entry-level jobs, and the low wages of many service-related enterprises have all contributed to increased poverty among city residents, especially among members of minority groups. Today, many poor communities are characterized by low labor-force participation, growing numbers of female-headed households, inadequate education, high crime rates, and drug abuse. The isolation and alienation of these communities from the rest of society have become more pronounced and lie at the heart of many urban ills.

The Foundation's work in economic development has a dual emphasis: to help the poor gain access to stable employment and to integrate economic

development with the comprehensive revitalization of poor neighborhoods. As the national economy evolves, it will be essential to connect poor people to emerging job opportunities. This will entail identifying growth industries in metropolitan economies that offer such opportunities and also removing the barriers that keep poor people from taking advantage of them.

Among the Foundation's actions this year was a \$45,000 grant to the ICA Group to plan the replication of Cooperative Home Care Associates, a Bronx, N.Y., firm that provides health care in the home and employs 200 people. The Camden-Urban Women's Displaced Homemakers Resource Center is using a \$46,300 grant to organize a transportation program that will enable low-income Camden residents to commute to jobs in the surrounding area. The Foundation also granted funds to the Neighborhood Institute, an affiliate of the Shorebank Corporation in Chicago, which is developing plans to revitalize the city's Austin neighborhood by stabilizing the existing manufacturing base and preparing residents for job opportunities with nearby firms. To evaluate a pilot apprenticeship program that is providing lower-skilled health-care employees with the training necessary to qualify them for better-paid jobs as medical technicians or nurses, the Foundation granted \$270,000 to the University of Massachusetts.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

A consensus is growing among government leaders and service professionals that a more coordinated and integrated system is needed to alleviate the diverse problems of poor families. The current delivery system divides the dilemmas faced by children and families into rigid categories that fail to reflect their interrelated causes and solutions. This results in regulations that often work at cross-purposes and discourage communication between public and private family-serving agencies. Although children and their families may need a mixture of health, welfare, education, and other services, the tendency of many service providers is to concentrate on single solutions that coincide with their own professional disciplines and organizational goals. In addition, the current system often overemphasizes remediation, to the virtual exclusion of prevention.

This situation prevails at a time when low-income urban families are facing more persistent and extreme poverty, with fewer neighborhood supports and social services, than at any time in the recent past. All too often services do not reach the families in greatest need or, if they do, have little or no lasting effect.

The Foundation's program aims to underscore the interdependence of the family and its need for comprehensive programs provided at various periods in the life cycle. Support goes to a mix of demonstration projects, research, and policy analysis, particularly at the state level.

Early Childhood. Currently, one in four preschoolers live in households with an income below the poverty line. This age group has experienced the

greatest increase in poverty in recent years. Fortunately programs now exist that promise to improve the lives of these children and their families. Ranging from high-quality prenatal care, early childhood education, and child care, to training, employment, and income supports, such programs can make a crucial difference in the lives of the poor, contributing especially to the children's healthy development.

For the past three years, Foundation grants have focused on improving the quality and quantity of early education and child care. Training for staff in early childhood programs has been a top priority. In 1991 the National Center for Clinical Infant Programs in Washington, D.C., received a \$250,000 supplement for its work with agency administrators, policy makers, and service providers in three states to fully integrate health and child-care services and to improve training for child-care providers serving very young children. Progress in these states—Florida, Illinois, and Utah—was reported at a nationwide conference in Washington, D.C. A conference report, resource manual, and case studies describing successful policies, programs, and systemic changes in the states are planned for 1992. A \$100,000 grant to Wheelock College is supporting its new Center for Career Development in Early Care and Education. Center staff are producing a national compendium on new state programs and are also providing technical assistance to those with promising models.

Several Foundation grants aim to ensure that resources are disseminated to service providers and to those developing policies to improve training. The Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development received \$200,000 to disseminate its training videotapes and print materials for providers of infant and toddler care. Supplemental funding of \$100,000 to the National Council of Jewish Women is supporting the final phase of the National Family Day Care Project, which is distributing materials about staff recruitment and training, improvements in zoning regulations, the use of volunteers, and public education about family day care.

Family day care is increasingly viewed as a viable alternative to institutional day care because of its lower cost, more intimate environment, and proximity to the child's home. Family day-care providers have become more organized and professional over the last two decades and now work closely with resource and referral agencies, child-care associations, and membership groups. For several years, Foundation funding has helped develop and test models to improve the supply and quality of family day care, primarily through two types of intermediaries: resource and referral agencies and community development corporations. Supplemental support for the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (\$180,000), Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association (\$100,000), and Oregon Community Foundation (\$100,000) is helping to continue the replication of the California Child Care Initiative in these three states and prepare for further replication elsewhere. A \$3 million program-related investment (PRI) and a grant of \$330,000 will help Coastal Enterprises, Inc., in Maine, continue its Child Care Development Project. In its first phase, the project has used



Lucy Smith, a specialist with the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, a grantee, makes periodic visits to family day-care centers like this one in San Francisco.

loans and technical assistance to create more than 1,000 new openings in child-care centers and family day-care facilities. A videotape describing the project and a training manual for providers are being widely disseminated.

Another PRI, for \$1 million, and a \$200,000 grant to the Child Care Capital Investment Fund are helping finance expansion of child-care facilities throughout eastern Massachusetts, and also provide management assistance (see also page 139). The fund is administered by the Technical Development Corporation in collaboration with the Community Economic Development Assistance Corporation and the Child Care Resource Center—all in Boston.

The staff of such early childhood programs can maximize benefits for children if they work in collaboration with parents. A \$300,000 grant to Cornell University is supporting its Empowerment and Family Support Project, which has established a network of researchers, program evaluators, and service providers. The project also trains service providers and tests family support models for early childhood programs. Tulane University received \$200,000 for Parents and Children Together, which operates in preschool programs in New Orleans. Friends of the Family was granted a \$113,600 supplement to assess services to young parents in Maryland through a network of family support centers, and the Parent Services Project, in Fairfax, Calif., received \$100,000 for the replication of its family support activities in early childhood programs in both schools and family day-care



The Door, a long-time Foundation grantee, offers skills training, hope, and a haven to young people in New York City.

homes. Information on these and other promising approaches to delivering family support services is being disseminated by the Chicago-based Family Resource Coalition with Foundation funding of \$100,000.

Duke University's Center for Documentary Studies received \$300,000 to produce a one-hour television documentary about the lives of poor children, narrated by Robert Coles. The film will focus on the lives of three children and will highlight the importance of early intervention, high-quality services, and family support.

Youth Development. Many inner-city youth need help to gain the skills and confidence necessary to become successful adults. Although such help is an investment in the future, much of the public lacks confidence that the investment will pay off. In seeking to counter the idea that youth programs cannot make a difference, the Foundation supports models of comprehensive youth services that can build public confidence. The emphasis is on young single parents and school dropouts.

To assist the youth development field as a whole, the Foundation granted the Academy for Educational Development (AED) in Washington, D.C., \$804,000 to promote a concept of positive development, in which youth are perceived as capable of making productive contributions to society. AED will compile data on exemplary programs that use this positive approach, assemble a panel of experts to examine positive youth development, and document examples of responsible and altruistic behavior by youth charac-

terized as “at risk.” Finally, it will develop a program to offer technical assistance to youth programs in selected communities.

Two grants totaling \$1.1 million were made to The Door in New York City. The nation’s largest service program for disadvantaged youth and a valuable model of successful comprehensive programming, The Door provides social, health, and educational services to between 200 and 300 young people a day. The grants are supporting The Door’s general operations and enabling it to hire consultants to advise on the organization’s management and finances.

To help expand national and local service programs that offer opportunities for young people to demonstrate their value to society, the Foundation made a \$700,000 supplemental grant to Youth Service America in Washington, D.C. It provides technical assistance to youth service organizations and publicizes effective programs.

The Foundation also funded a research project that examines resilience among inner-city youth. A grant of \$180,000 to Child Trends, Inc. supports a quantitative analysis of the pathways to achievement among at-risk youth. The researchers are examining the effects on achievement of family structure, work patterns, community involvement, religious belief, intellectual ability, and athletic talent.

A \$125,000 supplemental grant was made to the Youth Policy Institute in Washington, D.C., for its activities on behalf of disadvantaged and unemployed youth. The institute encourages young people to become involved in the policy-making process by teaching them about the workings of government agencies. It also maintains data on federal policies affecting children, youth, and families and publishes several journals on youth issues.

To monitor the effect of comprehensive services over a long period, the Foundation granted Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC) a \$900,000 supplement for its New Chance program. This is a seven-year, 16-site demonstration project in which welfare-dependent mothers between the ages of 16 and 22 receive health and child care, education, and employment training and placement services. MDRC also received a grant of \$150,000 to review its rich data on youth programs—specifically, to answer policy-relevant questions on how to tailor programs to the needs of particular groups of young people.

A \$475,000 grant to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is supporting an evaluation of the YouthBuild Demonstration project, an employment and leadership development program that engages high school dropouts in housing rehabilitation for low-income and homeless people. The evaluation is being conducted by researchers from MIT, Harvard University, and Public/Private Ventures. The Foundation also made a grant to YouthBuild to explore ways of using a program-related investment loan.

Youth who are in school but are probably not college-bound also need assistance. This year the Foundation supported demonstration projects that will enable high school students to learn skills that will help them achieve economic self-sufficiency. The Center for Law and Education received \$300,000 for a project on vocational opportunities and community education

in six urban sites; Jobs for the Future received \$150,000 for the National Youth Apprenticeship Initiative, which aims to make more apprenticeships available to young people; and the Council of Chief State School Officers in Washington, D.C., was granted \$300,000 to help improve school-to-work transitions throughout the United States.

A central challenge for many youth programs is to improve the ability of their staffs to address the multiple obstacles faced by those they are trying to help. The Foundation granted \$233,000 to Jobs for America's Graduates, a national school-to-work transition program that is one of the largest youth programs in the United States. Funds will support staff training and development activities.

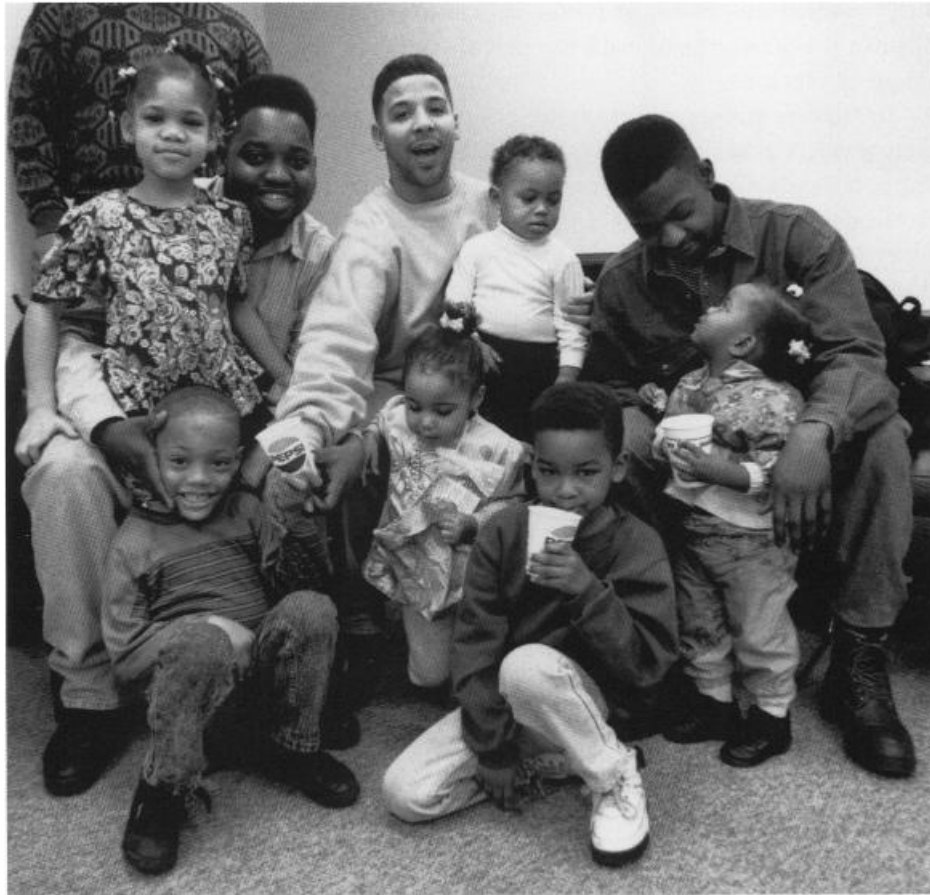
Employment and Welfare. For many poor Americans, particularly families with children, welfare is the only means of maintaining a decent livelihood. In 1991 the Foundation continued support for efforts to improve employment opportunities for the disadvantaged, including mothers on welfare and chronically jobless fathers of children on welfare.

To help ease the transition from welfare to work, a complementary grant of \$150,000 was awarded to the Center for Law and Social Policy for its projects on child support, child care, and rural economic development related to the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program of the Family Support Act (FSA). The Center for Community Change received \$50,000, on behalf of the Coalition on Human Needs, to inform the public about policies affecting low-wage workers and their employment benefits—or lack of them. The Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law in New York received funds to prepare a booklet to dispel myths and stereotypes about the welfare system, which obstruct constructive discussion and impede consensus-building on needed reforms.

Child support is a problem for all single parents, especially if the mother is unmarried. Almost two-thirds of custodial single parents do not receive any child support from the noncustodial parent. This situation has led to the recent FSA changes concerning standards for establishing paternity, withholding wages, and other provisions designed to increase the amount of child support paid.

Yet many unemployed noncustodial fathers lack the education and skills to find jobs enabling them to pay child support. They quickly build up large backlogs of payments owed, leading to a continuing cycle of nonpayment, arrest, imprisonment, payment, release, nonpayment, and so on. Although absent fathers are widely regarded as part of the problem, few efforts have been made to make them part of the solution.

To address these issues—beginning with identification of the father—the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C., received \$124,000 to complete its analysis of the first national survey of local practices in establishing paternity and to disseminate information about effective practices. In a related effort, MDRC received \$880,000 to develop a pilot demonstration project in five states to test the effectiveness of providing state-sponsored training, jobs, and support services to noncustodial parents of children on welfare.



A Christmas party for teenage fathers and their children in Philadelphia, one of six sites in the Young Unwed Fathers demonstration run by Public/Private Ventures, a Foundation grantee.

For the pilot phase of a similar project, the Young Unwed Fathers demonstration, Public/Private Ventures received two grants totaling \$588,500. Six communities are testing ways in which employment agencies, welfare departments, and community organizations can work together to help disadvantaged young men become productive workers and responsible parents. The men receive job training, jobs, and 18 months of social support services. They are also taught parenting skills, and have access to counseling services.

To draw further attention to the problems facing disadvantaged minority men, Morehouse College in Atlanta received \$373,200 to support the launching of the Morehouse Research Institute, which will focus on interdisciplinary studies of black men and their families in American society. Similarly, the National Council of La Raza received \$100,000 for research on the socioeconomic status of Puerto Rican men and the causes of the persistent poverty affecting their families.

Family Development. In recent years, policy makers, scholars, and the public have begun to reassess the country's social welfare system. Many new approaches aim to transform the system into one that is more family-oriented

and community-based, provides preventive and remedial programs, incorporates the strengths of both the private and public sectors, and offers a full range of services.

To further policy reforms, the Foundation has focused on change at the state level. A grant of \$371,500 to the Council of Governors' Policy Advisors is supporting participation by six states in the Policy Academy for Children and Families at Risk, a successful program that promotes reforms in state human services systems. A grant of \$102,000 to the American Public Welfare Association is helping state and local human service administrators promote family-oriented and community-based services.

A key challenge is to eliminate or at least lower the barriers to integrating services to families. A grant of \$50,000 to the United Neighborhood Houses (UNH) of New York is supporting the cataloguing of such barriers as they are faced by the city's settlement houses, which attempt to deliver comprehensive, neighborhood-based services. UNH research and other studies point to three major barriers to the integration of services: legal or regulatory, administrative, and financial. Several Foundation grants this year addressed the first two. The Youth Law Center received \$200,000 to improve understanding of legal provisions that inhibit linking services provided by different government agencies. And a grant to the State University of New York at Albany is supporting the application of management information systems to the delivery of social services, which could prove to be a powerful administrative tool for achieving integration.

In addition, the Foundation began to address the training and technical assistance demands of the social service field. Because of widespread concern about the "deprofessionalization" of social services, the Council on Social Work Education, the body responsible for accreditation and curricular requirements in schools of social work, has embarked on a new effort to remedy the problem. With a grant of \$73,000, the council is helping to build the capacity of educational institutions to prepare social workers for careers in publicly supported human service agencies.

RESEARCH ON POVERTY

The changing character of poverty in American cities has stimulated a renewed debate among social scientists and policy makers about the dynamics of urban poverty and appropriate ways to alleviate it. The scope of this debate has been limited by two factors. The first is that most analysts have been trained in the traditional social science disciplines; relatively few have a broad interdisciplinary perspective. The second is the scarcity of minorities and women among those researching poverty.

The Center for the Study of Urban Poverty at the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Michigan's Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass, and Public Policy received grants of \$558,000 and \$501,000, respectively. The funds will be used to train a new generation of poverty researchers, particularly from minority groups, who

would bring a more comprehensive perspective to the pressing problems of urban poverty. A collaboration between the two university-based programs will enable them to sponsor joint research and training activities, starting with a survey of segregated neighborhoods, current racial attitudes and polarization, and labor-market dynamics in Los Angeles and Detroit.

This year the Foundation granted \$2 million to New York University to launch the Substance Abuse Strategy Initiative. It will test a series of drug abuse prevention and treatment programs for two high-risk groups: infants born addicted to cocaine, and young people from 11 to 14 who have demonstrated anti-social behavior. The initiative aims to determine the feasibility of compensating for the effects of poverty with targeted, intensive programs. Their cost-effectiveness will be compared with the long-term costs of other less targeted programs. The six-year project will be funded by a consortium of foundations, federal agencies, and the local communities in which the experimental projects will operate.

The Foundation also awarded \$50,000 to the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation for a book analyzing the key issues in the current debate on drug policy. Tentatively entitled "Against Excess: Drug Policy with Results," the book is being written by Mark Kleiman, a lecturer in public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and formerly director of drug enforcement programs at the U.S. Department of Justice.

In the last 25 years, there has been a virtual explosion of growth in the urban areas of developing countries. Many cities in Latin America, Asia, and Africa have grown at rates of 6 to 10 percent a year. In 1960 developing countries were 22.2 percent urban, today they are 39.3 percent urban; by the year 2020 the figure will rise to more than 50 percent.

For the most part, scholars, governments, and indigenous NGOs in developing countries lack adequate information about the services needed in their expanding cities, which are increasingly made up of the poor. The Foundation supports efforts to provide reliable and detailed information on urban poverty in these countries, and to link the researchers with government and NGO leaders.

This year the Foundation granted \$211,000 to the Centre for Urban and Community Studies at the University of Toronto to create a research framework for addressing the challenges of urban development in poor countries. The plan is to identify the most promising policy and research themes for the 1990s and beyond. A meeting of researchers, policy makers, and practitioners from 12 countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia resulted in a report outlining the major priorities in global urban policy and research. Country-specific research and workshops will be carried out in the second phase of the project.

Over the years, the Foundation has supported various community development efforts in Africa and the Middle East. Many of the grantees are undertaking relatively complex, large-scale economic and physical development projects and they could benefit from exposure to alternative financial mechanisms to increase investments in such projects. This year, Pratt Insti-



Members of the Foundation-backed Self-Employed Women's Association in India learning video production.

tute's Center for Community and Environmental Development received funding to help organize a conference that brought together African and Middle Eastern community development practitioners with U.S. organizations to exchange information about the use of various development finance instruments.

This year a grant was made to the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) to plan a research competition on urban poverty and governance in eastern and southern Africa. The Foundation is collaborating with UNCHS and the African Research Network on Urban Management as plans for the competition proceed.

In South Africa, the University of Cape Town received support for research on the effects of the Group Areas Act—which zoned cities, towns, and villages along racial lines—and the future of residential zoning in South Africa. The project includes a case study of the act's social and economic effects in the Western Cape and the implications of its repeal. The project is drawing on the experiences of minorities in several North American cities to help understand the possibilities for change and the persistence of racial segregation.

In Egypt, the Foundation granted \$160,000 to Environmental Quality

International to undertake an in-depth description of poverty in a number of communities in Cairo. The study will analyze how the poor earn a living, how they get or create work, their levels of income, their access to social services, and a number of other factors.

In Latin America, the number of very poor grew from 130 million to 180 million between 1980 and 1990, as economic stagnation forced governments to focus on economic stability and growth, rather than on programs for the poorest and weakest. Although many of the region's fragile democracies face potentially explosive social conditions, they have only limited information on the causes, incidence, and forms of poverty. To help them secure these data, the Foundation is supporting a range of research efforts as well as the training of social scientists and the education of policy makers and the public.

The Foundation granted \$160,000 to Colombia's Foundation for Higher Education and Development (FEDESARROLLO), one of Latin America's leading centers of research on economics and social policy, to expand its national data base, which provides vital information on such topics as unemployment, access to education, and crime. The grant is also supporting the publication of FEDESARROLLO's journal *Current Social Affairs*, which contains articles on a variety of social issues and is distributed to policy makers, professionals, and journalists.

The Foundation also supported the Cuanto Institute in Peru, which, encouraged by FEDESARROLLO's success, is creating a similar data base and carrying out an accompanying education and dissemination program.

Rapid economic and population growth along the U.S.-Mexico border during the past 20 years has threatened the area's fragile ecological balance and has also strained the supply of adequate housing and services. The Foundation is supporting a number of research initiatives to clarify and coordinate approaches to these problems.

El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF), the premier Mexican research center on U.S.-Mexico border issues, received \$275,000 for research on key aspects of the process of urbanization in the six principal Mexican border cities. The Association of Universities and Institutes of Higher Education, an association of 77 Mexican institutions, was granted \$117,000 to coordinate a binational, interdisciplinary research program on housing and infrastructure problems in the Tijuana metropolitan area. The program builds on research at COLEF and other border institutions and will bring together researchers, policy makers, and civic leaders from the border region.

The Foundation also supports policy research and the dissemination of information on women in developing countries. For example, \$70,000 was granted to the Alternative Media Information Center in New York to increase the use of films and videotapes on women in development. The funds were used to produce and distribute a catalogue entitled *In Her Own Image: Films and Videos Empowering Women for the Future*, which describes approximately 100 videos and films, and for a 30-minute videotape featuring film excerpts highlighting key issues pertaining to women in development.

URBAN POVERTY

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1991

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 136).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

Babyland Nursery (Newark, N.J.)	\$ 35,000
Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	150,000
Boston Housing Partnership	25,000
Camden-Urban Women's Displaced Homemakers Resource Center (Camden, N.J.)	46,300
Carnegie-Mellon University	279,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	1,128,000
Chicago, University of	95,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	3,032,000
Chinatown Neighborhood Improvement Resource Center (San Francisco)	50,000
Community Builders (Boston)	250,000
Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan (Detroit)	1,000,000
Community Foundation of Greater Memphis (Tennessee)	1,000,000
Community and Human Resources Agency (Los Angeles)	40,000
Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Corporation for Enterprise Development (Washington, D.C.)	90,000
Corporation for Supportive Housing (New York)	2,000,000
Council for Community-Based Development (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Dade Community Foundation (Miami)	250,000
Development Training Institute (Baltimore)	550,000
Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative (Roxbury, Mass.)	42,500
Enterprise Foundation (Columbia, Md.)	500,000
Hartford Foundation for Public Giving (Connecticut)	1,000,000
Harvard University	150,000
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	330,000
ICA Group (Boston)	45,000
Inquilinos Boricuas en Accion (Boston)	27,050
Institute for Community Economics (Springfield, Mass.)	250,000
Local Government Commission (Sacramento, Calif.)	50,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	2,900,000
Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.)	110,000
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	270,000
Metropolitan Affairs Corporation (Detroit)	52,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio, Tex.)	600,000
Milwaukee Foundation (Wisconsin)	1,000,000
National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
National Congress of Neighborhood Women (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	50,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.)	20,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	50,000
Neighborhood Funders Group (Westport, Conn.)	15,000
Neighborhood Institute (Chicago)	45,000
Neighborhood Progress (Cleveland)	290,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	1,223,000
New York Community Trust	1,000,000
Non Profit Services (San Francisco)	50,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	250,000

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	240,325
San Diego Community Foundation (California)	250,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.)	600,000
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	25,000
<i>Crime prevention and neighborhood security</i>	
Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	1,600,000
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	500,000
<i>Welfare and teen pregnancy</i>	
American Public Welfare Association (Washington, D.C.)	102,000
Arizona Community Foundation (Phoenix)	486,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	20,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York)	73,600
Chicago, University of	75,000
Council of Governors' Policy Advisors (Washington, D.C.)	371,500
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	10,000
Council on Social Work Education (Alexandria, Va.)	73,000
Friends of the Family (Baltimore)	113,600
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	1,780,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	57,500
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia)	65,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	1,788,500
Training, Inc. National Association (Newark, N.J.)	50,000
Tucson Community Foundation (Arizona)	128,000
United Neighborhood Houses of New York	50,000
United Way of America (Alexandria, Va.)	75,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	124,000
Youth Law Center (San Francisco)	200,000
<i>Youth employment</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	804,000
Brandeis University	342,000
Center for Law and Education (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Child Trends (Washington, D.C.)	180,000
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
The Door—A Center of Alternatives (New York)	1,175,000
Jobs for America's Graduates (Alexandria, Va.)	233,000
Jobs for the Future (Somerville, Mass.)	150,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	150,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	475,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	55,000
New York City Partnership Foundation	33,670
School and Business Alliance of New York [\$50,000—1989]	(33,670)
United States Basic Skills Investment Corporation (Alexandria, Va.)	1,250,000
Youth Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Youth Service America (Washington, D.C.)	700,000
YouthBuild U.S.A. (Belmont, Mass.)	48,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Alternative Media Information Center (New York)	70,000
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (San Francisco)	180,000
California, University of (San Francisco)	127,000
Child Care Action Campaign (New York)	50,000
Child Care Capital Investment Fund (Boston)	200,000

Child Care Employee Project (Oakland, Calif.)	50,000
Child Care Law Center (San Francisco)	50,000
Columbia University	27,500
Cornell University	315,000
Duke University*	300,000
Family Resource Coalition (Chicago)	100,000
Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development (San Francisco)	200,000
Georgia State University	50,000
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	100,000
Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association (East Lansing)	100,000
National Association of State Boards of Education (Alexandria, Va.)	100,000
National Center for Clinical Infant Programs (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
National Council of Jewish Women (New York)	100,000
National Learning Center (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Oregon Community Foundation (Portland)	100,000
Parent Services Project (Fairfax, Calif.)	100,000
Tulane University	200,000
Wheelock College	100,000

<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	558,000
Center for Independent Productions (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.)	50,000
Criminal Justice Policy Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
International Institute for Environment and Development (Argentina)	50,000
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	501,000
Morehouse College	373,200
New York University	2,000,000
Newark Literacy Campaign (New Jersey)	50,000
Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Toronto, University of (Canada)	211,000
Twentieth Century Fund (New York)	9,050
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	33,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
African Housing Fund (Kenya)	227,500
Community Development Resource Association (South Africa)	150,000
Dandora Catholic Church (Kenya)	169,700
Intermediate Technology Development Group (England)	49,700
Mazingira Institute (Kenya)	165,000
Museums Trustees of Kenya	12,000
National Cooperative Housing Union Limited (Kenya)	200,000
University College London (England)	180,000
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa)	100,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	100,000

<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland) [\$185,000—1987]	(85,523)

Youth employment	
Community Agency for Social Enquiry (South Africa) [\$35,000—1987]	(35,000)
Policy research and program evaluation	
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	22,750
Equity Trust (Voluntown, Conn.)	24,000
Kenya, Government of	4,250
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Kenya)	31,000
West Africa	
Physical, economic, and social revitalization	
Centre for African Settlement Studies and Development (Nigeria)	27,500
Refugee and migrant resettlement	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland) [\$50,000—1989]	(50,000)
Middle East and North Africa	
Physical, economic, and social revitalization	
Afkar and Ich'har (Tunisia)	42,800
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	20,000
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	136,690
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Environmental Quality International)	160,000
El Taller Foundation (Spain)	22,550
Fondation Tunisienne Pour Le Developpement Communautaire (Tunisia)	50,000
Small Industries Development Co. (Sudan)	43,500
Child survival/Fair start	
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Center for Development Communication)	47,800
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Medicine)	35,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Nutrition Institute) [\$38,000—1986]	(14,756)
Population Council (New York)	359,614
Policy research and program evaluation	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	40,000
Norwegian Trade Union Center for Social Science and Research (Oslo)	10,600
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
Bangladesh	
Physical, economic, and social revitalization	
Manabik Shahajya Sangstha	200,000
Nijera Kori	280,000
Child survival/Fair start	
Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh	36,950
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	282,000
Johns Hopkins University	9,923
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	49,178

Voluntary Health Services Society	175,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Ain O Shalish Kendra	16,930
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	20,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
C.B.C.I. Society for Medical Education (St. John's Medical College) (India)	82,000
Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (India)	50,000
Child in Need Institute (India)	176,000
Cornell University	50,000
Foundation for Research in Health Systems (India)	134,000
Harvard University	300,000
Hindustan Thompson Associates Limited (India)	15,500
Institute of Health Systems (India)	40,000
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	17,000
International Association for Maternal/Neonatal Health (Switzerland)	30,000
Mrigendra Medical Trust (Nepal)	50,000
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	50,000
Pacific Health and Development Resources (Kailua, Hawaii)	44,000
Resource Centre for Primary Health Care (Nepal)	50,000
Sanchetana Community Health and Research Centre (India)	120,000
Society for Education, Action and Research in Community Health (India)	325,000
Tribe Child Development Council (India)	70,000
Voluntary Health Association of India	265,000
West Bengal Voluntary Health Association (India)	123,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	27,200
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	27,531
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Center for a New Economy and Society (Peru)	60,000
Center for Public Studies (Chile)	114,000
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru)	87,800
Cuanto Institute (Peru)	58,800
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia)	160,000
Group for the Study of Development (Peru)	127,500
Latin American Institute of Doctrine and Social Studies (Chile)	120,000
Quito, City of (Ecuador)	10,000

Mexico and Central America

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

Center for the Promotion of Women Workers (Mexico)	50,000
Operational Center for Housing and Settlement (Mexico)	90,000

Policy research and program evaluation

Academy of Scientific Research (Mexico)	85,000
Association of Universities and Institutes of Higher Education (Mexico)	117,000
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Mexico)	275,000
Mexico, College of	115,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	65,000
PROFMEX—The Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (Los Angeles)	<u>35,000</u>

TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	<u>\$50,472,613</u>
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RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES



Large numbers of the world's poor families live in rural areas where their efforts to survive, as well as commercial uses by outsiders, place increasing stress on the forests, land, water, and other natural resources on which future generations depend. To address this dilemma, the Foundation seeks ways to advance economic opportunities for the rural poor and at the same time contribute to the appropriate use and conservation of natural resources. This work is conducted in the United States and selected countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and, most recently, in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The Rural Poverty program is organized along three broad lines. First, the Foundation supports activities that seek new ways for rural people to use natural resources productively and sustainably while protecting the environment. Second, grants aim to foster community development and increase employment opportunities by encouraging economic projects in rural regions of the United States and other countries. Finally, the Foundation promotes analysis of public policies intended to improve resource management and alleviate poverty in rural areas.

Recognizing that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are increasingly important in devising ways to reach the rural poor and improve the environment, the Foundation supports the expansion of effective NGOs in rural areas. And because of the important roles government agencies play in rural society, grants support efforts to improve their effectiveness. In all of these activities, the Foundation supports efforts to increase gender, racial, and ethnic diversity.

In 1991 the Foundation made grants totaling \$43.9 million for rural initiatives throughout the world.

THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

All too often, protecting the environment and promoting economic development seem to be antithetical. The notion persists that a choice must be made between the two. The situation is compounded by a lack of institutions to encourage their integration, the absence of practical models to show the way, and little information to help people see things differently. With few exceptions, neither government agencies nor NGOs have succeeded in integrating protection of the environment with development programs designed to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor.

To further this integration, the Foundation supports research on the links between economic and ecological concerns as well as activities to strengthen public and private institutions working to advance environmentally sound economic development. The Foundation also seeks to encourage ties among local, regional, and national environmental organizations. It supports the design and replication of innovations leading to more equitable allocation of such resources as land and water, and funds projects intended to advance knowledge of the global dimensions of sustainable development.



This swampland along the Cache River in southern Illinois is part of a project combining conservation and community economic development, which was launched this year by the Nature Conservancy, a grantee.

Collaboration between community groups and regional and national environmental organizations was supported with a \$100,000 grant to the Grand Canyon Trust in Washington, D.C. Funds are being used to increase community participation in planning environmentally sound development in the Colorado Plateau region, which includes portions of four western states with large populations of Native Americans. Activities include a symposium enabling representatives from Indian tribes, governmental agencies, and environmental organizations to explore the region's economic development. The grant also supports a public information campaign and cooperative projects with local communities. A \$163,000 grant enabled the Nature Conservancy to apply its new strategy of combining conservation and community economic development by organizing pilot projects along the Virginia Eastern Shore and the Cache River in Illinois. The projects feature community participation and partnerships with private and government development agencies and are designed for eventual application in as many as 40 locations with important ecosystems and high poverty levels.

Grants to the United Church of Christ, the University of California (Riverside), and the Panos Institute in Washington, D.C., are assisting efforts to give greater voice to grass-roots and minority organizations in shaping the

national environmental agenda. The grants supported the National Environmental Leadership Summit of People of Color held in Washington, D.C., in October 1991, as well as background studies for the conference on the effects of environmental hazards on minority communities.

The Foundation is supporting multiple initiatives in developing countries that are helping local communities improve the management of their resources. In India, the Resource Management Trust received \$125,000 to help voluntary and local government agencies promote community-based approaches to the rehabilitation of village reservoirs and local watersheds. The Foundation granted \$165,000 to the Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone (UCIZONI) in Oaxaca, Mexico, to track patterns of resource use, develop detailed evaluations of community needs for technical training and extension, and implement programs in integrated forest management. UCIZONI is also conducting legal education courses and workshops and providing legal representation for the organization's member communities in Mexico's Tehuantepec region.

Two grants to Nigerian environmental organizations are helping expand their efforts to increase local awareness of the environment and promote improved management of natural resources by local communities. The Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team received \$180,000 to survey community organizations interested in sustainable development and to conduct a research competition to promote participatory approaches to common environmental problems. A grant of \$111,200 to the Nigerian Conservation Foundation is supporting environmental education programs for schools in several northern states and environmentally sound economic activities for communities surrounding two recently established national parks in southern Nigeria.

In many rural areas of the U.S. West, as well as in many developing countries, prospects for improving incomes and the quality of life largely depend on achieving better and more equitable use of limited land and water supplies. Yet proposals to alter longstanding arrangements for water allocation are almost always highly controversial because of threats to jobs or income perceived by all involved parties. This year the Foundation supported several projects to help improve the allocation and management of scarce natural resources like water, while taking into account the economic needs of disadvantaged and minority groups.

On the U.S.-Mexico border, where rapid economic growth and population increases are occurring in a fragile resource environment, the Foundation is supporting several efforts to promote improved management of water resources on both sides of the border. Renewed assistance of \$225,000 was provided to the Udall Center for the Study of Public Policy at the University of Arizona for an analysis of water resource management along the Arizona-Mexico border. With a Foundation grant of \$38,000, the University of Texas at El Paso has launched a similar effort in the El Paso-Juarez area to stimulate support for a binational management plan for the region's scarce groundwater supplies. The Border Ecology Project, based in Naco, Arizona, received

\$225,000 to help strengthen community involvement in environmental issues across the U.S.–Mexico border and for research on the environmental dimensions of the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement.

The Foundation granted \$405,000 to the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) to develop participatory programs in irrigation management in collaboration with two government agencies in Nepal. Working with other donors and national staff, IIMI is devising ways to transform pilot projects into full-fledged national programs. A \$373,813 grant to the Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh, the umbrella association of the nation's NGOs, is enabling it to coordinate NGO programs in key sectors, including the environment.

The enormity and complexity of both poverty and environmental degradation in the upland areas of the Philippines require responses from many institutions and scholarly disciplines. Two coordinating bodies have been created to focus such efforts—the Upland Development Working Group, which is assisting the government's nationwide social forestry program, and the Upland NGO Assistance Committee, which works with nongovernmental organizations. Both groups support programs that are helping upland farmers ensure rights to land, deepen their understanding of agroforestry farming methods, strengthen their community organizations, and facilitate the marketing of upland products. In 1991 the Foundation made six grants totaling \$774,000 to Philippine and international institutions working with these coordinating bodies to improve the productivity and ecological stability of upland farming practices in the Philippines. The grantees are: Government of the Philippines (Department of Environment and Natural Resources), \$405,000; Philippine Business for Social Progress, \$100,000; Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.), \$95,000; Mag-uugmad Foundation, \$87,000; Central Mindanao University, \$50,000; and Ateneo de Manila University, \$37,000.

Global Environment and Development Issues. Although the real test of meshing economic growth with the sustainable use of resources takes place at local and national levels, international activities have become increasingly important in recent years. This is partly the result of the threat of climate change and the thinning of the ozone layer, both of which will require innovative international agreements. Growing global interdependence and trade also have important effects on resource and energy use at local levels. Finally, there is mounting concern that resource shortages, particularly of water, could undermine national security in regions like the Middle East.

This year much of the Foundation's effort to broaden the international debate on how the world can move toward more sustainable development has focused on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. UNCED offers a unique opportunity to adopt new, far-reaching international agreements directed toward more sustainable policies and programs. To make sure those agreements reflect the views of all nations and nongovernmental groups, the Foundation this year supported projects designed to



Replanting a denuded hillside in southern Luzon in the Philippines is one of several Foundation-supported efforts to protect upland agriculture in Asia.

facilitate the participation of women, indigenous peoples, nongovernmental organizations, and developing countries in the discussions leading up to UNCED. These projects are expected to lay the basis for changes in international policy on issues like climate change, forest management, and the rights of indigenous peoples.

In the past, international agreements often failed to take into account the experiences and views of women and indigenous people on the environment and development, despite the central role both play in agriculture and local economies. To avoid having this problem undercut UNCED's effectiveness, the Foundation granted \$125,000 to the Women, USA Fund to organize a global assembly of women to bring to the attention of governments women's views on sustainable development. Similarly, the International Indigenous Com-

mission in Switzerland, with a \$50,000 grant from the Foundation, will organize a global conference for indigenous peoples before the UNCED conference and present its results to UNCED delegates.

As the world grapples with climate change, acid rain, ozone depletion, and other global environmental problems, it has been forced to confront issues traditionally viewed as part of international relations and security. Tensions between industrialized and developing countries and questions of national sovereignty become intertwined with the new generation of environmental problems. In response, the Foundation this year granted \$125,000 to the World Resources Institute in Washington, D.C., for a study of the challenges to the international system posed by global environmental problems. The Foundation also approved \$100,000 to the Centre for Our Common Future to enable Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland to reconvene the U.N. Commission on Environment and Development, which met originally in 1987 and issued a report recommending measures to promote sustainable development. The commission is now analyzing the relation of its previous recommendations to the critical issues on the UNCED agenda. It will also help build international support for UNCED efforts to strengthen progress toward sustainable development.

The Foundation also moved to raise the awareness of UNCED issues in the United States. A \$75,000 grant to the National Audubon Society will enable the Consortium for Action to Protect the Earth, a coalition of six major U.S. environmental groups, to pool resources and speak out collectively on such issues as forest preservation, ocean management, and climate change. In addition, to ensure adequate documentation of the UNCED negotiating process and final recommendations, the Foundation approved a \$75,000 grant to the National Safety Council to enable Philip Shabecoff, former environmental reporter for the *New York Times*, to write a book on UNCED. Also, a \$150,000 grant to the Center for Resource Economics supported an educational program for journalists and an effort to increase press coverage of the UNCED conference.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Long-term alleviation of rural poverty in the United States, as well as in many developing countries, will depend to a large extent on the ability of rural areas to develop new economic opportunities. To date, the labor force in rural areas has not been able to obtain adequate income from commercial agriculture, large-scale industry, or timber, mining, and other traditional resource extraction. Increasingly, planners are looking to small-scale rural industries, self-employment, and new ways to generate income from traditional resources to help improve the livelihoods of landless and other disadvantaged groups.

Rural Intermediary Organizations. In the United States, the Foundation seeks to strengthen rural intermediaries that are countering unemployment and poverty with business assistance, credit and investment finance, and

policy research. Among the organizations assisted are the Center for Community Self-Help in Durham, N.C., the Rural Economic Development Center in Raleigh, N.C., the First Nations Financial Project in Falmouth, Va., and Coastal Enterprises in Wiscasset, Me.

The Center for Community Self-Help, a premier rural development banking organization in the United States with assets totaling \$30 million, provides credit and technical assistance to nontraditional borrowers, including worker-owned businesses, low-income home buyers, community development projects, and small enterprises owned by minorities, women, and low-income people. In 1991 Self-Help received a \$400,000 supplement to provide financing, often in partnership with community development corporations and credit unions, to create jobs and build assets for low-income groups in rural areas throughout North Carolina.

The Rural Economic Development Center is a public-private entity dedicated to increasing economic development through demonstration projects, research, training, dissemination of information, and advocacy. Although the center focuses on creating jobs and economic opportunities in rural communities that have faced severe job losses, its overall goal is to create a comprehensive development finance system in North Carolina. This year the Foundation granted the center \$200,000 for a program that lends funds to small enterprises throughout the state.

The First Nations Financial Project works with Native American tribal governments and reservation-based nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance to model economic development efforts. They include management of tribal resources and other assets, loans to small businesses, health care, and housing. First Nations encourages projects that build on indigenous tribal resources and skills and represent culturally appropriate forms of economic development. One example is the Lakota Fund on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. The fund is an experimental business program providing credit and technical assistance to small businesses and self-employed individuals on the reservation. The Foundation is supporting the Lakota Fund with a supplemental grant of \$185,000 to First Nations.

Coastal Enterprises, a key rural intermediary organization, received a \$330,000 grant and a Program-Related Investment loan of \$3 million. The funds will enable Coastal to expand its credit and small-business assistance to low-income people in Maine. Coastal targets its assistance to small businesses, day-care enterprises, and developers of affordable housing. During the past 14 years, Coastal has helped create or retain 2,500 jobs in Maine and has loaned or invested more than \$12 million in ventures throughout the state.

Rural Women and Other Disadvantaged Groups. In the United States as well as overseas, women disproportionately fill the ranks of the rural poor, and female-headed households continue to bear poverty's heaviest burdens. As part of its support for employment generation and community development in rural areas, the Foundation funds programs that seek to improve the livelihoods and well-being of women and other disadvantaged rural people.

In Bangladesh, the Foundation supports such nongovernmental organizations as the Grameen Bank, the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, and Proshika, all of which work to improve the health, education, and incomes of the country's landless poor. Among the smaller, local groups that have also made important contributions and that were funded this year is Banchte Shekha (Learning to Survive). It received \$350,000 to expand its health and loan programs for women in southwestern Bangladesh. Banchte Shekha's programs use a participatory approach to identify issues that are of immediate concern to rural women. Such issues include the high incidence of infectious diseases, child mortality, and lack of savings to expand such income-producing activities as crafts work or poultry and livestock management.

The success of the Banchte Shekha programs for women in Bangladeshi villages led to the formation of the Gono Gobeshona Unnayan (Mass Research and Development) Foundation, an allied organization formed by and for the men living in the same region. A Foundation grant of \$75,000 this year enabled the new group to reach 200 villages and train 3,000 residents in participatory planning and organizational techniques. Its community development projects include the use of group savings to purchase young plants and seed, set up cooperative fisheries, and launch new agricultural projects, all of which have improved the livelihoods of villagers and their families.

In Brazil, a Foundation grant of \$220,000 to the Society for Techno-Ecological Development (ECOTEC) has helped increase the income of rain forest residents, many of whom are indigenous people. Grant funds will support ECOTEC's work with forest dwellers to improve management, processing, and marketing of the Brazil nut, one of the major products currently harvested in the common forests of the Brazilian Amazon. By introducing simple innovations for processing Brazil nuts in remote locales, ECOTEC hopes to increase revenues for forest dwellers and thus demonstrate that harvesting non-wood products can be more beneficial than crop cultivation or cattle ranching, which lead to extreme deforestation. In marketing Brazil nuts in the United States and Europe, ECOTEC will be assisted by Cultural Survival, a Foundation-supported NGO headquartered in Cambridge, Mass.

In West Africa, the Foundation supports efforts to enhance community development associations (CDAs), many of which have grown into multi-village organizations. A number of West African CDAs have sufficient scale and sophistication to replace outside agencies in managing village water supplies, handling group credit, and establishing community woodlots, health services, and cooperative crop marketing. Foundation grants are made to intermediary organizations well suited to helping strengthen multi-village CDAs. A \$200,000 grant to L'Association Six S of Burkina Faso enabled this premier African technical assistance agency to provide funds, management training, and planning assistance to CDAs throughout Francophone West Africa. In Nigeria, a grant of \$150,000 to the newly established Community Development Partners will enable it to provide management training, technical advice, and follow-up services to inexperienced Nigerian CDAs.



This weaver preparing thread in Raipura, Bangladesh, is supplementing her family's income through an employment-generation project organized with Foundation assistance.

Through its West and Central Africa office in Niger, the Swiss organization Development Innovations and Networks (IREN) has played a vital role in the development of CDAs in Francophone West Africa. With a \$350,000 Foundation grant, IREN will continue to offer small grants, training seminars, exchanges, and management guides to CDAs in the region. An additional grant of \$120,000 will enable IREN to expand support for CDAs to Nigeria and other Anglophone countries in the region.

Rural Telecommunications. To facilitate communications among key U.S. rural organizations and to establish a strong base of up-to-date knowledge about issues important to them, the Foundation is supporting development of a computerized network called the Rural Telecommunications Initiative. A \$133,000 grant helped HandsNet, Inc., a national, nonprofit computer network that focuses on social change, to continue to build its subscriber base, and to integrate rural issues into its program. To organize the information on rural issues that is updated daily on the HandsNet system, the Foundation granted \$40,000 to MDC, Inc., a North Carolina-based research organization nationally known for its expertise on rural development. The Aspen Institute received \$100,000 for its Rural Economic Policy Program, which is developing and administering the Rural Telecommunications Initiative. The program is also sponsoring a training session to give participating organizations a chance to share information and experiences with other rural groups working on similar problems.

Drinking Water and Waste-Water Programs. Contaminated ground water has become one of the most serious problems facing rural America. The Foundation supports programs addressing this problem at national, state, and local levels. At the national level, a \$250,000 grant went to Friends of the Earth for technical assistance to help rural communities solve their water problems and for research on national policies related to clean water. A \$200,000 grant went to the Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste for technical assistance to grass-roots citizens groups combating ground-water contamination.

To develop and test ways of addressing water problems in low-income rural communities, the Foundation works with intermediary organizations providing technical assistance to water, waste-water, and solid-waste projects. Grants of \$125,000 to the El Paso Community Foundation and \$250,000 to the Community Resource Group in Arizona embody this approach. The funds, which test innovative financing and organizational methods of solving water problems, focus on the water needs of poor rural, Hispanic residents along the Texas border with Mexico.

RURAL POLICY

The Foundation has a longstanding interest in public policies that aim to improve the lives and incomes of the rural poor in both the United States and developing countries. A central concern is to increase public understanding of rural problems and of the public policies necessary to solve them. The Foundation is also committed to increasing awareness of rural concerns in both national and state policy-making bodies and to enlarging the capacity of individuals and institutions to analyze rural policies.

A \$200,000 grant to the Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C., is supporting analysis of federal efforts to bring water systems in poor rural communities into compliance with minimum health standards. The grant will also support briefing sessions to advise state agencies involved in financing waste-water systems. At the national level, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington, D.C., for policy analyses of food and welfare programs serving the rural poor.

In the past decade state governments have emerged as focal points for programs addressing issues of economic equity, competitiveness, and quality of life in the United States. Reflecting their enlarged responsibilities, states have increased spending on economic and community development 300 percent over the past 10 years. These spending levels have remained high in most states despite the recession and state budget crises.

The Aspen Institute's State Policy Program, with assistance from the Foundation, encourages state policy makers to develop programs and policies addressing the economic problems of rural areas, taking into account successful efforts by other states and by the private and nonprofit sectors. The Foundation is also supporting a series of workshops and publications entitled "Best Practices," which bring together community-based and other

nonprofit development groups, the private sector, state policy officials, and educators to discuss goals and debate proposed programs. A grant of \$90,000 to the Northeast-Midwest Institute enabled it to convene a working group to analyze the role of public utilities in rural development.

The Foundation is also supporting efforts to improve rural development policies in various states. A \$200,000 grant was awarded to the Northwest Policy Center at the University of Washington for research on problems important to the Pacific Northwest. They include the fate of timber-dependent communities and ways of building links between rapidly growing metropolitan economies and more economically fragile rural communities. The Institute for Educational Leadership and the National League of Cities Institute received grants of \$105,000 and \$155,000, respectively, to hold roundtable discussions on ways to help local officials frame state rural education and training policies.

Many analysts believe that advances in telecommunications and information technologies hold great potential for generating jobs in remote rural areas because they can reduce the disadvantage of distance. A supplemental grant of \$140,000 to the University of San Francisco supported investigation of innovative state policies aimed at developing and financing the expansion of modern telecommunications technology to rural communities. The resulting book, *Electronic Byway: State Telecommunications Policies for Rural Development*, is being widely disseminated. A related grant of \$55,000 to the Council of Great Lakes Governors is supporting the development of interstate telecommunications policies in the Great Lakes region.

The Foundation also supports initiatives to enhance policies related to rural development, food production, and poverty alleviation in several developing countries. Three grants totaling \$97,000 to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing are supporting research on key issues of economic reform in China. Involving leading Chinese and foreign economists, the grants are underwriting research on the pricing of key commodities, urban land use and management, and productivity and economic growth. In addition, a grant of \$50,000 was made to the State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas, the government agency charged with formulating and implementing policies to assist poor areas in China. The grant enabled the Leading Group to hire an American consultant as well as local advisers to help assess its current effectiveness and to prepare a long-term plan for alleviating poverty in China.

In Africa, the Foundation granted \$570,000 to the Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development for a long-term initiative to address the scarcity of women professionals in agricultural programs in Africa, a lack that contributes to the consistent neglect of women's critical role in food production and rural development. Winrock's project offers graduate fellowships, short-term management training programs, and other activities designed to advance women's professional development in government ministries and organizations dealing with agricultural policies and practices. And in Latin America, the Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform



Foundation support for recent economic reforms in China has enabled farmers to market their own products.

received \$148,600 for courses on land issues, publication of current research, and assistance to policy makers implementing agrarian reform provisions in the new Brazilian constitution.

Agricultural Productivity. The Foundation has a long history of supporting research on agricultural technologies appropriate for small-scale farmers in their particular environments. For many years, funds have supported the core budgets of selected centers in a network of international agricultural research institutes overseen by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Established by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations in the early 1970s, CGIAR includes more than 40 government, multi-lateral, and private organizations that sponsor the institutes. This year the Foundation provided \$750,000 in core support for six centers.*

In 1991 CGIAR decided to expand the network. Two of the centers added, the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) and the International Council for Research in Agroforestry, promote improved management of irrigated water and better use of trees and forests, activities of special interest to the Foundation. A third institute, the International Center for

* The centers are: the International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, based in Syria, and the International Food Policy Research Institute in the United States.

Living Aquatic Resources Management, which the Foundation has assisted, will join the CGIAR network soon. These additions, along with a growing interest in sustainable agriculture by all the centers, reflect CGIAR's increased attention to natural resource and environmental issues.

The Foundation also supports research conducted by several of the agricultural research centers in specific countries. A grant to IIMI, for example, assists studies in Nigeria designed to promote greater involvement of farmers in the management of agricultural systems. Another grant supports plans to establish IIMI activities in Mexico and other parts of Latin America. The Foundation also supports CGIAR's efforts to increase gender diversity among the professional staff and governance boards of the centers and to analyze the roles of women farmers and their contributions to agricultural productivity.

A new line of Foundation work supports links between the agricultural research centers and nongovernmental organizations and community-based groups. In 1990, for example, a grant was made to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria to connect researchers at IITA with rural women's groups engaged in cassava processing. This year a \$150,000 grant was made to World Neighbors, an international nongovernmental organization, to begin a pilot program in sustainable agriculture with farmers in four communities in eastern Kenya. Foundation funds are underwriting such activities as community-based training and extension in agroforestry techniques and soil and water conservation. The program will be carried out in collaboration with scientists from the International Council for Research in Agroforestry and Kenyan agricultural research organizations.

The Foundation also encourages national research organizations to pay greater attention to farming systems techniques. These techniques call for research conducted under actual farm conditions, rather than in laboratories or research stations, and for close collaboration between farmers and researchers. In 1991 the Foundation provided support totaling \$321,925 for farming systems research and training in Bangladesh, India, and Thailand. In addition, a \$32,500 grant enabled Indians, Nepalese, and Sri Lankans to participate in an international conference on farming systems research held at Michigan State University.

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1991

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 136).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Agricultural productivity

Keystone Center for Continuing Education (Keystone, Colo.)	\$ 50,000
New York University [\$80,000-1987]	(57,866)
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)*	342,866

Land and water management

Albany State College	100,000
American Indian Lawyer Training Program (Oakland, Calif.)	500,000
Arizona, University of	225,000
Associates for Middle East Research (Philadelphia)	6,400
California, University of (Riverside)	22,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	7,500
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	60,000
Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste (Arlington, Va.)	200,000
Colorado State University	50,000
Colorado, University of	10,000
Community Resource Group (Springdale, Ariz.)	250,000
Consultative Group on Biological Diversity (New York)	90,000
Cornell University	33,000
El Paso Community Foundation (Texas)	125,000
Environmental and Energy Study Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Environmental Defense Fund (New York)	150,000
Florida, University of	59,000
Friends of the Earth (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Grand Canyon Trust (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Human Environment Center (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Institute for Sustainable Development (Poland)	225,000
Institute for the Natural Heritage (Sausalito, Calif.)	200,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	300,000
Kansas State University	5,000
Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation (Tallahassee, Fla.)	100,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	27,700
Minnesota Project (St. Paul)	50,000
Minnesota, University of	100,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.)	50,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	385,000
Nature Conservancy (Arlington, Va.)	163,000
New Mexico, University of	10,000
Northern New Mexico Legal Services (Santa Fe)	160,000
Northwest Renewable Resources Center (Seattle)	35,000
1000 Friends of Oregon (Portland)	50,000
Overseas Development Institute (England)	200,000
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Pesticide Action Network North America Regional Center (San Francisco)	100,000
Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)	50,000
Powder River Basin Resource Council (Sheridan, Wyo.)	80,000

Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Rensselaerville Institute (New York)	275,000
Rodale Institute (Emmaus, Pa.)	50,000
Rural Sociological Society (Ithaca, N.Y.)	30,000
Southwest Research and Information Center (Albuquerque, N.M.)	35,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	75,000
United Church of Christ (New York)	30,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	200,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Arizona, University of	31,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	130,000
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	22,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	3,000
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	260,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Central Michigan University	50,000
Centre for Our Common Future (Switzerland)	250,000
Columbia Basin Institute (Walla Walla, Wash.)	33,000
Cornell University	30,000
Council of Great Lakes Governors (Chicago)	55,000
Ecofund '92 (Washington, D.C.)	180,000
Economic Affairs Bureau (Somerville, Mass.)	15,000
Environmental and Energy Study Institute (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Environmental Grantmakers Association (New York)	25,000
Harvard University	33,200
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	105,000
Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics (Poland)	25,000
International Commission on Food (Napa, Calif.)	33,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
International Indigenous Commission (Switzerland)	50,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	300,000
Jackson State University	50,000
Jobs for the Future (Somerville, Mass.)	125,000
Kansas State University	215,000
Kentucky, University of	26,815
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	50,000
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)	10,000
Minnesota, University of	120,000
National Audubon Society (New York)	75,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	66,000
National League of Cities Institute (Washington, D.C.)	155,000
National Safety Council (Chicago)	75,000
North Carolina State University (Raleigh)	4,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	50,000
Northeast-Midwest Institute (Washington, D.C.)	90,000
Overseas Development Institute (England)	25,000
Palmetto Conservation Foundation (Columbia, S.C.)	35,000
Pennsylvania State University [\$50,000-1989]	48,185
Public Sector Development Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Resources Development Foundation (New York)	22,700
San Francisco, University of	140,000
Southern California, University of	50,000
Southern Growth Policies Board (Research Triangle Park, N.C.)	135,800
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	108,000
Tata Energy and Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Texas Center for Policy Studies (Austin)	25,000

Texas, University of (Austin)	175,000
Texas, University of (El Paso)	38,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	75,000
Tufts University	100,000
Vermont and State Agricultural College, University of	50,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	25,000
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke)	36,000
Washington Media Associates (Washington, D.C.)*	350,000
Washington, University of	200,000
Women, USA Fund (New York)	125,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	125,000

Rural community development

Prairie View A & M University	40,000
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Employment generation

Aid to Artisans (Farmington, Conn.)	15,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	250,000
Association for Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	141,400
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.)	400,000
Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Me.)	330,000
First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)	185,000
Ganados del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.)	200,000
HandsNet Incorporated (Santa Cruz, Calif.)	133,000
Institute for Cooperative Community Development (Manchester, N.H.)	120,000
Kansas State University	5,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	40,000
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	240,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	200,000
National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions (New York)	200,000
Neighborhood Institute (Chicago)	45,000
New Mexico Community Foundation (Santa Fe)	100,000
Northeast Entrepreneur Fund (Virginia, Minn.)	150,000
Northern Michigan University	200,000
Partnership for Democracy (Washington, D.C.)	363,000
Population Council (New York)	100,000
Private Agencies Collaborating Together (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Rural Economic Development Center (Raleigh, N.C.)	200,000
Taos County Economic Development Corporation (New Mexico)	100,000
Woodstock Institute (Chicago)	250,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Agricultural productivity

International Foundation for Education (Phoenix)	100,000
Kenya, Government of [\$130,000-1985]	(15,549)
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrlton, Ark.)	577,686
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	150,000

Land and water management

Catholic Diocese of Kisii (Kenya)	276,000
Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya)	75,000

Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$141,030–1985]	(11,030)
Soil and Water Conservation Society (Ankeny, Iowa)	18,000
Zimbabwe, University of	260,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Overseas Development Institute (England)	22,550
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	269,100
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Africare (Washington, D.C.)	2,000,000
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	125,000
National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (Zimbabwe)	180,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Kenya Institute of Management	8,405
National Bank of Commerce (Tanzania)	98,730
Opportunity International (Oak Brook, Ill.)	30,000
Presidential Trust Fund for Self-Reliance (Tanzania)	235,000
WEREP Limited (Kenya)	353,100
West Africa	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	100,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Association Socio-Culturelle de Mbolane (Mauritania) [\$52,000– 1987]	(18,000)
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	425,000
Nigerian Conservation Foundation	111,200
Nigerian Environmental Study/ Action Team	180,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$100,000–1982]	(67,500)
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	2,709
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Community Development Partners (Nigeria)	150,000
Development Exchange Centre Society (Nigeria)	18,000
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	488,000
Federation Nationale des Groupement de Promotion Feminine (Senegal)	20,000
Igreja de Cristo Agricultural Projecto/Tessito (Guinea-Bissau)	1,583
Institut Oecumenique pour le Developpement des Peuples (France)	37,000
L' Association Six S (Burkina Faso)	200,000
Service International d' Appui à la Formation et aux Technologies en Afrique de l'Ouest et au Sahel (Senegal) [\$243,000–1987]	(62,412)
Union des Groupements Paysans de Diogo (Senegal)	1,332
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria) [\$50,000–1988]	(11,486)
Lift Above Poverty Organization (Nigeria)	20,000
Nigeria, University of	50,000

Middle East and North Africa

Agricultural productivity

Agricultural Research Corporation (Sudan)	50,200
Applied Research Development Group (West Bank)	45,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Ministry of Education— National Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization)	100,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	150,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	80,000

Land and water management

Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Developpement (Switzerland)	11,615
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	478,000
Rahad Agricultural Corporation (Sudan)	60,000
Sudan Gezira Board	161,000

Policy development

Foundation-administered project: seminar on the development of a regional agricultural policy network	6,000
Save the Children Fund (England)	24,210

Rural community development

Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Integrated Social Services Center, Tanta) [\$130,000–1984]	(23,572)
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	42,900

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Bangladesh

Agricultural productivity

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	339,400
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines)	29,580

Land and water management

Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh	373,813
East Anglia, University of (England)	100,000
Environmental Survey Research Unit	27,220

Policy development

Overseas Development Institute (England)	8,500
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	42,345

Employment generation

Banchte Shekha	350,000
Centre for Mass Education in Science	250,000
Gono Gobeshona Unnayan Foundation	75,000

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Agricultural productivity

Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)	30,000
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (India)	50,000
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	20,000
Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding	20,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	150,000
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	49,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	25,000

Michigan State University	32,500
Western Sydney, University of (Australia)	15,100
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Aga Khan Rural Support Program, Gujarat (India)	31,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	100,000
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	297,000
Clark University	30,000
Foundation-administered project: to improve community management of village commons and state forests	40,000
Haryana, Government of (India) [\$111,000–1990]	(111,000)
Indian Institute of Forest Management	75,000
Indian Institute of Science	78,000
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (India)	130,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	30,000
Institute of Resource Development and Social Management (India)	50,000
Institute of Rural Management Anand (India)	146,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	480,000
Navinchandra Mafatlal Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (India)	69,000
Nehru Foundation for Development (India)	215,000
Nepal Agroforestry Foundation	135,000
North Carolina, University of (Greensboro)	51,625
Oxford University	20,000
Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security (Berkeley, Calif.)	214,000
Resource Management Trust (India)	125,000
Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India)	55,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
ADITHI (India)	225,000
Advocacy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	267,000
Bath, University of (England)	47,000
Development Initiatives for Social and Human Action (India)	92,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	9,300
Institute of Management in Government (India)	102,000
Intermediate Technology Development Group (England)	11,500
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland)	25,000
Media Exploration for Social and Cultural Advancement (India)	154,500
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)	50,000
Samakhya (India)	350,000
Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (India)	50,000
University College London (England)	510,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
DISHA (Development Initiatives for Social and Human Action) (India)	10,000
Myrada (India)	107,000
Trivandrum District Fishermen Federation (India)	50,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Aid to Artisans (Farmington, Conn.)	30,000
Association for Craft Producers (Nepal)	50,000
Bihar, Government of (India) [\$95,000–1978]	(17,903)
Dastkar (India)	50,000
Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	14,000
Self-Employed Women's Association, Bharat (India)	17,000
Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (India)	50,000

Southeast Asia

Agricultural productivity

Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	500,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	75,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	350,000
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	7,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	28,130

Land and water management

Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	44,802
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	37,000
Benguet State University (Philippines)	5,000
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	70,000
Cenderawasih University (Indonesia)	14,920
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	150,000
Central Mindanao University (Philippines)	50,000
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	178,800
De La Salle University (Philippines)	5,000
El Observatorio de Manila (Philippines)	50,000
Indonesia, Government of	498,520
Indonesia, University of	18,567
Indonesian Environmental Forum	430,000
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	15,000
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	100,000
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	222,735
Local Development Foundation (Thailand)	396,000
Mag-uugmad Foundation (Philippines)	87,000
Philippine Business for Social Progress	100,000
Philippines, Government of the	405,000
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipa Foundation (Thailand)	40,000
Society for the Conservation of National Treasures and Environment (Thailand)	17,000
Thai Volunteer Service (Bangkok)	18,000
Thailand, Government of	40,900
Thammasat University (Thailand)	29,970
Udayana University (Indonesia)	9,747
Wildlife Fund Thailand	24,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	144,663
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	49,115
World Wildlife Fund (Washington, D.C.)	249,500
Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	185,000

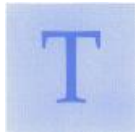
Policy development

Asia Society (New York)	25,000
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	390,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	2,919
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	59,500
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas	150,000
Solidarity for Countryside Development and Agrarian Reform (Philippines)	50,000
SPES Foundation (Indonesia)	50,000
Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand)	30,000
Thailand, Government of	15,400
Xavier University (Philippines)	55,000

<i>Rural community development</i>	
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines)	265,000
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	13,800
China	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	41,200
Chinese Academy of Sciences	48,600
Office for the Yunnan Provincial Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	110,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	471,000
Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences	39,000
Yunnan Provincial Forestry Bureau	89,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
California, University of (Davis)	40,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	767,500
Chinese Young Economists (Toledo, Ohio)	25,000
Development Research Center of the State Council	270,440
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	1,300,000
National Environmental Protection Agency	220,000
Population Council (New York) [\$190,000–1988]	(117,440)
Research Center for Rural Development of the State Council [\$92,250–1988]	(77,000)
Sichuan Provincial Forestry Department	35,000
State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	50,000
State Planning Commission, Economic Research Center	74,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	13,200
Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences	40,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	30,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	100,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for Research and Planning of the Environment (Chile)	107,200
Florida, University of	500,000
Intermediate Technology Development Group (Peru)	137,500
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	54,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Center for Research, Documentation, Education, Technical Assistance and Services (Peru)	40,000
Brazil	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Acre, Federal University of	49,950
Brazilian Agroforestry Network Institute	80,000
Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para	24,200

Paragominas Rural Workers' Union	34,000
São Paulo, University of	17,500
<i>Policy development</i>	
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform	148,600
Ecumenical Center of Documentation and Information	100,000
Institute of Amazon Studies	290,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Center for Education, Research and Technical Assistance	19,000
National Council of Rubber Tappers	50,615
Society for Techno-Ecological Development	220,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	100,000
National Union of Small Farmers (Nicaragua)	106,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus'	
Northern Zone (Mexico)	165,000
Border Ecology Project (Naco, Ariz.)	225,000
Central American Institute of Business Administration	
(Costa Rica)	500,000
Chapingo, Universidad Autonoma de (Mexico)	270,000
Environmental and Natural Resources Law Center (Costa Rica)	125,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	236,000
Organization for Tropical Studies (Durham, N.C.)	222,500
Rural Research and Consultancy (Mexico)	70,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Center for Eco-Development (Mexico)	80,000
Mexico, National Autonomous University of	90,000
Caribbean	
<i>Employment generation</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	<u>100,000</u>
TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY	<u>\$43,890,503</u>

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE



The goal of the Foundation's Human Rights and Social Justice program is to promote respect for the rights and talents of historically disadvantaged groups and to help reduce barriers to their full participation in society. In the United States, the Foundation supports programs that expand opportunities for women, African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, refugees and migrants, and the poor. Specifically, grants fund programs that foster appreciation of diversity, challenge obstacles to economic, political, and social advancement, encourage church-based social service programs, protect civil and political rights, develop leadership skills, and promote observance of the rule of law. Abroad, the Foundation supports efforts to safeguard the human rights of many vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples in such remote regions as the Upper Amazon in Brazil. In 1991 the Foundation granted \$39.2 million for projects in Human Rights and Social Justice.

MINORITY RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Despite the considerable progress made by minority groups in the past quarter century, discrimination based on race or ethnic origin continues to plague American society. Contractions in the economy, added to growing conservatism on racial matters and in some cases racial polarization, plus worsening conditions in inner cities where large concentrations of minorities are found, have caused considerable ferment in many parts of the country. Most national civil rights organizations have been under great pressure to combat these problems and adapt their programs to the new realities as their financial bases have eroded.

To remove barriers that exclude minorities from education, training, and employment, the Foundation supports research, education, and, where necessary, litigation. For example, \$100,000 was granted to the recently established Fair Employment Council of Greater Washington to support its employment audits, demographic analyses, litigation, and public education. The aim is to challenge discriminatory employment practices and other conditions that impede full access to the labor market by disadvantaged minorities and women.

Given the importance of law in securing basic rights for disadvantaged groups, the Foundation assists several legal defense organizations. In 1991 grants included \$925,000 to the NAACP Special Contribution Fund, \$500,000 to the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, and \$900,000 to the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation. These groups support research, litigation, and education on such issues as employment, fair housing, bilingual education, and discrepancies in educational financing. For broad-gauged research on the current civil rights status of disadvantaged groups in America, the Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights was granted \$225,000.

The exercise of voting rights is an important means by which citizens can affect the direction of their government and the responsiveness of elected



A tribal council meeting at the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota votes to approve a new education code. The code was based on research and legal advice from the Native American Rights Fund, a long-time Foundation grantee.

officials and other public servants. The 1990 Census population data form the basis upon which Congressional districts across the nation will be redrawn and reapportionment effected, and will also bring about considerable local and state redistricting. Since such changes could unfairly dilute minority voting strength, it behooves minority communities to understand the complex process by which redistricting plans are developed and to be prepared to challenge plans that violate the Constitution or the Voting Rights Act of 1965. To help groups assess redistricting plans to ensure fairness, the Foundation awarded grants totaling more than \$3 million for research, technical assistance, education, and, if necessary, litigation.

Among the grantees were the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Southern Regional Council, Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project, Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, Norfolk State University, Institute for Puerto Rican Policy, and NAACP Special Contribution Fund.

In recognition of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) in Boulder, Colo., the Foundation awarded

\$1 million in matching funds to help establish a permanent development fund for NARF programs. NARF focuses on such issues as tribal sovereignty, religious freedom, and protection of Indians' land and natural resources. A task force investigating state and tribal relations was supported with a \$100,000 grant to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

The Foundation also granted funds to organizations that provide training, technical assistance, and public policy research for black and Latino officials—elected and appointed—at various levels of government. In 1991 grants included \$425,000 to the National Forum for Black Public Administrators in Washington, D.C., and \$250,000 to the National Conference of Black Mayors in Atlanta. The members of these organizations explore ways in which they can, through their government service, increase access to services and opportunities for their largely minority constituencies. At the same time, they work to develop the skills that will help them fulfill the duties of their offices for all their constituents, regardless of race or ethnic origin.

As the only national network of institutions indigenous to the African-American community, black churches play key roles in providing services and leadership, both locally and nationally. Since 1985, the Foundation has granted a total of \$11,353,352 to assist black churches in these activities. Funds have focused on the delivery of secular services and on training clergy to design and manage such services. To prepare black clergy to take the lead in promoting community development, the Foundation granted \$550,000 to the Congress of National Black Churches and \$450,000 to Howard University Divinity School. Each program places ministers in established social service organizations to learn the skills necessary to deal with specific social problems. The Foundation also granted Howard University Divinity School \$400,000 to establish a national research center to provide the nation's estimated 65,000 black churches with information on how to develop church-based secular service programs.

Recognizing the importance of assisting a new generation of leaders committed to improving opportunities for African Americans, the Foundation provided support this year to volunteer and professional organizations, including 100 Black Men of Atlanta. Few of these organizations are experienced in sophisticated methods of fund raising. To help train the staff of organizations it supports in money-raising techniques, the Foundation granted the Indiana University Fund Raising School \$83,100 and \$100,000 to the National Society of Fund Raising Executives. The grants are enabling representatives of more than 30 organizations to be trained in mounting fund-raising campaigns.

Through support of films for public television, the Foundation promotes a greater understanding of the cultures and traditions of different minority groups. For example, through a \$200,000 grant to The Civil Rights Project, filmmaker Henry Hampton will produce a documentary film on the life of Malcolm X. A \$124,000 grant to the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium supported a public radio series on American Indians called "Spirits of the Present: The Legacy of Native America." (See also page 136.)

WOMEN'S PROGRAM FORUM



Brazilian Jacqueline Pitanguy de Romani, founder of Citizenship Studies, Information and Action, speaking at a meeting on violence against women, sponsored by the Foundation's Women's Program Forum.

The Foundation's commitment to women's issues in the United States and overseas increased significantly during the United Nations Decade for Women (1975-85). During that period, a special fund appropriated by the Trustees doubled the Foundation's grant making related to women. As the U.N. Decade drew to a close, Foundation staff decided to organize a means of sustaining attention to women's issues both inside the Foundation and among other grant makers. The Women's Program Forum (WPF) was the result.

Members of the forum are drawn from all the Foundation's programs and offices. They organize conferences, seminars, and other educational activities that bring together donors and

practitioners to explore critical issues related to gender. To date, the WPF has sponsored two major international conferences. The first, in 1986, examined "The Changing Context of Women's Lives." The second, held in Nairobi in 1988, focused on "Expanding Income-Earning Opportunities for Women in Developing Countries." Twenty seminars, some jointly sponsored with other foundations, have been held in New York covering a wide range of topics. These included an examination of gender bias in standardized testing; women's leadership in the black church; and gender, politics, and power.

In 1991 the WPF sponsored three major seminars. The first brought together women from North and South America to discuss violence against women. The other two seminars focused on women's livelihoods, employment, and income. They were entitled "Self-Employment for Low-Income Women in the United States: Is It a Viable Option?" and "Poverty, Employment, and Self-Sufficiency: What Does It All Really Mean?"

Other WPF activities involve discussions of books, film showings, and a publications series.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Since the early 1970s, the Foundation has been making grants to advance the status of women around the world, to help protect their legal rights, and to expand economic opportunities, particularly for low-income and minority women. Although their participation in the U.S. labor force has grown steadily, women continue to be concentrated in the lowest-paid occupations and earn only 65 cents for every dollar earned by men. As in the rest of the world, women and children in the United States represent an increasing proportion of the poor; the unequal status of women is even more pronounced in developing countries. In the United States, substantial support has gone to national organizations that advance educational and employment opportunities and challenge discriminatory practices, protect women's access to reproductive health care, eliminate inequities in income-support and benefits programs, and address work and family concerns. Overseas, the Foundation supports similar advocacy organizations.

To promote economic opportunities for women in the United States, the Foundation aids programs that increase women's access to higher-paying nontraditional jobs. A \$325,000 grant was made to Wider Opportunities for Women in Washington, D.C., for a project operating in four sites that will demonstrate ways that programs of the Job Training Partnership Act and welfare reforms might improve women's access to nontraditional employment. The latter programs have usually trained women for clerical, caretaker, and other low-wage service occupations. The Foundation also assists programs to improve women's status in more traditional employment, office work, for example. Such activities were assisted this year with a \$325,000 grant to 9 to 5, Working Women Education Fund in Cleveland.

Recognizing the expanded role of the states in developing new policies and programs to assist low-income women and their families, the Foundation granted \$270,000 to the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Policy Alternatives. Its State Resource Center on Women's Economic Justice provides information and technical assistance to public officials and women's organizations on ways to improve women's economic status. The Women's Network of the National Conference of State Legislatures received \$100,000 to give female officeholders information on issues of particular concern to women and their families.

The Foundation supports programs to help women and men balance their work and family tasks. Grants have been made for research and documentation of efforts in both the private and public sectors to help men and women better meet their dual responsibilities, and to monitor government policies related to work and family. In 1991 the Foundation expanded its work in this field. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was granted \$425,000 and the Families and Work Institute in New York received \$358,000 for collaborative research on the way selected major corporations handle work and family concerns and gender equity. The Institute for Women's Policy Research was granted \$200,000 to study various options for paid disability and parental



Expanding opportunities for women in nontraditional jobs is one of many Foundation-supported efforts to enhance women's rights and status.

leaves in the United States. And, a \$100,000 grant to the Center for Women Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., is supporting analysis of particular work and family concerns among African-American, Latino, Asian-American, and Native American families.

The Foundation also supports reproductive choice and access to quality family-planning services, which are essential to the health and economic security of all women. Renewed assistance of \$1,125,000 went to the Reproductive Freedom Project of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, for litigation and public education on the right of women to make decisions about their reproductive health. Catholics for a Free Choice received \$450,000 for educational programs on reproductive health in the United States and abroad. The Foundation also granted \$300,000 to Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston for research on policies related to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), drug abuse, and infant mortality programs.

This year the Foundation expanded its grant making in several countries to combat violence against women. In the United States, \$200,000 was awarded to the Family Violence Prevention Fund in San Francisco for a public education and media campaign aimed at preventing domestic violence. In developing countries, the Foundation has emphasized training police and other professionals to be more responsive to cases of violence against women and to develop model services. For example, \$45,000 went to the Office for the Defense of the Rights of Women in Peru for training workshops for police personnel and \$15,000 to FIDA Cebu Chapter Foundation in the Philippines to establish a center for women victimized by violence. A \$200,000 grant to Rutgers University's Center for Global Issues and Women's Leadership is designed to advance international policies to curb violence against women.

The Foundation has undertaken a new initiative to examine the relation between international human rights norms and women's rights. In recent years, a growing number of women's groups, scholars, and activists have noted that the various international human rights conventions have not been used to challenge gender-based abuses, including violence against women. Recognizing the potential of these conventions as a means of redressing gross abuses of vulnerable groups, the Foundation has begun to explore points of intersection between the human rights community and groups concerned with women's rights. A \$240,000 grant to the University of Toronto is supporting legal research and an international legal symposium to investigate gender issues, and the City University of New York received funds for legal research and publications on the connection between international human rights and women's rights.

LEGAL SERVICES

Recognizing that the poor often have legal problems related to housing, income maintenance, and family matters, the Foundation supports a variety of programs in the United States offering quality legal services to low-income people whose interests would otherwise go unrepresented. Most of the

Foundation's efforts help strengthen elements of the federally funded Legal Services Corporation network. In recent years, because of declining federal funding, many of the system's "backup centers" have sought private funding to support policy research, advocacy, training, and technical assistance programs to those providing direct services to the poor.

Foundation grants to selected backup centers, as well as to organizations specializing in poverty law, have sought to stabilize these groups and underwrite research and technical assistance to local legal services offices. Among the grantees this year were the Center for Law and Social Policy (\$275,000), the Center for Social Welfare Policy and Law (\$250,000), and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association (\$300,000).

The Foundation also supports research and policy analysis on legal services and poverty law. The Poverty and Race Research Action Council in Washington, D.C., a new group made up of civil rights and poverty law organizations, received \$225,000 to foster policy research on poverty, race, and gender. Research results will be used to shape innovative litigation and advocacy programs.

Programs to expand the human and financial resources that supplement legal services programs are also widely supported. The American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education received \$170,000 to encourage greater participation by large law firms in *pro bono publico* legal services. The National Association for Public Interest Law was granted \$230,000 to develop entry-level law fellowships for young lawyers at public interest organizations, and the Legal Counsel for the Elderly in Washington, D.C., was granted \$126,000 for a pilot project to promote the involvement of senior lawyers in *pro bono* activities.

In developing countries, the Foundation funds legal research, paralegal training, community dispute resolution, public education on legal rights, and efforts to reform laws and practices that discriminate against the poor. Among the organizations assisted in 1991 were the Legal Assistance Trust in Namibia, which received \$100,000 to establish a scholarship program for black Namibian law students, and the Kenya Consumers' Organization, granted \$125,000 to educate consumers about their legal rights and to help them bring their cases to court.

The Foundation also assists organizations that document, publicize, and defend groups unable to advance their own interests. The Southern Africa Legal Services and Legal Education Project, based in Washington, D.C., received \$550,000 for further development of the Legal Resources Centre in South Africa, which litigates precedent-setting and other high-priority cases on behalf of South Africa's black citizens.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

This year marked the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Refugee Convention. During the 20th century, few regions of the world have been unaffected by the millions of people who have left their homes seeking



Refugees in Somalia pose one of many challenges faced by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, which received a \$190,000 Foundation grant to train government representatives and officials of nongovernmental organizations in relief work.

relief from persecution, civil strife, and economic hardship. According to the World Refugee Survey, there are currently close to 17 million refugees worldwide—over 60 percent more than in 1985. Moreover, recent changes in U.S. immigration laws have enabled newcomers from many parts of the world to migrate to the United States, creating new challenges and opportunities to meet their diverse needs.

The causes and consequences of international movements of people have been a longstanding concern of the Foundation. Over the years, the Foundation has sought to strengthen national and international capacities to manage these flows, clarify migrants' rights and responsibilities, and assist in the resettlement process. To clarify and safeguard the rights accorded refugees, migrants, and those seeking asylum or safe haven in the United States or other countries, the Foundation supports policy research and analysis, public education and dissemination of information, the strengthening of organizations that serve alien communities, and law enforcement, monitoring, and reform.

For example, the Foundation renewed support in the amount of \$460,000 to the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, which serves as a clearinghouse on immigration issues and builds communication networks among public and private organizations concerned with immigration and refugee policies. The Foundation also granted \$190,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to further the training of officials of

government agencies and nongovernmental organizations dealing with refugees, and to organize workshops on refugee law for immigration authorities in Mexico.

To assist newcomers in safeguarding their rights and entitlements under the law through advocacy and litigation, the Foundation continued support for the Immigrants' Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, which received \$440,000, and the Haitian Refugee Center-Sant Refijie Ayisyin, which was granted \$300,000. A \$370,000 grant to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law of Texas helped establish a new center that will provide legal assistance, training, and litigation to protect the rights of aliens throughout the state. The Foundation also granted \$350,000 to the Immigrant Legal Resource Center in East Palo Alto, Calif., to establish training programs to improve legal representation for aliens. The training will focus on paralegal assistants who work in nonprofit community organizations across the country.

HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES

To promote compliance with the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants on Human Rights, the Foundation funds efforts in several broad areas: the protection of civil and political liberties, strengthening international human rights law, promotion of freedom of expression and information, improvement of intergroup relations, and education, research, and dissemination of information about human rights in both the United States and abroad.

The Foundation also assists regional and international organizations that monitor violations of human rights. Among the actions taken this year were grants totaling \$1 million to the Fund for Free Expression for the activities of Americas Watch and Asia Watch, and to Helsinki Watch. The three "watch" groups have for several years promoted civil and political rights in North and South America, Asia, and Europe. The Washington Office on Latin America received \$600,000 for its outreach and public education activities on human rights in Latin America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science was granted \$350,000 to provide forensic and medical expertise to groups documenting violations of human rights in several developing countries.

The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in Costa Rica received grants totaling \$925,000 to establish a capital fund and for training and technical assistance programs for human rights organizations in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. Other rights organizations in the region receiving funds were the Colombian section of the Andean Commission of Jurists, the Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights, the Legal Defense Institute in Peru, the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras, and the Haitian Center for Human Rights.

Grants of \$200,000 each were given to the Association for Civil Rights in

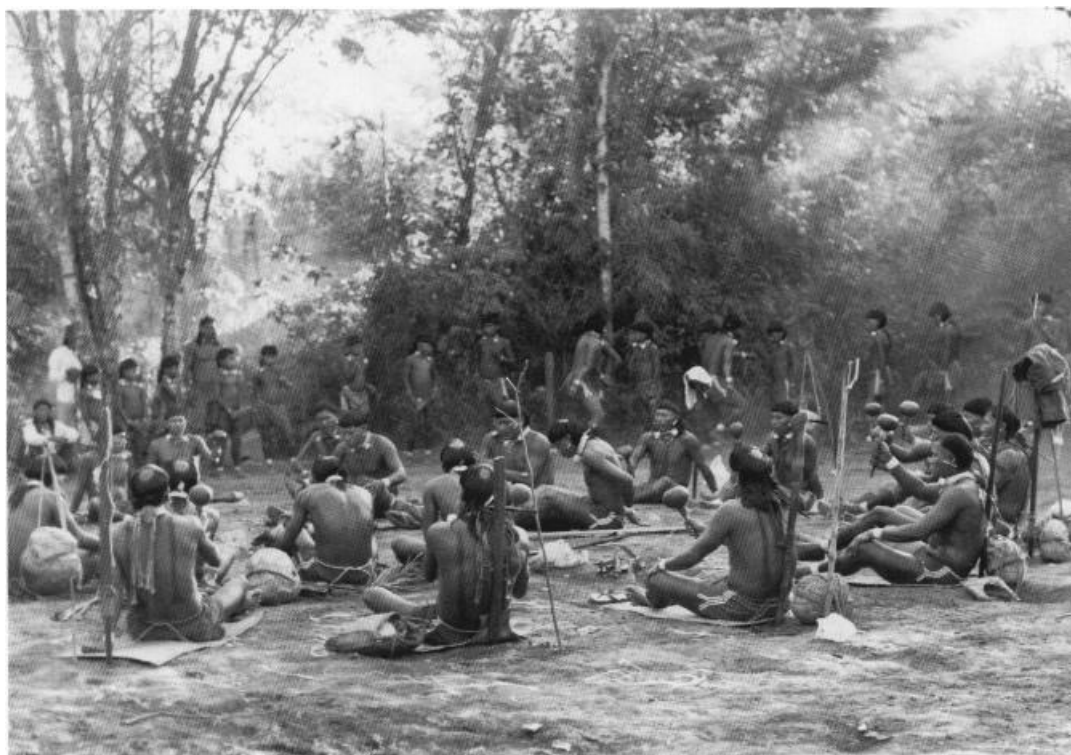
Israel to develop educational materials and teacher training activities, and to B'tselem–Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories for staff training, research, and publications on the status of human rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France, received \$200,000 to develop the Arabic component of its human rights curriculum, and to enable Arabs to participate in its summer course on human rights. A grant of \$49,500 to the Government of Egypt, on behalf of Ibn Khaldoun Center for Developmental Studies, is supporting research and a symposium on the cultural context affecting human rights in the Arab world.

The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) received grants totaling \$345,000 to enhance the effectiveness of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and to promote respect for civil liberties in developing countries generally. ICJ also received \$85,000 to help establish a human rights research and documentation center in Kenya. The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies was granted \$158,700 to assess the extent of public recognition and official enforcement of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Nigeria.

To strengthen international human rights law, the Foundation granted the New York-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights a supplement of \$1,050,000. Funds are being used to encourage compliance with international human rights standards in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union, and also to ensure the legal protection of refugees. The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law received \$250,000 for its Southern Africa Project, which provides legal assistance to defendants in political trials in South Africa and Namibia and promotes observance of international law in the region. The Foundation also granted \$176,000 to the Aspen Institute to continue its judicial seminars on international human rights law for federal and state judges in the United States, and to organize a conference on the use of international law to protect human rights in this country.

The Foundation supports a variety of efforts to promote freedom of expression and access to information throughout the world. The Committee to Protect Journalists in New York received a \$270,000 supplement for assistance to journalists and news organizations threatened by repression and to promote freedom of information worldwide. The West African Journalists Association in Senegal received \$206,000 to monitor press freedom in West Africa. This year a final grant of \$277,000 was made to the Paris-based Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (FEICE), which since the mid-1970s has supported intellectual and artistic freedom in Eastern and Central Europe through exchange of publications, conferences, and study grants. In addition, funds were provided to the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna to write a history of FEICE, which plans to close down its operations in the near future.

A variety of efforts are supported to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities and to improve intergroup relations. The Interna-



A variety of Foundation efforts reinforce the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities, including these Xavante men of the Matogrosso region in Brazil.

tional Centre for Ethnic Studies in Sri Lanka received \$250,000 for research on ways to resolve ethnic conflicts, including recent outbreaks in Europe, and for a regional consultation in South Asia on minority rights. A \$300,000 grant went to Community Television of Southern California (KCET) for a television series on indigenous peoples and for educational programs related to the series. (See also page 136.)

The Foundation continued to assist education, research, and the dissemination of information about human rights. Yeshiva University was awarded \$200,000 to continue a program in international law and human rights at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law; Harvard Law School received \$300,000 for its teaching and research program in international human rights; and Columbia University was granted \$200,000 for training human rights advocates from developing countries at the university's Center for the Study of Human Rights. For research and training on human rights law in Asia, Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines received \$135,000, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was granted \$200,000.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1991

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 136).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Civil and political liberties

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 350,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	1,100,000
Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	710,000
Helsinki Watch (New York)	290,000
Independent Production Fund (New York)	(500,000)
International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity (Washington, D.C.)	95,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (New York)	1,050,000
Leadership Conference Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Limburg, University of (The Netherlands)	35,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	350,000
Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project (Chicago)	150,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	100,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	400,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore)	925,000
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta)	250,000
National Forum for Black Public Administrators (Washington, D.C.)	425,000
Norfolk State University	100,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	500,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	679,500
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio)	200,000

International human rights law

American Association for the International Commission of Jurists (New York)	13,000
Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	176,000
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Poland)	50,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	395,000
International Human Rights Law Group (Washington, D.C.)	260,000
International Service for Human Rights (Switzerland)	50,000
Norwegian Institute of Human Rights	9,452
Organization of American States (Washington, D.C.)	28,000
Queen's University of Belfast (Northern Ireland)	50,000
Yeshiva University	200,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Committee to Protect Journalists (New York)	270,000
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France)	277,000
Institute for Human Sciences (Austria)	50,000

Access to social justice/legal services

American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	220,000
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American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	1,125,000
Boston College [\$600,000–1989]	(56,140)
Brigham and Women's Hospital (Boston)	300,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	275,000
Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	270,000
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York)	250,000
Civil Rights Project (Boston)*	240,500
Comision Feminil Mexicana Nacional (Los Angeles)	50,000
Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.)	550,000
Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Fair Employment Council of Greater Washington (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Families and Work Institute (New York)	358,000
Family Life Center Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	94,500
Family Violence Prevention Fund (San Francisco)	200,000
Howard University	850,000
Indiana University	83,100
Institute for Journalism Education (Oakland, Calif.)	28,000
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York)	75,000
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Institute of Family and Environmental Research (England)	80,000
Interdenominational Theological Center (Atlanta)	450,000
Legal Counsel for the Elderly (Washington, D.C.)	126,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	100,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	425,000
Media Resource Associates (Washington, D.C.)	10,000
Mexican American Women's National Association (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Minnesota, University of	46,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	262,000
National Association for Public Interest Law (Washington, D.C.)	330,000
National Association of IOLTA Programs (Chicago)	50,000
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	200,000
National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions (New York)	49,000
National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
National Medical Association (Washington, D.C.)	42,500
National Society of Fund Raising Executives Foundation (Alexandria, Va.)	100,000
Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium (Lincoln, Neb.)*	124,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.)	1,012,000
New York City Mission Society	175,000
New York, City University of	65,000
9 to 5, Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	300,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	50,000
100 Black Men of Atlanta	40,000
Partnership for Democracy (Washington, D.C.)	55,000
Philadelphia, University of	195,632
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	10,000
Poverty and Race Research Action Council (Washington, D.C.)	225,000
Public Interest Clearinghouse (San Francisco)	75,000
Puerto Rico, University of (Rio Piedras)	35,000
Resolution, Inc. (San Francisco)	48,500
Rutgers University	300,000

Sagebrush Productions (Seattle)	50,000
Toronto, University of (Canada)	240,000
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	325,000
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	120,000
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	440,000
Carleton University (Canada)	50,000
Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights & Services (San Francisco)	50,000
Communications Consortium Media Center (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
Community Funds (New York)	50,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Washington, D.C.)	43,500
Haitian Refugee Center/Sant Refijie Ayisyin (Miami)	300,000
Harvard University	50,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center (East Palo Alto, Calif.)	350,000
Indochina Resource Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	170,000
Intertect Institute (Dallas)	151,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law of Texas (Dallas)	370,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	275,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (New York)	175,000
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild (Boston)	50,000
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.)	460,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	142,000
United Way (Los Angeles)	50,000
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles)*	300,000
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	75,000
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (Switzerland)	40,000
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Columbia University	200,000
Harvard University	300,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>International human rights law</i>	
Commonwealth Secretariat (England) [\$50,000-1989]	(11,165)

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
International Commission of Jurists, Kenya Section	85,000
Southern Africa Legal Services and Legal Education Project (Washington, D.C.)	550,000
Zimbabwe, University of [\$75,000-1983]	(15,505)

<i>International human rights law</i>	
Kenya Medical Women's Association	31,856
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Action for Development (Uganda)	150,000
Association of Law Societies of South Africa Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	20,000
Human Rights Trust (South Africa)	400,000
Kenya Consumers' Organization	25,000
Labour and Economic Research Centre (South Africa)	125,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Legal Assistance Trust (Namibia)	250,000
Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe)	100,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	18,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	120,000
United States–South Africa Leader Exchange Program (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	25,000
Women's Action Group (Zimbabwe)	200,000
Workplace Information Group (South Africa)	200,000
	6,900
West Africa	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
African Network on Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (Kenya)	230,000
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	10,400
Constitutional Rights Project (Nigeria)	50,000
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	158,700
<i>International human rights law</i>	
International Centre for Legal Protection of Human Rights (England)	260,000
<i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
Societe des Editeurs de la Presse Privee d'Afrique (Benin)	27,500
West African Journalists Association (Senegal)	206,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
International Federation of Women Lawyers (Nigeria)	46,000
Legal Aid Council (Nigeria)	19,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Association for Civil Rights in Israel	200,000
B'tselem–Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories	200,000
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	48,375
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	26,000
<i>International human rights law</i>	
International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Italy)	165,000
International Institute of Human Rights (France)	200,000
<i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
Jerusalem Media and Communication Centre	120,000
Middle East Research and Information Project (Washington, D.C.)	30,000

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Association des Études Internationales (Tunisia)	30,000
Galilee Center for Social Research (Israel)	46,315
Sikkuy-Center for Equal Opportunity (Israel)	150,000
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (Washington, D.C.)	17,300
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Haifa, University of (Israel)	49,400
Neve Shalom Village (Israel)	10,500
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Columbia University	42,200
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Ibn Khaldoun Center for Developmental Studies)	49,500
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
Bangladesh	
<i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
Market Research Consultants of Bangladesh	19,113
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association	49,850
Coordinating Council for Human Rights in Bangladesh	39,503
Institute of Development Studies (England)	106,773
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	20,807
<i>International human rights law</i>	
Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)	30,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Consumer Action Group (India)	100,000
Consumer Education and Research Center (India)	150,000
Consumer Unity and Trust Society (India)	50,000
Indian Law Society	100,000
Kerala Association for Non-Formal Education and Development (India)	50,000
People's Council for Social Justice (India)	127,000
Service for Unprivileged Section of Society (Nepal)	50,000
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief (India)	45,500
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	175,000

Southeast Asia	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England)	6,600
Concerned Lawyers' Union of Mindanao (Philippines)	10,000
FLAG Human Rights Foundation (Philippines)	70,000
Free Legal Assistance Volunteers Association (Philippines)	25,000
<i>International human rights law</i>	
Diplomacy Training Program (Australia)	42,230
Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute (Philippines)	25,000
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia)	10,450
<i>Exchange of ideas and information</i>	
Amanat Foundation (Philippines)	13,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Center for Para-legal Education and Training (Philippines)	20,000
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	35,650
Fida Cebu Chapter Foundation (Philippines)	15,000
Friends of Women (Thailand)	80,000
Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families (Indonesia)	106,630
Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (Philippines)	150,000
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (Philippines)	16,000
Paralegal Services Development Center (Philippines)	25,000
WomanHealth Philippines	107,500
Women's Legal Bureau (Philippines)	30,000
<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Harvard University	8,671
International Rescue Committee (New York)	73,400
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	135,000
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	34,000
Panalalawigang Asosasyong Nagtataguyod Sa Karapatan Ng Tao-Nueva (Philippines)	10,000
Thailand, Government of	8,500
China	
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
China, Government of	35,000
China Law Society	11,300
China University of Politics and Law	50,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	20,000
Chinese Training Center for Senior Judges	200,000
Huaxia Academy	28,000
Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress	6,000
New York University	28,000
Peking University Law School	151,750
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	200,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Civil and political liberties

Andean Commission of Jurists-Colombian Section	220,000
Apoyo Institute (Peru)	17,500
Center for Legal and Social Studies (Argentina)	120,000
Episcopal Commission of Social Action (Peru)	102,000
Latin American Institute for Mental Health and Human Rights (Chile)	45,000
Legal Defense Institute (Peru)	169,000
Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.)	600,000

Access to social justice/legal services

Latin American Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights (Peru)	55,000
National Women's Network (Peru)	120,000
Office for the Defense of the Rights of Women (Peru)	45,000

Brazil

Civil and political liberties

Bento Rubiao Center for the Defense of Human Rights	50,000
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Exchange of ideas and information

São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission	130,000
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Access to social justice/legal services

Bahia, Federal University of	100,000
Brazil Network (Washington, D.C.)	38,592
Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis	33,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	500,000
Citizenship, Research, Information and Action	50,000
GELEDES-Institute of Black Women	200,000
Institute for Popular Legal Aid	50,000
Interdisciplinary Nucleus for Research and Social Action	50,000
Roda Viva Project	50,000
Union of Domestic Workers of the City of Rio de Janeiro	5,000

Mexico and Central America

Civil and political liberties

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras	105,000
Institute of Juridical Studies of El Salvador	60,000
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	925,000
Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights	100,000

Access to social justice/legal services

Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Center for Research and Struggle Against Domestic Violence (Mexico)	4,500
Center for Research and Training of Women (Mexico)	91,600
Global Fund for Women (Menlo Park, Calif.)	5,000
Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
International Women's Tribune Centre (New York)	50,000

<i>Refugees' and migrants' rights</i>	
Center for Border Studies and the Promotion of Human Rights (Mexico)	50,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	48,000
Caribbean	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Haitian Center for Human Rights (Queens Village, N.Y.)	128,000
Haitian Lawyers Committee (Haiti)	60,000
National Coalition for Haitian Refugees (New York)	200,000
<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Capital University (Columbus, Ohio)	50,000
Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (Trinidad)	<u>88,000</u>
TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	<u>\$39,176,739</u>

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY



The Governance and Public Policy program supports activities designed to strengthen democratic institutions, increase the involvement of disadvantaged groups in the policy-making process, improve the delivery of government services, particularly those affecting low-income groups, and illuminate major public policy issues through independent research and analysis.

In the United States, program activities are clustered in three areas: governance, public policy affecting minorities, and research on domestic policies. The governance cluster seeks to improve democratic processes and public services, and to strengthen philanthropy and the nonprofit sector. The minority public policy component emphasizes minority civic participation and leadership development, analysis of policies affecting disadvantaged minorities, and a graduate fellowship program for minorities in public policy and international affairs. The third component supports applied research and analysis on U.S. economic and social policy, immigration, and AIDS.

Strategies in developing countries reflect differences in types of governance, the local political environment, and programming opportunities. The Foundation's work in Latin America generally focuses on helping to sustain and deepen the commitment to democratic institutions following the transition from military to civilian regimes, and on strengthening public policy analysis. Programs seek to strengthen free speech through support for journalists and independent policy research institutes, promote democratic governance at the state and local levels, and advance professional training in public policy analysis.

In Asia, the emphasis is on management of local resources and efforts to alleviate rural poverty, frequently through the cooperative efforts of working groups made up of government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and researchers. In Africa, the focus is on strengthening grass-roots NGOs to help citizens become more active in government issues and on broadening discussion of democratic processes by African social scientists and policy makers.

To further democracy in Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union, the Foundation is pursuing initiatives that support constitutional reform, strengthen parliamentary institutions, and develop the non-governmental sector.

In 1991 the Foundation made grants totaling \$36.3 million for initiatives in Governance and Public Policy.

DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES

In both the United States and overseas, the Foundation seeks to bolster democratic institutions and broaden the base of popular participation in government. This year, Foundation efforts to strengthen democratic institutions in the United States addressed questions of fairness in the political process. Grants of \$177,000 to Harvard University and \$166,000 to the University of California at Irvine enabled scholars to study the effects of efforts to increase



Children on their way to a summer camp sponsored by the Phinney Neighborhood Association, which is supported by Seattle's Neighborhood Matching Fund, winner of an Innovations in State and Local Government award in 1991.

minority representation through redistricting. A grant of \$125,000 to Harvard's Joan Shorenstein Barone Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy is supporting research on the media's treatment of race in political reporting.

In Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union, the Foundation continued to pursue initiatives related to constitutionalism, parliamentary democracy, and development of the nongovernmental sector. The Atlantic Council of the United States, headquartered in Washington, D.C., received \$450,000 for activities that include a training program on civil-military relations. The program brought government officials from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland to Brussels, New York, and Washington for meetings on ways to strengthen democratic control of armed forces. A \$50,000 grant to Rutgers University enabled local public officials from Poland to observe problem-solving techniques in U.S. cities that have won awards in the Foundation's Innovations in State and Local Government program. And a \$45,000 grant to the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration enabled faculty from Budapest University of Economic Sciences to take part in American university programs in political science and public administration.

Similar objectives are being addressed by grants in Africa and the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. For example, the African Association for Public Administration and Management in Ethiopia, a pan-African organization of civil servants, received \$300,000 to sponsor research and discussions on the underrepresentation of women in African civil services. Other grants support studies of elections in Zimbabwe and Mozambique and research on the transition to multiparty systems that is taking place in many African countries.

In the Philippines, the Foundation is assisting efforts to increase participation of disadvantaged groups in public affairs, and to strengthen research at academic institutions and nongovernmental organizations.

State and Local Government. At a time of growing skepticism in the United States about the ability of the public sector to address social problems effectively, a Foundation-supported program identifies, rewards, and stimulates replication of successful initiatives developed by state and local governments. Administered by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, the program—Innovations in State and Local Government—each year presents 10 winners with grants of \$100,000, which may be used for expansion of the program or for dissemination of its results. In 1991 the 10 winners were chosen from over 1,900 applications.* Award-winning programs in 1991 included one that provides comprehensive

* The jurisdictions and award-winning projects: Fresno County, California, K-SIX Early Intervention Partnership; San Diego County, California, Trauma Intervention Programs; State of Georgia, Georgia No-Tillage Assistance Program; Commonwealth of Kentucky, KET Star Channels; State of Maryland, Friends of the Family; Commonwealth of Massachusetts, The Blackstone Project: Preventing Pollution Before It Happens; State of New Jersey, School-Based Youth Services; City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network; Monroe County, Tennessee, Monroe County Maternity Center; City of Seattle, Washington, Seattle Neighborhood Matching Fund.

school-based social services to children at risk of school failure, another that trains volunteers to give immediate counseling and practical assistance to victims of traumatic events, and a birthing center that offers rural women a safe, inexpensive alternative to distant hospitals.

To promote awareness of these successful programs and to stimulate their adoption elsewhere, the Foundation gave Duke University \$284,000 to organize two regional conferences on innovation in state and local government. A related grant of \$80,000 to Public/Private Ventures is supporting a study of the replication efforts of previous award winners.

Following up its support of the Volcker Commission's analysis of the crisis in federal government service, the Foundation this year granted \$150,000 to the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government at the State University of New York at Albany for a commission that is studying ways to improve leadership in state and local public service. The Foundation also granted \$250,000 to the Urban Institute to assess the financial problems facing large cities in the United States and the fiscal choices being made to bring budgets under control.

Several grants are helping to strengthen the ability of governments to meet public needs in the developing world. In Asia, the Foundation continued support for efforts by Ateneo de Manila University to stimulate a national dialogue about the direction of Philippine democracy. A \$230,000 grant this year is underwriting public opinion surveys, research on governance, workshops for legislators, and seminars for the rural poor to explain how they can become more involved in the democratic political process.

A \$355,000 grant to the African Association of Political Science in Kenya is funding a study of the current crisis of governance in Africa and an examination of how local governments function in African cities. A pan-African project involving scholars, civic leaders, and constitutional experts was assisted with a \$450,000 grant to the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa in Senegal. The project is sponsoring fellowships, workshops, and multilingual policy-oriented publications on the kinds of institutions most likely to advance democratic governance in Africa. And, the \$300,000 grant to the African Association for Public Administration and Management in Addis Ababa is also being used for a study of accountability in Ethiopia's public service.

With the passing of apartheid in South Africa, the desegregation of the civil service will become increasingly important in order to establish a government bureaucracy that respects human rights and commands widespread public confidence. The Foundation granted the University of the Witwatersrand \$200,000 to help develop a graduate program in public administration aimed at preparing black South Africans to work in the public sector as they assume equal status as citizens. Support for education and training to enable black South Africans to participate fully in society underlies much of the Foundation's work in South Africa.

As part of its efforts to reinforce democracy in Latin America, the Foundation granted the Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies in Brazil

\$250,000 for research and public education on reforms of the nation's Congress and judiciary. Institute researchers are working closely with legislators and judges as well as scholars and journalists to identify key issues and propose reforms. Funds also supported the Program for Latin American Constitutional Studies, a group of constitutional specialists formed to explore constitutionalism in the region. Similarly, the Foundation is supporting workshops and research projects on democratic governance in Peru with a grant of \$235,000 to the Institute of Peruvian Studies, the nation's leading center of social science research and analysis.

PHILANTHROPY AND THE NONPROFIT SECTOR

The Foundation continues to support a broad range of activities aimed at strengthening nonprofit organizations and encouraging the growth of philanthropy in the United States and abroad. In the United States, grants focus mainly on the major organizations that serve and represent the philanthropic sector.

A \$250,000 grant to the Council on Foundations is assisting its joint project with 22 regional associations of grant makers. The project will enable the associations to improve their management and services to local grant makers, which include help in assessing requests for assistance, providing a forum for discussion on public policies affecting the nonprofit sector, and increasing public understanding of the importance of philanthropy, foundations, and corporate giving programs in local communities.

Other activities are designed to increase the impact of philanthropy on the public affairs of the nation. A \$250,000 grant to the Union Institute's Center for Public Policy in Washington, D.C., is sponsoring a forum for policy makers and public and private funders to promote collaboration on pressing social issues.

To help ensure that the role of philanthropy and the nonprofit sector in the United States and abroad is adequately researched and understood, the Foundation this year contributed \$1.5 million to the establishment of the Nonprofit Sector Research Fund. Adding to knowledge about this sector is particularly important in the United States given the key role it plays in the U.S. governance system. Sponsored by the Aspen Institute and supported by several other national donors, the fund is governed by a distinguished advisory board, chaired by Haverford College President Tom G. Kessinger. The board will select applications for awards in semi-annual national competitions that will focus on such central philanthropic issues as equity and effectiveness, giving and volunteering, and the management of nonprofit organizations.

The Foundation continued its longstanding commitment to promoting diversity in philanthropy and strengthening the role of nonprofit organizations as agents of social change. The Puerto Rico Community Foundation, the main philanthropy serving the island's people, received \$2 million toward its goal of a \$20 million endowment. Grants of \$300,000 to the New York Commu-



Miguel Barragan, president of the Foundation-supported Hispanic Community Fund of the Bay Area, with summer interns Nancy Valencia (center) and Susan Daddio (right).

nity Trust and \$200,000 to the Hispanic Community Fund of the Bay Area in San Francisco are supporting efforts to increase local philanthropy among Hispanics. Funds also went to Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, Hispanics in Philanthropy, and the Association of Black Foundation Executives to support three affinity groups seeking to widen representation in the nonprofit sector.

To further encourage the growth of indigenous philanthropy abroad, two grants totaling \$350,000 were made to Johns Hopkins University for a comparative study of the nonprofit sector in 12 nations, and for technical assistance and training for new NGOs in Eastern and Central Europe.

In Latin America, grants are assisting nascent philanthropies and philanthropic associations throughout the region. For example, a grant to the Foundation for Higher Education in Columbia was used to leverage funds from local private sources to benefit Colombian universities. Another grant, \$60,000 to the ICWI Group Foundation in Jamaica, is helping to organize philanthropic activities in the West Indies.

In Costa Rica, the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress received \$300,000 for its endowment campaign and for a project to advance economic opportunities for women in Central America. The project is working to improve women's access to credit and to reform legal and institutional barriers that prevent women from starting their own small businesses.

MINORITY PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC POLICY

Policy Research and Professional Development. The Foundation is committed to the belief that diversity among elected and appointed U.S. officials promotes more effective public policies. Until the 1960s, blacks and Hispanics were largely excluded from appointed and elected offices and were also underrepresented in higher government positions at the federal, state, and local levels. This lack of diversity was also evident in the analytical and management positions at many "think tanks," university research centers, and other nonprofit organizations working on major domestic and international policy issues. To address this imbalance, the Foundation has over the years funded undergraduate summer training programs and graduate fellowships designed to attract minority undergraduates to careers in public policy and international affairs.

This year a \$3 million grant renewed support for the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, which prepares minority students for careers in public service, and a \$464,000 grant to the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies in Washington, D.C., is supporting an evaluation of the fellowship program.

Latinos are the fastest-growing major minority population group in the United States. There were 22.4 million Latinos in the United States in 1990, an increase of 53 percent since 1980, and they are expected to become the country's largest minority group by the year 2000. Although this rapid population growth has been accompanied by some social and economic gains, Latinos still lag behind the general population in educational achievement, income levels, and political involvement.

Yet the needs of the Hispanic community receive little attention, and there has been little understanding of the diversity of Hispanic groups and how their problems affect the larger society. To help illuminate these issues and their relation to the nation's social health, the Foundation granted \$900,000 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 on Latino-related issues. The Foundation also granted \$1.2 million to the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) for the work of the IUP-SSRC Joint Committee for Public Policy Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues. The committee sponsors training opportunities and research competitions to encourage young Latino scholars to pursue policy research on issues affecting Hispanics.

Hispanic Public Affairs Initiative. The Foundation also supports efforts to enlarge Hispanic participation in civic affairs, to analyze public policy issues of crucial concern to Hispanic communities, and to promote better understanding of Latinos' contributions to American history and society.

A major component of this initiative is the Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program (HLOP), which aims to prepare Latino high school youth, college students, and mid-career adults for public policy positions at local,

state, and national levels. In 1991 grants totaling \$1,655,000 provided renewed support for five national organizations participating in HLOP. Grantees included the ASPIRA Association, La Casa de Don Pedro, LULAC National Educational Service Centers, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and the National Urban Fellows.

The Foundation also seeks to strengthen the ability of national and regional Hispanic organizations to conduct policy analysis and disseminate the results of their work. At the national level, \$165,000 for institutional development and program expansion was awarded to the National Puerto Rican Coalition, an advocacy organization working on behalf of Puerto Ricans on the U.S. mainland. The National Council of La Raza received \$1,150,000 for policy research and technical assistance to Latino community organizations throughout the United States.

Although Latinos across the country face similar constraints and have similar needs, the conditions and dynamics of their communities differ. The results of the 1990 Census indicate different rates of growth as well as variations in the national origin and economic conditions of Latinos in different regions of the country. To research and analyze Hispanics' multifaceted experiences, the Foundation has since 1984 supported five local and regional policy institutes in cities with major concentrations of Latinos.

In 1991 the Foundation renewed support for two of these institutes to help them develop policy recommendations based on data from the 1990 Census. The Latino Institute in Chicago received \$175,000 to produce and distribute two final volumes of the *Latino Data Book* and to analyze problems related to housing, education, employment, and political representation among different sectors of Chicago's Hispanic community. A grant of \$175,000 went to the Tomas Rivera Center for an assessment of the needs of Latinos in Houston, Tex. The project, which involves a cross section of Latino organizations, will identify critical issues and develop plans to deal with them.

More than two decades after the Kerner Commission's report called on the news media to be more responsible in its coverage and portrayal of minorities, few mainstream media organizations have devoted sustained attention to Latino issues or attempted to reach bilingual audiences. To help fill that void, the Center for Mexican American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin received a three-year grant of \$550,000 to produce a Latino-oriented weekly half-hour radio program for national distribution on public and commercial radio. Produced in English, the program has targeted the 20 communities with the largest concentrations of Hispanics to receive news and feature stories that explore a variety of national issues from a Latino perspective. Support for this experimental project is part of the Foundation's evolving effort to use the media more effectively to further program goals.

RESEARCH ON DOMESTIC POLICY

Economic and Social Policy Research. To inform policy makers and the general public about the major trends reported by the 1990 Census, the

Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Russell Sage Foundation for a three-volume analysis designed to reach a broad readership. A \$2 million grant provided renewed general support to the Washington-based Urban Institute, which specializes in research on such domestic policy issues as social welfare, immigration, health, public finance, and economic development.

The Foundation also supports research and policy analysis on critical social and economic issues in the developing world. In China, supplemental funding was granted for a series of collaborative research projects on economic reform. An endowment grant of \$400,000 was made to ensure core funding for the Centre for Policy Research in India. In Latin America, the Center for Public Studies in Santiago, Chile, received \$114,000 for research and public discussion on such topics as the decentralization and efficiency of the national educational system.

Immigration Policy. Over the past three decades, the United States has experienced a new wave of large-scale immigration. Approximately 6 million immigrants entered the country between 1980 and 1990 (not counting undocumented aliens), and the number is expected to rise in the 1990s. The Immigration Act of 1965, which made the immigration quota system more equitable, has led to dramatic changes in the composition of the newcomers. Before 1965, immigrants to the United States were predominantly European. Today the majority are from Asia and Latin America.

One result of this change is the transformation of many American communities and the creation of complex, sometimes difficult relations between newcomers and established residents. A Foundation-supported national research project entitled "Changing Relations: Newcomers and Established Residents in U.S. Communities" has been studying these relations in six communities where immigration has had a strong impact: Miami, Philadelphia, Chicago, Houston, Monterey Park, Calif., and Garden City, Kans. The project, guided by a national board of distinguished social scientists, has two objectives: The first is to develop a portrait of the full range of relations between the two groups, focusing on interaction at schools, workplaces, houses of worship, and recreational settings; and secondly to communicate this information to community groups, civic associations, government agencies, and city, state, and national policy makers.

In 1991 the Foundation granted a \$62,500 supplement to the State University of New York to help cover the costs of a final report and a documentary film on the project's findings. The report will be written for a general audience and distributed widely. The 90-minute film, entitled "America Becoming," premiered in September 1991 on the Public Broadcasting System and is being distributed with an accompanying guide book to schools, community groups, and libraries.

AIDS. In the decade since the first AIDS cases were diagnosed, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS has been detected in almost every country in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that between eight and ten million people, one-third of whom are women, are infected with HIV. WHO experts predict that this number could double by the



A Foundation-aided public education campaign on AIDS in Brazil involves murals like this, which proclaims: "An angel has fallen with AIDS"... "An angel is a person, too"...and "Any of us can fall."

year 2000 as heterosexual transmission becomes the predominant mode of spreading the virus. Although the United States continues to lead the world in the number of reported cases of infection and AIDS-related deaths, WHO estimates that by the end of the decade 90 percent of the new cases will occur in the developing world.

In response to the AIDS pandemic, the Foundation in 1988 began funding preventive education and community-based care, public policy analysis, and social science research in both the United States and developing countries. In the United States, the Foundation supports the National Community AIDS Partnership, a collaborative challenge-grant program designed to stimulate community-based AIDS prevention and care programs across the nation. In 1991 a grant of \$1.5 million to the Cleveland Foundation will enable the partnership to expand its membership from nine to 22 communities.

To increase awareness of the changing nature of the AIDS pandemic and to spur the development of responsive policies and programs, grants were awarded to the following:

- WGBH Educational Foundation, \$300,000, for "In the Shadow of Love," a one-hour television drama about teenagers and AIDS, which aired this fall on PBS and ABC.
- Center for Women Policy Studies (for its National Resource Center on Women and AIDS), \$200,000, for analysis of the specific concerns of women with HIV/AIDS.

— George Washington University, \$437,000, for the Intergovernmental AIDS Policy Center, which gives state and local policy makers information and technical assistance on which to base responsible AIDS policies and programs.

— American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, \$65,000, to publish and distribute a book on the legal and ethical issues involved in HIV/AIDS.

In developing countries, the Foundation has concentrated on testing AIDS-prevention programs among various target groups. Grants also support networks of indigenous AIDS service organizations, technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations, and social and behavioral research to help shape AIDS policies and programs.

Grants during 1991 included:

— Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association, \$125,000, for a national education, documentation, and advocacy program on AIDS.

— International Development Research Centre (Kenya), \$150,000 for a regional information network on AIDS in eastern and southern Africa.

— Population and Community Development Association (Thailand), \$85,000, for research on the economic consequences of AIDS in Thailand, for AIDS-prevention educational services, and for a training program in AIDS prevention for community leaders from other Asian countries.

— Panos Institute, \$194,000, to produce and distribute worldwide two publications, *WorldAIDS* and *SIDAmerica*, and to review the institute's AIDS Information and Development Program.

For other Foundation activities related to AIDS, see page 132.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1991

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 136).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Governmental structures and functions

Duke University	\$ 284,000
Foundation-administered project: activities related to the Innovations in State and Local Government program.	550,000
Fresno County, California (for K-SIX Early Intervention Partnership)	100,000
Georgia, State of (for Georgia No-Tillage Assistance Program)	100,000
Harvard University	1,485,000
Kentucky, Commonwealth of (for KET Star Channels)	100,000
Maryland, State of (for Friends of the Family)	100,000
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of (for The Blackstone Project: Preventing Pollution Before It Happens)	100,000
Monroe County, Tennessee (for Monroe Maternity Center)	100,000
New Jersey, State of (for School-Based Youth Services)	100,000
Philadelphia, City of (for Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network)	100,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	80,000
San Diego County, California (for Trauma Intervention Programs)	100,000
Seattle, City of (for Seattle Neighborhood Matching Fund)	100,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000

Philanthropy

Aspen Institute (Queenstown, Md.)	1,500,000
Association of Black Foundation Executives (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Calvert Social Investment Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	37,500
Central Minnesota Community Foundation (St. Cloud)	100,000
Community Foundation for the Fox Valley Region (Wisconsin)	100,000
Community Foundation of Santa Clara County (California)	150,000
Council of Michigan Foundations (Grand Haven)	11,700
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	351,005
Duke University	100,000
Duluth-Superior Area Community Foundation (Minnesota)	500,000
Fargo-Moorhead Area Foundation (North Dakota)	500,000
Foundation Center (New York)	17,000
Foundation of Greater Greensboro (North Carolina)	500,000
Fund for the City of New York	30,000
Greater Harrisburg Foundation (Pennsylvania)	250,000
Greater Santa Cruz County Community Foundation (California)	500,000
Hispanic Community Fund of the Bay Area (California)	200,000
Hispanics in Philanthropy (San Francisco, Calif.)	50,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	407,400
Institute for Fiduciary Education (Sacramento, Calif.)	77,450
Jackson Community Foundation (Michigan)	20,000
Johns Hopkins University	350,000
Maine Community Foundation (Ellsworth)	500,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	223,691
New York Community Trust	350,000
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers	7,125
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York	40,000
Nonprofit Facilities Fund (New York)	30,000
Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco)	5,500
Omaha Community Foundation (Nebraska)	150,000
Rainbow Research (Minneapolis, Minn.)	100,000
Southern California Association for Philanthropy (Los Angeles)	4,500

Synergos Institute (New York)	30,000
Trident Community Foundation (Charleston, S.C.)	100,000
Union Institute (Cincinnati)	250,000
Utica Foundation (New York)	250,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	4,000
Local initiatives	
Cleveland Foundation (Ohio)	1,521,200
Civic participation	
ASPIRA Association (Washington, D.C.)	475,000
La Casa de Don Pedro (Newark, N.J.)	200,000
Leadership Conference Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	10,000
LULAC National Educational Service Centers (Washington, D.C.)	330,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	442,000
National Urban Fellows (New York)	300,000
Southwest Voter Research Institute (San Antonio)	100,000
Strengthening public service	
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (Washington, D.C.)	464,000
National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	150,000
Rutgers University	50,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	3,000,000
Dispute resolution	
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	47,500
Rutgers University	150,000
Public policy analysis	
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	65,000
California, University of (Irvine)	166,000
George Washington University	435,387
Harvard University	177,000
Latino Institute (Chicago)	175,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000-1984]	(13,059)
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000
National Hispanic Quincentennial Commission (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	165,000
New York, City University of	900,000
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	62,500
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	194,000
Population Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Russell Sage Foundation (New York)	150,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	1,200,000
Tomas Rivera Center (Claremont, Calif.)	225,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	2,000,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	100,000
Other	
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	112,000
Puerto Rico Community Foundation (Hato Rey)	2,250,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	550,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)*	300,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Public policy analysis

Foundation-administered project: for staff assistance to the
Panos Institute [\$100,000–1989] (28,610)

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Governmental structures and functions

African Association of Political Science (Kenya) 355,000

Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research
in Africa (Senegal) 450,000

International Development Law Institute (Italy) 50,000

Natal, University of (South Africa) 47,400

Philanthropy

Global Fund for Women (Menlo Park, Calif.) 50,000

Kaiser (Henry J.) Family Foundation (Menlo Park, Calif.) 25,000

Kenya Book Foundation [\$46,900–1986] (31,900)

Local initiatives

El Taller Foundation (Spain) 12,048

Institute of Family and Environmental Research (England) 50,000

Kenya National Council of Social Service 40,000

Civic participation

Centre for Basic Research (Uganda) 48,854

Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) 20,000

Foundation for Contemporary Research (South Africa) 48,000

Friends of Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South
Africa (New York) 200,000

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia) 50,000

Zimbabwe, University of 50,000

Strengthening public service

African Association for Public Administration and Management
(Ethiopia) 300,000

Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) 200,000

Dispute resolution

Southern African Research and Documentation Centre
(Zimbabwe) 50,000

Public policy analysis

Cape Town, University of (South Africa) 317,500

Kenya National Farmers' Union 125,000

Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit 200,000

United Nations Institute for Namibia [\$82,000–1984] (37,500)

West Africa

Strengthening public service

Brandeis University [\$209,000–1990] (209,000)

Centre for Advanced Social Science (Nigeria) 450,000

National Centre for Economic Management and Administration
(Nigeria) 176,000

Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria) 300,000

Middle East and North Africa

Strengthening public service

Al-Quds Television Productions (Jerusalem) 20,000

Public policy analysis

Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Cairo University, Faculty of
Economics and Political Science) 16,000

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Governmental structures and functions

York, University of (England) 75,000

Philanthropy

Centre for Advancement of Philanthropy (India) [\$75,000–1987] (75,000)

Foundation-administered project: to promote the establishment
of a professional philanthropic foundation in India 120,000

Urmul Rural Health Research and Development Trust (India) 50,000

Dispute resolution

Indian Cultural Development Centre 5,600

Public policy analysis

Centre for Policy Research (India) 400,000

Strategic Management Group (India) 50,000

Southeast Asia

Governmental structures and functions

Institute of International Education (New York) 9,600

Civic participation

Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) 230,000

NGO-PO-Church Forum on Social Equity, Sustainable
Development and Environment Foundation (Philippines) 60,000

PILIPINA, Inc. (Philippines) 40,000

Public policy analysis

Asia Resource Center (Washington, D.C.) 111,600

Harvard University 150,000

Population and Community Development Association
(Thailand) 134,000

Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation 5,000

China

Public policy analysis

Foreign Investment Commission of the Shanghai Municipal
Government 30,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Governmental structures and functions

Citizen Power Foundation (Argentina)	50,000
Institute of Peruvian Studies (Peru)	235,000
International Political Science Association (Norway)	33,575
New York University	187,000
Notre Dame, University of	40,000
Stanford University	7,400

Civic participation

Columbia University	25,000
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Public policy analysis

Center for Women's Studies (Chile)	114,000
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	450,000
Local Development Studies Center (Argentina)	48,000
Women's Institute (Chile)	95,000

Other

Andes, University of the (Colombia)	6,500
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Brazil

Governmental structures and functions

Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis	50,000
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies	250,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	2,000
National Foundation for Ecological Action	50,000

Civic participation

Brazil Network (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	50,000
Institute for Socio-Economic Studies	90,000

Public policy analysis

Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association	125,000
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Mexico and Central America

Philanthropy

Alternatives for Economic Development (Costa Rica)	68,236
Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress (Costa Rica)	300,000
Mexican Center for Philanthropy	50,000

Caribbean

Philanthropy

ICWI Group Foundation (Jamaica)	60,000
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Civic participation

Center of Social Research and Dissemination (Haiti)	33,000
Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	25,000
York University (Canada)	15,000

TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY \$36,368,702

EDUCATION AND CULTURE



well-educated citizenry is fundamental to a just, secure, and productive society. To strengthen the capacity of educational institutions to serve society, the Foundation supports programs in elementary, secondary, and higher education that enhance scholarship and teaching in selected fields, improve and diversify the teaching profession, and broaden educational opportunities for disadvantaged students.

The Foundation supports the arts because of their unique capacity to express both individual vision and social values. Innovative forms of expression in the performing arts are a particular interest, as are the broadening of opportunities for minority artists and arts institutions run by minorities. In developing countries, support focuses on projects that preserve and interpret traditional cultures and help increase their contribution to contemporary society.

In 1991 Education and Culture grants totaled \$49 million.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Foundation's program is rooted in the conviction that higher education must broaden its reach if the United States is to achieve intellectual excellence and economic growth. Colleges and universities, besides helping students achieve high scholastic standards, must also prepare them to live in a world of increasing economic, social, and cultural diversity. Three major objectives, therefore, animate the Foundation's programs in higher education: expanding educational opportunities for minority and economically disadvantaged students; improving curricula and promoting scholarship in ways that advance understanding of social and cultural diversity; and supporting research and teaching in the social sciences, international studies, and foreign languages. In pursuing these goals, the Foundation focuses on faculty as teachers, scholars, and role models.

Access and Opportunity. The disproportionately small number of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans among the faculty, administrators, and students of America's colleges and universities constitutes one of the most serious challenges facing higher education in the United States. This underrepresentation deprives minorities of the opportunity for educational advancement and growth, diminishes the contribution they can make to the nation, and narrows the scope of intellectual and cultural life on campus. The Foundation supports two major programs designed to expand the participation of minorities and other disadvantaged groups in American higher education. One aims to increase the number of minorities on college and university campuses. The second seeks to improve the academic quality of community colleges and to facilitate the transfer of qualified students to four-year institutions.

Studies have found that the paucity of minority faculty adversely affects the likelihood that minority students will complete secondary school, enroll in college, or complete college degrees.



Students playing soccer outside the Francisco Manyanga Pre-University School in Mozambique, one of five schools receiving books, videos, and the services of a trained librarian through a grant from the Foundation.

To help overcome this discrepancy, the Foundation has since 1985 supported a doctoral fellowship program for African Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and Native Pacific Islanders. The program, which provides 55 three-year doctoral fellowships and 20 dissertation-completion fellowships each year, has awarded 350 three-year fellowships and 148 dissertation fellowships since its inception. The Foundation also funds a postdoctoral fellowship program that gives young minority faculty the opportunity to conduct the research that most institutions require for promotion and tenure. The postdoctoral program makes 25 awards annually; since 1979 it has supported 428 postdoctoral fellows.

In 1991 the National Academy of Sciences, which administers the Foundation's doctoral and postdoctoral minority fellowship programs, received \$5.1 million for new and current awards and for an annual conference that brings together past and present fellows for scholarly and professional exchanges.

The Foundation's other major initiative to broaden access to higher education is a national program that facilitates the transfer of community college graduates to four-year institutions where they can earn bachelor's degrees. Community colleges enroll nearly one-half of all first-year students, including 43 percent of blacks, 55 percent of Hispanics, and 44 percent of freshmen from poverty-level backgrounds. Although most of those students aspire to earn the bachelor's degree, at present only about 10 percent succeed in doing so. The Foundation has devoted more than \$10 million over the past decade

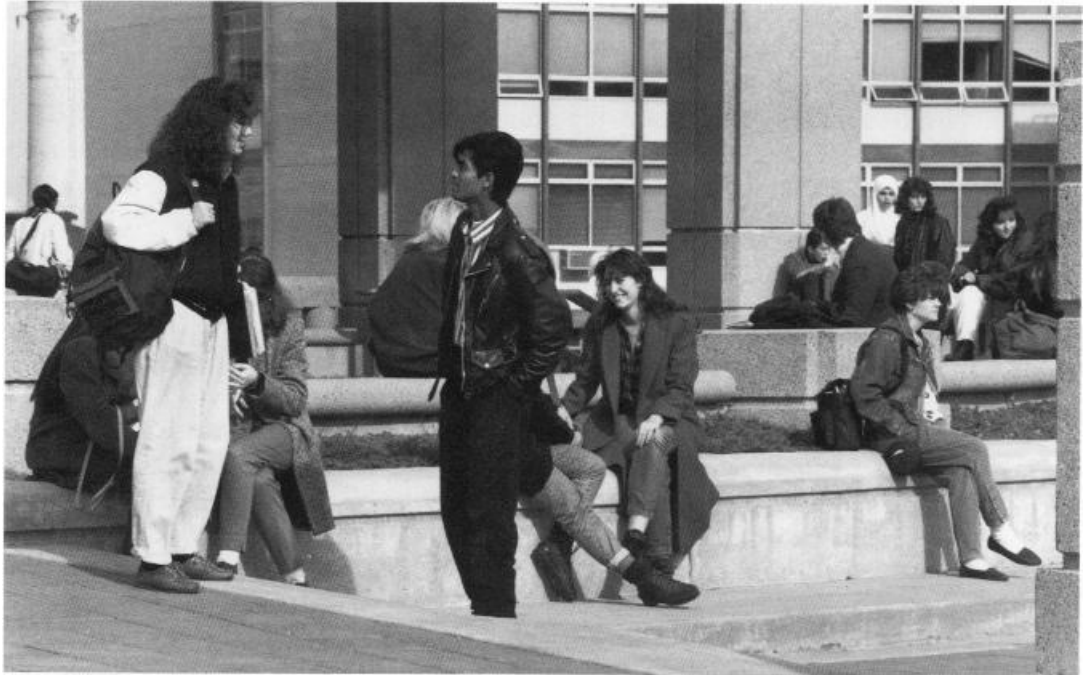
for campus programs to increase the rate of transfer from urban community colleges and for research on factors hindering transfers.

In order to encourage more fruitful collaboration between two- and four-year institutions, the Foundation in 1989 helped establish the National Center for Academic Achievement and Transfer at the American Council on Education. The center conducts a national grants program for two- and four-year institutions engaged in collaborative curriculum development, and also collects and analyzes data on student transfer from two-year to four-year institutions.

Because transfer is enhanced when community colleges work with feeder junior and senior high schools to encourage students to plan early for college, the Foundation funds citywide partnerships linking schools, community colleges, and four-year institutions. In 1991 grants were made to the University of Rochester, Arizona State University, and the American Council on Education to evaluate several of the most successful partnerships. In addition, the American Council on Education received a supplemental grant to continue to recruit community college administrators, especially women and minorities, to its Administrative Fellows Program. This is one means of helping to assure that the next generation of senior administrators will be more diverse than the last. Since the Foundation's first grant for the Fellows Program in 1990, one-third of those taking part have been women or minorities who were recruited from two-year colleges.

If California's population growth continues as expected, the state's network of 107 community colleges will have to add as many as 30 new campuses by the year 2005. To help a state commission plan for future expansion, the Foundation granted \$400,000 to the Community College Foundation in Sacramento. The commission's charge is to devise an enlarged system most likely to assure access for all students, and make sure they graduate and advance to four-year institutions.

Overseas, the Foundation has supported projects in South Africa that increase access to higher education. Funding has focused on preparing black students for university work, matching black student interns with senior faculty mentors, and recruiting blacks for graduate programs leading to future academic careers. Through a \$1 million grant to the SACHED Trust, the Foundation is helping Khanya College become a free-standing, fully accredited institution. Khanya helps black South Africans bridge the gap between their generally inferior secondary education and the standards required by universities. Along similar lines, the University of Natal received \$100,000 for its highly regarded Teach-Test-Teach Program, which has developed an alternative selection procedure for African students seeking university admission. The Foundation is also supporting the University of Cape Town's efforts to diversify its student body and foster the academic success of black students. The university, in line with its commitment to racial and gender equality, is designing a research and outreach program to counter employment policies, educational practices, and institutional attitudes that hinder the advancement of women.



Students at New York's Queens College, which this year received a Foundation grant to promote campus diversity.

To facilitate access to higher education for students in Mozambique, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Government's Ministry of Education to improve the five secondary schools that prepare students for entry into the country's Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. The schools lack many basic facilities, their teaching methods are mostly obsolete, and students have few opportunities for extracurricular activities. As a result, university entrants are so ill-prepared that only half graduate. To reverse this situation, the grant is providing each of the five schools with a library and a librarian, a series of television documentaries produced in Brazil, and a small contingency fund.

A grant of \$393,000 to the American University in Cairo addresses the problems of poor Sudanese students in gaining access to graduate education. Under the grant, 10 academically qualified Sudanese students will enroll in the university's master's degree programs in the social sciences.

Diversity in Teaching and Scholarship. The Foundation is a longstanding supporter of African-American studies. Funding assists major research centers to strengthen their capacity to advance scholarship and train the next generation of faculty. In 1991 the Center for the Study of Black Literature and Culture at the University of Pennsylvania received \$326,700 for a series of summer seminars in African-American cultural studies for college and university faculty drawn primarily from the Middle Atlantic region.

A \$300,000 grant to the University of California at Berkeley is supporting faculty and student interdisciplinary research on the African diaspora in the

Department of African-American Studies, and a \$180,125 grant to Michigan State University is supporting a new doctoral program in comparative black history. The first of its kind in the nation, the Michigan State program draws on the combined resources of the university's history department, the African Studies Center, and the Center for Caribbean and Latin American Studies to train a cadre of young scholars across the fields of African-American, African, African-Caribbean, and African-Latin history.

To develop linkages with Africana studies scholars in Africa, Brazil, and the Caribbean, a \$260,643 grant is enabling Cornell's Africana Studies and Research Center to bring faculty from these regions to the United States for short visits to learn about Africana studies, organizations, and programs in this country.

The Foundation's long-term commitment to women's studies in the United States includes encouraging scholarship and teaching on the history, contributions, and current role of minority women, and helping integrate new scholarship on minority women into undergraduate liberal arts courses. In 1991, for example, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the National Council for Research on Women in New York, for a national conference for scholars, policy makers, and journalists on educational diversity, including controversies arising from efforts to include material on women and ethnic minorities in undergraduate curricula.

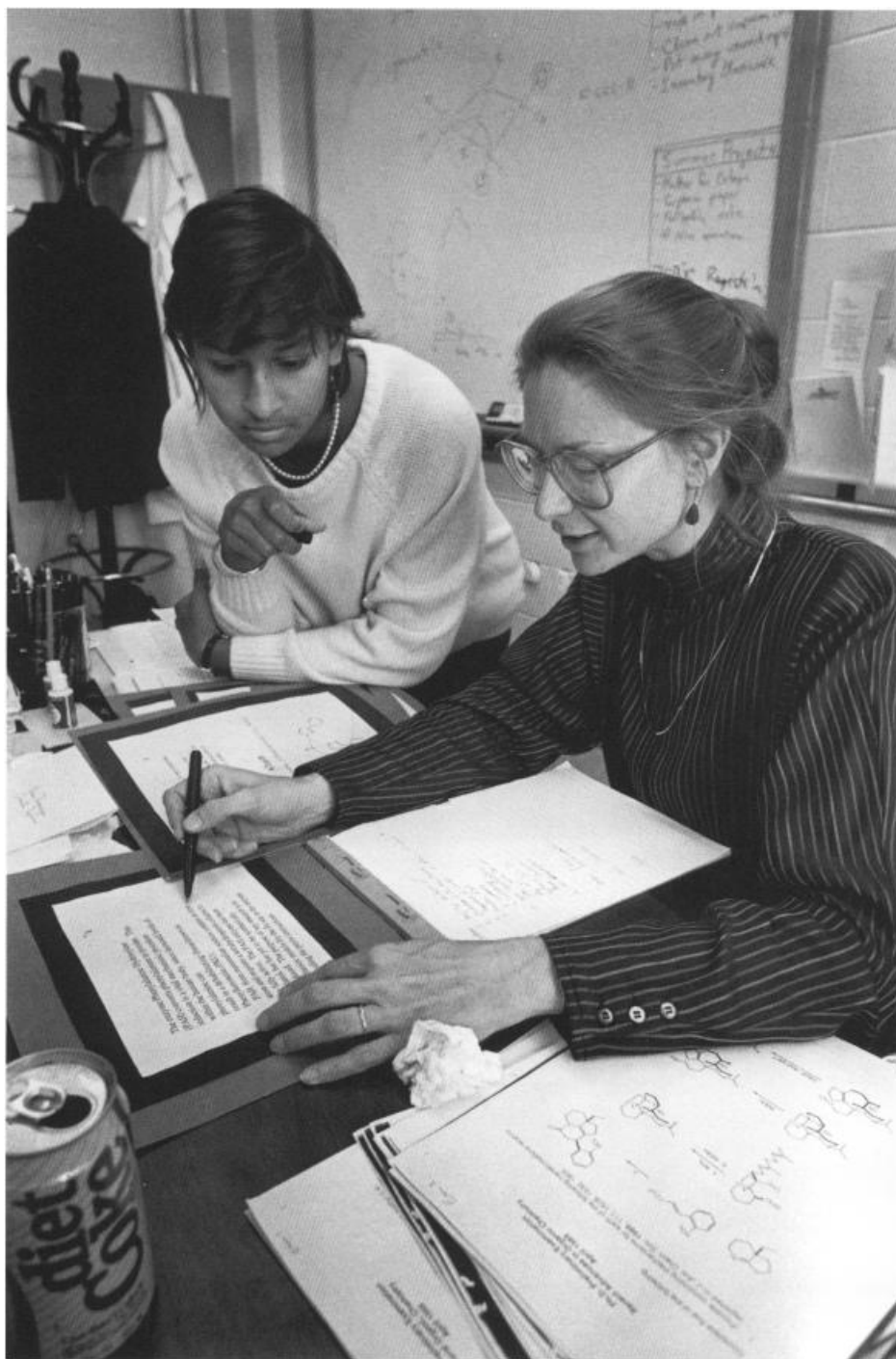
The Foundation also supports women's studies in many parts of the developing world. Two grants in 1991 are strengthening organizations in Zimbabwe working on gender research. The Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network received \$45,000 to compile research on women in Zimbabwe, acquire publications, and form a network of producers and users of this research.

In Brazil, following a decade of grant making to strengthen women's studies, the Foundation supported a national seminar intended to stimulate further development of the field. The gathering, organized by the University of São Paulo, discussed ways to enhance the work of Brazil's 15 women's studies centers. With a grant of \$415,000, the Carlos Chagas Foundation in Brazil is working with national women's studies groups on women's access to education and on the socioeconomic conditions of women in Brazil.

In 1990 the Foundation launched a major initiative to foster intellectual, curricular, and cultural diversity and to improve race relations at American colleges and universities. Grants totaling \$1.7 million were made to 20 residential colleges and universities for programs that promote diversity on campus. This year, five grants of \$150,000 each extended the initiative to commuter institutions in Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles.*

The grants center on faculty development, curricular renewal, and improvement of pedagogical effectiveness. The objective is to pay greater

* The five are: University of Massachusetts (Boston); City University of New York (Queens College); Wayne State University; Northeastern Illinois University; and California State University (Los Angeles).



Professor Sharon Burgmayer works closely with one of her students on a chemistry project at Bryn Mawr College—one of several mentoring programs funded by the Foundation to encourage more students to consider careers in teaching.

attention to the experience of ethnic minorities in the larger society and to bring multicultural perspectives to bear on all aspects of the curriculum.

A grant of \$434,000 to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) in Boulder, Colo., is supporting five programs that are engaging colleges and universities in comprehensive campus-wide planning for diversity. WICHE teams of key leaders on each campus develop a comprehensive plan to increase campus diversity and improve educational effectiveness. The latest programs involve between 15 and 20 institutions in western states.

Grants in developing countries also reflected the Foundation's concerns about race relations and cultural diversity. A grant of \$466,000 was given to the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities to enable Brazilian students specializing in African-Brazilian studies to pursue doctoral-level training in U.S. universities. Their studies combine specialization in the social sciences with study of race relations or ethnic studies.

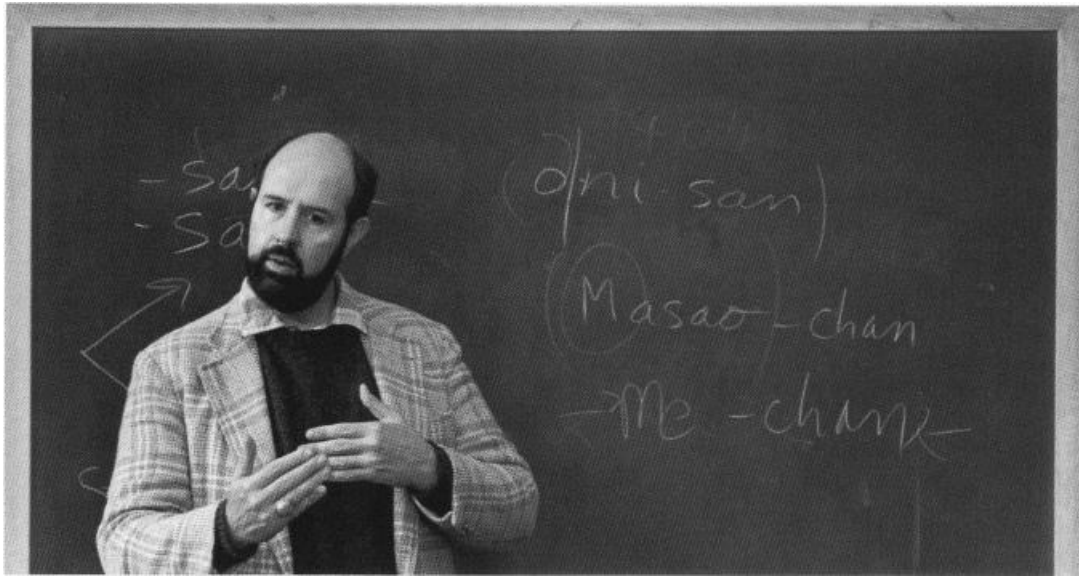
Social Sciences and International Studies. The Foundation has a long-standing commitment to the social sciences, which can illuminate social, political, and economic issues and prepare individuals for the responsibilities of citizenship. This commitment also reflects an interest in increasing the capacity of the United States to interact with other nations. In recent years, the Foundation's principal emphasis in the United States has been to encourage the development of international and area studies, including strengthening the teaching of foreign languages. Special emphasis has been given to the less commonly taught languages.

A \$5 million grant is supporting international research programs jointly administered by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). The grant will be used for research, postdoctoral fellowships, summer workshops on methodology, and networking to link the two programs to American universities and academic disciplines and to scholars and institutions in other countries. An additional grant of \$500,000 to SSRC will enable it and the ACLS to reinstitute a foreign area dissertation research fellowship program for graduate students whose training requires overseas field work.

At the undergraduate level, the Foundation supported a collaborative effort by the State University of Iowa and Grinnell College to strengthen international studies programs, introduce undergraduates to the rewards and challenges of an academic career, and give graduate students an early opportunity to develop teaching skills.

Grants were also made to Brown University and the University of California at San Diego to incorporate a foreign language component into upper-level undergraduate social science courses. The emphasis in both programs will be on the less commonly taught languages.

A supplemental grant of \$300,958 to Michigan State University is supporting the Consortium for Inter-Institutional Collaboration in African and Latin American Studies. The consortium links the university's African Studies Center and the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies with 26



Brown University professor William Beeman incorporates the teaching of Japanese in one of his classes in anthropology, part of a Foundation-supported effort to promote foreign-language skills, especially in less commonly taught languages.

liberal arts colleges in the Middle West and 18 historically black colleges and universities located primarily in the South.

It is widely recognized that Americans' limited knowledge of foreign languages is an impediment to international scholarship and teaching in the United States. Through a \$1.5 million supplement to Johns Hopkins University, the Foundation continued support for the National Foreign Language Center, established in 1986 with assistance from several foundations. The center's activities are aimed principally at increasing public and governmental interest in raising the foreign-language competency of Americans.

A \$500,000 grant to the University of Washington is helping the Southeast Asian Studies Summer Institute to provide high-quality, intensive instruction in all major Southeast Asian languages through a 10-week summer training program. Since its inception in 1982, more than 1,000 students have received training in 11 Southeast Asian languages at the institute, which moves to a different university campus every two years.

In a new initiative to improve understanding of the problems and challenges faced by rural societies in both the developed and the developing world, the Foundation granted \$479,050 to Yale University for a new interdisciplinary program in agrarian studies. The aim is to broaden the predominantly theoretical focus of social science research on agrarian societies and to include the experiences, practices, and values of local rural populations. Foundation funds are supporting graduate student training, research fellows from the developed world, and a senior visiting research fellow.

The Foundation has long been a principal supporter of social science research and training in the developing world, particularly in policy-related

fields. In Africa, the Foundation is assisting the Ethiopia-based Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa as it seeks to sustain interest in research and publication among its members. Together with major assistance from the International Development Research Centre, the Foundation's grant of \$250,000 is supporting a competition for small grants in the social sciences, professional meetings, and publication and dissemination activities.

As Mozambique moves toward economic and political liberalization, two grants totaling \$502,000 are enabling the Eduardo Mondlane University and its social science research center to revise syllabi so as to establish a social science undergraduate program.

In Latin America, where the Foundation has supported social science research institutions for over 20 years, a supplemental grant of \$125,000 is helping the Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences to improve graduate training and research. The grant is also helping to underwrite the association's publications and a meeting to discuss reforms in graduate social science programs.

Elsewhere in Latin America, the Foundation is providing supplemental assistance to the University of the West Indies for a graduate program in applied social sciences. Emphasis is being given to enhancing the public policy focus of the program and the international orientation of the faculty and curriculum.

OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMMING

Recognizing the need for advanced planning to replace the great numbers of U.S. college and university faculty who will retire within the next two decades, the Foundation launched a major initiative in the mid-1980s to increase undergraduate students' interest in faculty careers. The primary focus of the 31 grants that were made to colleges and universities was on improving the quality of their undergraduate education and on strengthening the involvement of faculty in undergraduate teaching. An evaluation of the program completed in 1990 identified close faculty-student mentoring as the linchpin of the successful programs. In 1991 the Foundation invited 16 of the participating institutions to take part in a second phase of the initiative.*

Several of these institutions will extend mentoring by providing opportunities for students to collaborate with faculty members in teaching and developing courses. A number of programs will add seminars and other activities to encourage close student-mentor collaboration on research projects. Some programs plan to develop support systems to help students with

* The grants went to: Brandeis University (\$200,000), Brooklyn College of the City University of New York (\$150,000), Brown University (\$200,000), Bryn Mawr College (\$150,000), City College of the City University of New York (\$200,000), Cornell University (\$150,000), Earlham College (\$200,000), Eckerd College (\$200,000), Harvard University (\$200,000), Knox College (\$126,000), Morehouse College (\$100,000), Occidental College (\$200,000), University of California at Riverside (\$200,000), Vassar College (\$100,000), Wellesley College (\$150,000), and Wesleyan University (\$200,000).

the process of getting into graduate school. All the programs stress diversity among participating students and faculty, and most plan to intensify their efforts to attract minority students.

In developing countries, the Foundation is interested in programs that provide well-trained and highly motivated teachers to colleges and universities. In an effort to encourage Colombian students to pursue academic careers, the Foundation, Harvard University, and Colombia's private sector are jointly funding the creation of an endowed scholarship fund for Colombian low-income students admitted to Harvard. For this purpose, the Foundation granted \$500,000 to the Foundation for Higher Education. A grant of \$93,000 to the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities is supporting a program that will enable 70 Ecuadorean students to study at Harvard over the next 10 years.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Two major changes are essential if American schools are to improve their ability to help students acquire the skills they will need in the 21st century. The first is to enhance the professionalization of teaching, with a view toward increasing the attractiveness of teaching as a career for talented young people. The second is to improve the schools themselves. This calls for revision of curricula and instructional methods, with special attention to the needs of disadvantaged students.

Foundation efforts to strengthen elementary and secondary education in the United States focus on alleviating the severe shortage of minority teachers in American classrooms, improving teacher-training programs, and enhancing schools' effectiveness in educating low-income and minority students, particularly in mathematics and science.

Teacher Diversity and Professionalism. Although minority students are now the majority in many school districts, minority teachers are a declining presence in America's schools. Although blacks accounted for 12 percent of the teaching force in 1970, currently only 7 percent of U.S. teachers are black. Hispanics accounted for only 2.9 percent of teachers in 1988.

To broaden the pool of prospective minority teachers, the Foundation seeks to identify students of untapped potential who can be prepared for teaching careers through a variety of "value-added" programs. Through a collaborative program launched in 1989, institutions with high minority enrollments are linked with other colleges and universities that have strong liberal arts programs in a joint effort to recruit and train minority teachers.

Since 1989 \$1.5 million has been granted for projects to improve minority teacher education. In 1991 two new consortia were established in the Southwest, targeting Hispanics and Native Americans. The University of Southern California received \$398,985 for its Regional Latino Project, which is helping a consortium of six institutions and professional organizations to broaden career alternatives for Hispanic paraprofessionals. In Arizona, the Navajo Nation, with a Foundation grant of \$95,000, is planning a teacher preparation



The Foundation assists projects that help increase the number of minorities who join the teaching profession.

project in collaboration with a consortium of neighboring community colleges and universities.

Supplemental support was given to consortia in Ohio and Georgia. A \$650,000 grant to the Cleveland Foundation is helping strengthen programs developed by the Teaching Leadership Consortium of Ohio to expand the state's pool of minority teachers. Participating institutions in the Atlanta Consortium in Georgia are conducting a third summer institute through a grant of \$250,151 to Spelman College.

The Foundation also supports the Holmes Group, a national consortium of research universities dedicated to improving schools through research and development and the preparation of career teaching professionals. With a grant of \$223,050 to Michigan State University, the Holmes Group is establishing a network of minority participants in a fellowship program that is preparing future professors in graduate schools of education. The grant is also supporting formation of an advisory group that will provide technical assistance to institutions invited to join the Holmes Group because of their commitment to preparing minority students to become teachers.

Two additional efforts to expand the numbers of qualified minority teachers in American primary and secondary schools were initiated in 1991. A grant of \$1 million is supporting Recruiting New Teachers, Inc., an organization based in Belmont, Mass., that has been extraordinarily successful in identifying and placing teacher candidates. A Foundation grant of \$150,000 is

helping Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., to strengthen its recently established Institute for Recruitment of Teachers. The institute's mission is to help minority college students attend graduate programs that prepare high school and university teachers.

In another approach to encouraging professionalism in elementary and secondary education, the Foundation granted a total of \$425,000 to the Bank Street College of Education for two leadership development programs in collaboration with the New York City public school system. One program serves promising teachers and assistant principals in New York City schools. The second program will support networking, mentoring, and referrals for 200 newly appointed principals.

Rural Education. As rural communities attempt to cope with economic dislocations and social change, their schools must adapt to meet a variety of new challenges. Yet many educational reforms are oriented toward urban or suburban schools and therefore have had little impact upon those in rural areas. The Foundation is seeking to redress this imbalance.

The Southern Regional Council, having completed an analysis of rural communities with successful school-community partnerships, received a \$650,000 grant to develop a Southern consortium for rural schools and projects in leadership development. The proposed consortium will concentrate initially on providing training and technical assistance in selected communities in the Black Belt, the region with the highest poverty rates in the United States. The council will conduct leadership development projects with selected school and community leaders, and will test an innovative approach to mathematics instruction.

The Foundation continued support in 1991 for North Carolina REAL Enterprises, an organization that promotes experiential education in rural areas, has established strong school-community partnerships, and has tested new courses and teacher-training approaches. A supplemental grant of \$410,000 is enabling NC REAL to complete an evaluation of its work, with a view toward disseminating and replicating its successes.

Fairness in Testing. Growing emphasis on students' educational achievements requires fresh attention to the means by which progress is assessed. At present, instructional and policy decisions typically are based on the results of standardized tests administered through a plethora of state, regional, and national testing programs. Although the information gained from such tests can be useful for determining the accountability of schools, the tests are often unreliable as a measure of individual students' knowledge. Nor are they designed to diagnose the effectiveness of teaching or the impediments to learning in the classroom. Further, many standardized tests have a disparate impact on various groups in society, with the result that race, gender, or cultural background vie with intelligence or education to determine a student's score. The Foundation is concerned with policy questions related to the design and use of assessment, as well as with the need for tests that are valid for all students and serve both diagnosis and accountability.

In 1991, \$112,000 was granted to the Educational Testing Service for its

Center for the Assessment of Educational Progress. The center will undertake a comparative analysis of the social and cultural contexts of schooling in 20 countries. The project is a component of the second International Assessment of Educational Progress, which is comparing achievement data in mathematics and science for samples of students aged 9 and 13. It also describes variables in the home and school that are widely accepted as traditional indicators of school effectiveness. The center is exploring out-of-school cultural influences that may be related to school success.

In response to a growing demand among policy makers, educators, and the public for a candid assessment of current proposals for national student examinations, the Foundation granted \$145,000 to Boston College for research by its Center for the Study of Testing, Evaluation, and Educational Policy. The center will analyze various proposals and weigh their possible effects on students and society.

THE ARTS

For more than 30 years the Foundation has sought to promote both artistic creativity and cultural diversity throughout the United States. The two initiatives have become increasingly interconnected. Much of the new performing art supported by the Foundation is undertaken by minority artists and arts organizations, and mainstream institutions are becoming more open to diverse art forms and audiences.

In 1989 the Foundation began a three-year program of assistance to major black and Hispanic art museums to help them improve the preservation, management, and display of their holdings. Their collections, which range from pre-Columbian Mexican to 19th-century Puerto Rican and the Harlem Renaissance, are important repositories of the cultural history of black and Hispanic peoples in the United States. This year the Foundation granted \$2.1 million to 16 museums in the United States and Puerto Rico.*

The Foundation also continued support initiated in the mid-1980s for Hispanic performing arts through grants for several theater programs. The Teatro del 60, for example, Puerto Rico's oldest and most distinguished theater group, received \$75,000 toward a multi-year effort to stabilize its operations. A grant of \$30,000 aided the Thalia Spanish Theatre, a small professional company based in Queens, N.Y., that serves the borough's rapidly growing Hispanic population. And the Bilingual Foundation of the Arts, the only theater group in the heavily Latino Los Angeles area, was awarded \$100,000 for its annual production of Hispanic classical plays.

* Recipients in 1991 were: Bronx Museum of the Arts (\$110,000), El Museo del Barrio (\$250,000), Fisk University (\$200,000), Hampton University (\$250,000), Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (\$100,000), Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum (\$75,000), Mexican Museum (\$250,000), Morgan State University (\$30,000), Luis A. Ferre Foundation (\$100,000), Foundation for African-American Art (\$63,700), National Center of Afro-American Artists (\$60,000), Ohio Historical Society (\$50,000), North Carolina Central University Art Museum (\$110,000), South Carolina State College (\$30,000), Studio Museum in Harlem (\$250,000), and University of Puerto Rico (Rio Piedras) Museum of Anthropology, History and Art (\$175,000).



The Mexican Museum in San Francisco, shown here, was one of 16 black and Hispanic art museums that received Foundation funds to help improve the management, care, and display of their collections.

To encourage major performing arts institutions to introduce more diversity in their programs and staff, the Foundation this year granted \$200,000 to the Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage) and \$75,000 to the New York Shakespeare Festival. The Arena Stage, one of the nation's preeminent regional theaters, recently inaugurated a minority fellowship program, and is developing a diverse performing ensemble and a broad and eclectic repertory to attract a multicultural audience. The grant to the Shakespeare Festival is supporting the presentation of works directed by George C. Wolfe, a gifted black playwright and director.

Among the dance groups assisted this year were the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and the Dance Theatre of Harlem. Jacob's Pillow received \$50,000 to bring together master artists and teachers of Cambodian performing art with three Cambodian dance companies in New England to create original pieces and refine performance styles. A supplemental grant of \$150,000 to the Dance Theatre of Harlem continues Foundation assistance that began with the company's creation in 1969.

Three arts festivals were assisted in 1991. The Spoleto Festival, U.S.A. in Charleston, S.C., received \$75,000 for exhibition of art works depicting various locations in the city and created by local artists of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. A \$75,000 grant was given to the Los Angeles Festival, which is held every three years and features leading performing groups from around the world. This year the focus was on Pacific Rim countries, and



A play performed by the Bread & Puppet Theater in the Foundation-supported Los Angeles Festival, which is held every three years.

presentations were made by groups now living in the United States. The Brooklyn Academy of Music's NEXT WAVE Festival, a major producer of large-scale new theater art and a recipient of Foundation aid since its inception in 1983, received \$100,000 for the development and production of new works.

In further support of new works in the performing arts, \$1 million was granted to the Theatre Communications Group, which the Foundation helped establish 30 years ago to address the needs of the nonprofit professional theater. The current grant is supporting an intensive fund-raising campaign and reserve fund to ensure its long-term financial stability. Meet the Composer, which fosters the creation and performance of contemporary American music, received \$250,000 for a program that encourages collaborations between contemporary composers and choreographers. Since it began four years ago, the program has granted over \$1.6 million to more than 54 dance companies for the production of new works.

Overseas, Arts International, a program of the Institute of International Education, was awarded \$200,000 for an internship program in the United States for theater managers affiliated with leading theaters in various regions of the former Soviet Union. They will be placed in major regional theaters for

short-term internships that will expose them to the organization, concepts, and methods of the U.S. nonprofit arts sector. The Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production, which promotes theater groups that encourage community participation in development projects, received \$25,000 for an evaluation of the organization's approach.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION

In many developing countries rapid change and the consolidation of economic, political, and cultural authority at the national level threaten to destroy the material culture of the past, thereby separating individuals and communities from their historical roots. The Foundation has for several years assisted programs that seek to preserve and interpret endangered elements of a society's material culture, to strengthen ongoing traditions in the performing arts, including folklore, and to affirm the relevance of a people's history and cultural identity.

Three grants support efforts to preserve and interpret Bangladesh's rich cultural heritage. A grant of \$128,672 to Bangla Academy is supporting research on Bangladeshi folklore, crafts, and performing arts. The Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology received \$43,643 for a comprehensive survey of the architectural heritage of Old Dhaka. And \$45,000 was granted to Lokenatya O Sangashkritik Unnayan Kendra, a Bangladeshi regional theater group, for an experimental program that links traditional art forms and contemporary performing arts.

In Indonesia, the Foundation is helping to preserve cultural and historical traditions and literary works in indigenous languages. In 1991 three grants were made to preserve manuscripts. A grant of \$50,000 to Hasanuddin University is assisting a collaborative program with several government agencies in the province of South Sulawesi; the program is inventorying, cataloguing, and microfilming indigenous-language manuscripts. A grant of \$100,000 to the University of Indonesia is supporting a nationwide competitive research and publications program that will encourage scholars to interpret and make accessible manuscript and archival materials preserved on film but not yet published. The National Library of Indonesia received supplemental support of \$260,000 to catalogue and transfer to microfilm one of the largest and most heterogeneous collections of Indonesian manuscripts in the world.

In India, the Foundation provided continuing support to two leading university centers of archaeological research and training: the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute and Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. They received \$160,000 and \$185,000, respectively. A \$100,000 grant to the Madras Crafts Foundation is supporting research and community outreach activities on folk performing arts and other traditional arts in south India. The program aims to broaden understanding of folk genres through performances in city schools. In addition, a Foundation-



Young dancers from Harare townships being trained by the National Ballet of Zimbabwe, which this year received a \$45,000 Foundation grant.

administered project was allocated \$110,000 to help improve living and working conditions for six regional performing arts groups in India.

Two grants focused on the preservation of library resources in China. A \$50,000 grant to the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C., is enabling specialists in Chinese studies and library resources to assess the condition of Chinese-language holdings in selected Chinese libraries, with a view to devising suitable ways to catalogue and preserve them. Through a grant of \$20,000 to Columbia University, three specialists from the Center for United States–China Arts Exchange are reviewing the prospects for strengthening selected institutions focusing on minority arts and cultures in southwest China.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1991

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 136).*

UNITED STATES

Access and equity

American Association for Higher Education (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 21,800
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	116,500
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	32,500
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	107,200
American Indian College Fund (New York)	70,000
American Sociological Association (Washington, D.C.)	252,180
Arizona State University	12,000
Boston College	277,640
Brandeis University	250,000
California State University (Los Angeles)	150,000
Chicago, University of [\$119,000-1987]	(22,908)
Cleveland Foundation	654,272
Community College Foundation (Sacramento, Calif.)	400,000
Council of Graduate Schools in the United States (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.)	112,000
Harvard University	102,533
Massachusetts, University of (Boston)	150,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$4,228,250-1988]	(12,106)
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	5,153,000
Navajo Nation (Window Rock, Ariz.)	95,000
New York, City University of	100,000
North Carolina REAL Enterprises (Chapel Hill)	410,000
North Carolina State University (Raleigh)	3,870
Northeastern Illinois University (Chicago)	150,000
Phillips Academy (Andover, Mass.)	150,000
Princeton University	86,000
Queens College (City University of New York)	150,000
Recruiting New Teachers (Belmont, Mass.)	1,000,000
Rochester, University of	47,300
Roxbury Community College [\$30,000-1985]	(11,035)
Salish Kootenai Community College	34,100
Southern California, University of	398,985
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	4,099
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	650,000
Spelman College	250,151
Summer Scholarship Program (New York)	50,000
Virginia Commonwealth University	28,913
Wayne State University	150,000
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Boulder, Colo.)	434,000

Teaching and scholarship

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	142,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	425,000
Brandeis University	200,000
Brooklyn College (City University of New York)	150,000

Brown University	435,500
Bryn Mawr College	150,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	300,000
California, University of (Riverside)	200,000
California, University of (San Diego)	250,000
Center for Leadership in School Reform (Louisville, Ky.)	50,000
City College (City University of New York)	200,000
Cornell University	410,643
Dade County, School Board of (Florida)	50,000
Earlham College	200,000
Eckerd College	200,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	600,000
Harvard University	200,000
Iowa, State University of	464,589
Knox College	126,600
Michigan State University	403,175
Morehouse College	100,000
Occidental College	200,000
Pennsylvania, University of	326,700
Pittsburgh Public Schools	50,000
Rochester, University of	49,600
Social Science Research Council (New York)	5,000,000
Southern Maine, University of	49,100
Teachers College (Columbia University)	50,000
Vassar College	100,000
Washington, University of	50,000
Wellesley College	150,000
Wesleyan University	200,000
Wisconsin, University of	285,000
Yale University	479,050
 <i>Administration and policy research</i>	
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Georgetown University	50,000
 <i>Curriculum development</i>	
College Music Society (Missoula, Mont.)	2,500
Columbia University	160,650
Feminist Press (New York)	46,500
Harvard University	50,000
Johns Hopkins University	1,500,000
Michigan State University	300,958
Michigan, University of	155,863
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore)	50,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	100,000
National Humanities Center (Research Triangle, N.C.)	40,000
Pacific Basin Institute (Santa Barbara, Calif.)*	500,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	500,000
Spelman College	22,500
State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison)	50,000
Washington, University of	617,213
Windham Textile and History Museum (Willimantic, Conn.)	10,000
 <i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
American Symphony Orchestra League (Washington, D.C.)	48,800
Arts Midwest (Minneapolis)	25,000
Bilingual Foundation of the Arts (Los Angeles)	100,000
Bronx Museum of the Arts (New York)	110,000
Brooklyn Academy of Music (New York)	100,000
California Institute of the Arts (Los Angeles)	50,000
Carlisle Project (Carlisle, Pa.)	200,000

Crossroads (New Brunswick, N.J.)	50,000
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York)	150,000
Dance Theatre Workshop (New York)	100,000
Dunham Fund for Research and Development of Cultural Arts (East St. Louis, Ill.)	35,000
El Museo del Barrio (New York)	250,000
Ferre (Luis A.) Foundation (Ponce, P.R.)	100,000
Fisk University	200,000
Foundation for African-American Art (Dallas)	63,700
Grantmakers in the Arts (Chicago)	5,000
Group I Acting Company (New York)	23,750
Hampton University	250,000
Independent Committee on Arts Policy (New York)	20,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	200,000
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (San Juan)	100,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States (New York)	50,000
Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival (Lee, Mass.)	50,000
Los Angeles Festival (California)	125,000
Meet the Composer (New York)	250,000
Mexican Fine Arts Center (Chicago)	75,000
Mexican Museum (San Francisco)	250,000
Morgan State University	30,000
National Center of Afro-American Artists (Boston)	60,000
National Museum of Women in the Arts (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
New England Foundation for the Arts (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
New York Shakespeare Festival	75,000
New York University	150,000
North Carolina Central University	110,000
Ohio Historical Society (Columbus)	50,000
Puerto Rico, University of (Rio Piedras)	175,000
South Carolina State College	30,000
Spoleto Festival, U.S.A. (Charleston, S.C.)	75,000
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York)	250,000
Teatro del 60 (San Juan, P.R.)	75,000
Thalia Spanish Theatre (Sunnyside, N.Y.)	30,000
Theatre Communications Group (New York)	1,000,000
Visual Arts Research and Resource Center Relating to the Caribbean (The Caribbean Cultural Center) (New York)	50,000
Washington Drama Society (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Arts stabilization	
National Arts Stabilization Fund (New York)	3,000,000
Other	
American Public Radio (St. Paul, Minn.)*	500,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Access and equity

Cape Town Fund, University of (New York)	100,000
Die Suid-Afrikaan (South Africa)	25,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	125,000

Natal, University of (South Africa)	100,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	1,000,000
Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (South Africa)	24,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	25,000
Zimbabwe, University of	17,450
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	225,000
African Studies Association (Atlanta)	79,520
Association for Sociology in South Africa	30,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	154,000
Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique)	502,000
International Development Research Centre (Canada) [\$80,000–1984]	(41,757)
Mozambique, Government of	150,000
Ohio University	10,000
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia)	250,000
Phillips Brooks House Association (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	100,000
Women's Research and Documentation Project (Tanzania)	50,000
Zimbabwe, University of	25,000
Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network	45,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	16,000
Durban-Westville, University of (South Africa)	50,000
Foundation-administered project: for a proposed Commission on Higher Education of the Government of Namibia	24,000
Namibia, Government of	200,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Natal, University of (South Africa)	100,000
Skotaville Publishers (South Africa)	100,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
National Ballet of Zimbabwe	45,000
Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production	25,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
International Council of Museums (France)	20,000
West Africa	
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Association of African Universities (Ghana)	49,600
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Performance Studio Workshop (Nigeria)	50,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$20,000—1984]	(14,378)
Jamana (Mali)	1,965

Middle East and North Africa

<i>Access and equity</i>	
American University in Cairo	393,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
American Research Center in Egypt (New York)	181,394
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
American University in Cairo	42,500
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Sabreen Music Institute (Jerusalem)	25,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the National Cultural Center)	45,000

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Bangladesh

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Bangla Academy	128,672
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology	43,643
Lokenatya O Sangashkritik Unnayan Kendra	45,000

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Arizona State University	18,000
Indian Association for Women's Studies	50,000
Womankind Worldwide (England)	18,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	50,000
Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute (India)	160,000
Foundation-administered project: for development of theater programs and arts philanthropy in India	110,000
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy)	10,000
Madras Craft Foundation (India)	100,000
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (India)	185,000
Prajna Pathashala Mandal (India)	40,000

Southeast Asia

<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Indonesia, University of	8,800
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Foundation-administered project: to enable regional scholars to participate in a meeting on Southeast Asian studies	27,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Festival of Indonesia Foundation (San Francisco)	17,300
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Hasanuddin University (Indonesia)	50,000
Indonesia, University of	102,355
Indonesian Musicological Society	160,000

Lontar Foundation (Indonesia)	10,000
National Library of Indonesia	260,000
Yayasan Nusantara Jaya (Indonesia)	30,000
China	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$593,000–1990]	(130,984)
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Columbia University	20,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
El Taller Foundation (Spain)	16,800
Foundation for Higher Education (Colombia)	500,000
Institute of Peruvian Studies	500,000
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	15,000
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (Cambridge, Mass.)	93,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Chile, University of	50,000
Corporation for University Promotion (Chile)	83,800
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	380,000
Torcuato di Tella Institute (Argentina)	50,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	12,637
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Center of Andean Rural Studies–Bartolome de las Casas (Peru)	25,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	100,000
Trujillo, National University of (Peru)	26,000
Brazil	
<i>Access and equity</i>	
São Paulo, University of	34,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences	125,000
Carlos Chagas Foundation	415,000
José Bonifacio University	322,663
Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (Cambridge, Mass.)	466,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	41,700
São Paulo, University of	192,000

Mexico and Central America

Teaching and scholarship

Institute of International Education (New York) 500,000

Curriculum development

Interamerican Research Center (Mexico) 46,000

Caribbean

Administration and policy research

West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) 1,000,000

Curriculum development

Pontifical Catholic University Madre y Maestra
(Dominican Republic) 45,000

West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) 404,000

TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE \$48,973,065



onsiderable progress was made in 1991 toward democratization and the establishment of market economies. Russia and other former Soviet republics repelled a coup attempt and opted for a new Commonwealth of Independent States and liberalized economies. A truce and the promise of representative democracy appeared to be taking hold in El Salvador. Multi-party talks took place for the first time in South Africa. Voters ended nearly three decades of one-party rule in Zambia, and several long-term African rulers were replaced. The Gulf War changed the security landscape in the Middle East, and underlined the need to resolve longstanding conflicts in the region. The year ended with the release of nearly all hostages in Lebanon and with Arabs and Israelis meeting face to face around a conference table. As a harbinger of a more stable world, a U.N.-brokered peace settlement took effect in Cambodia, and an end to the civil war seemed imminent in Afghanistan.

At the same time, new threats to peace and security added a cautionary note to otherwise upbeat assessments of prospects for the international community. Although the Cold War's demise brought hope for peace and stability, problems of ethnicity and nationalism reasserted themselves, pitting Serbs against Croats, Armenians against Azeris, and reawakened the world to the plight of the Kurds. It presaged an extraordinary set of tasks for regional and intergovernmental organizations, notably the United Nations and its new Secretary General.

Several troubling trends represented threats to global development: the spread of AIDS, the continued destruction of tropical forests, mounting debt in developing countries, and burgeoning numbers of refugees and displaced persons seeking safe haven.

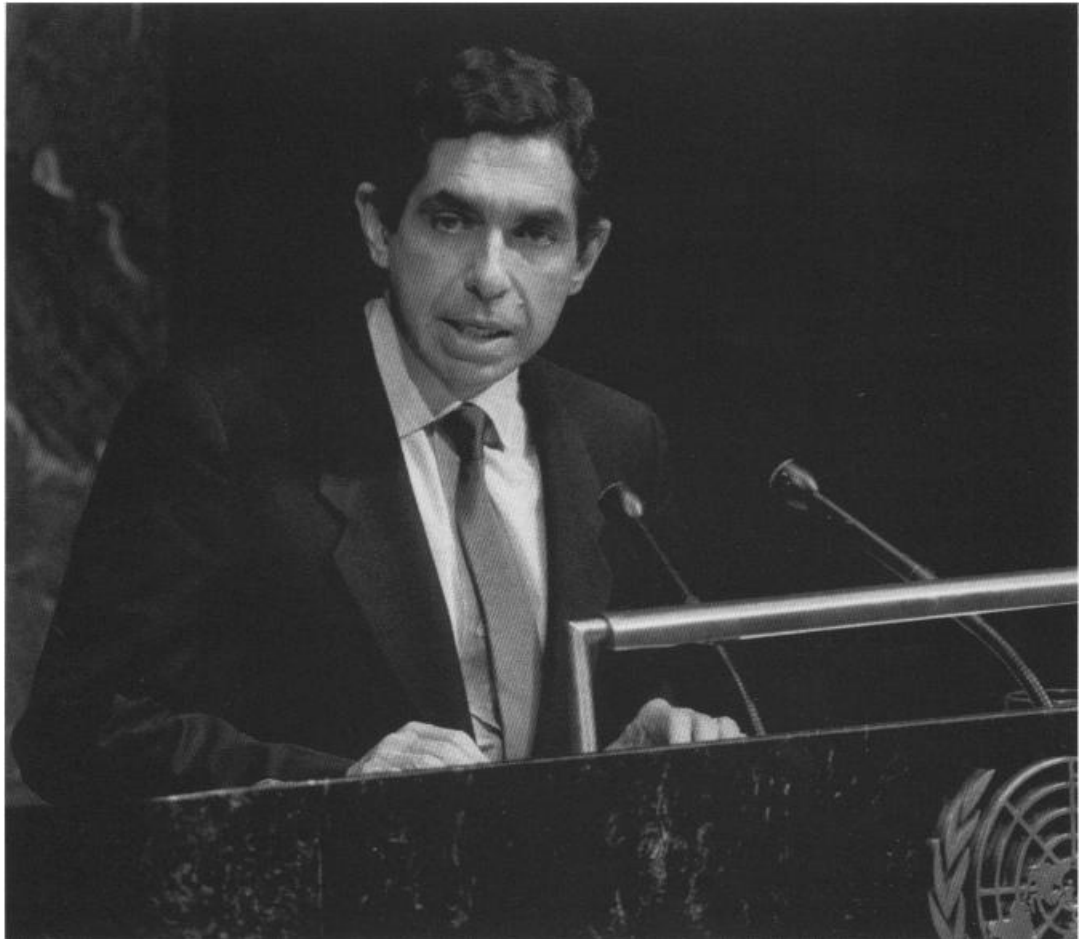
It was against this backdrop that the Foundation's International Affairs program supported work in several broad areas related to the changing international scene:

- international peace and security;
- international organizations and law;
- global economics and development;
- the causes and consequences of population movements across national borders;
- U.S. foreign policy and related aspects of international relations;
- contemporary international studies, emphasizing the former Soviet Union and Eastern and Central Europe.

In 1991 grants for International Affairs initiatives worldwide totaled \$26.7 million.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND ARMS CONTROL

The Foundation has for many years supported independent research and policy analysis, advanced training, and public information on key issues of international peace, security, and arms control. Special attention is paid to regional efforts at peacemaking and peacekeeping. For example, a \$100,000



The philanthropy founded by Costa Rica's former president Oscar Arias, shown here speaking at the U.N., has received a \$400,000 grant for research and public education on peace and disarmament in Central America.

grant to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research is supporting regional conferences in Latin America and Asia on disarmament and regional security. A \$245,000 grant to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore is underwriting research and publications on the prospects for establishing mutual security arrangements and promoting conflict reduction among members of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations). The University of Illinois received supplements totaling \$237,500 for research and training on security and arms control for South Asian scholars and graduate students. A \$600,000 supplemental grant to the Carter Center at Emory University is supporting international conferences and informal discussions on the peace process in the Middle East, conflict resolution in Latin America and the Caribbean, and problems of governance in Africa. Grants totaling \$211,000 to the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs are helping to launch a major research project on the experience of African regional peacekeeping operations in Liberia and Chad. And the Arias Foundation for

Peace and Human Progress in Costa Rica received \$400,000 for research and public education on peace and disarmament in Central America.

Several grants were made to encourage dialogue between Arabs and Israelis and to further the Middle East peace process in the aftermath of the Gulf War. Among them was a grant to the Social Science Research Council for research on war, the state, and evolving societal relations in the region. The American Friends Service Committee received \$22,500 for a conference on the prevention of war and the reduction of threats to peace, and the Brookings Institution received \$150,000 to explore promising approaches to security, political issues, and other matters in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis.

The Foundation also seeks to clarify options for continuing disarmament. Grants of \$250,000 to the University of Southampton in England and \$100,000 to the Council on Economic Priorities in New York aim to educate policy makers and the public on ways of stopping the spread of chemical and biological weapons. Grants to the Arms Control Association in Washington, D.C. (\$150,000), and to Scientists' Institute for Public Information in New York (\$100,000) promote public education through publications and media outreach about the control of conventional, chemical, and nuclear weapons. The Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, D.C., received \$150,000 for a study of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the principal government entity charged with research on arms control, disarmament treaties, and verification techniques. Finally, grants totaling \$136,938 to the RAND Corporation are supporting research on ways to integrate conventional arms control with future political and strategic goals in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW

World events of 1991 heightened awareness of international organizations and international law as the best hope for global peace and security. Resolving such transnational problems as allocation of scarce resources, preservation of the environment, economic development, technology transfer, population movements, nuclear proliferation, and the flow of goods and services across borders requires reliable institutional and legal structures. Indeed, the perception is growing in many countries that the United Nations and other multilateral institutions may be more productive in resolving problems than unilateral action.

Foundation grants focus on three broad objectives: advanced training of scholars and practitioners in the fields of international organizations and international law, education to enhance public understanding of the role of international organizations and law in furthering world peace, and research and policy analysis on important multilateral institutions.

By the late 1980s, it was widely recognized that the teaching of international law in U.S. law schools had suffered from neglect even as the need for lawyers trained in international law was growing. In 1990 the Foundation launched a major initiative to respond to this need. Grants totaling \$3.8 million were awarded to 23 American law schools and one school of interna-



Keeping the peace in Cyprus: The Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission received \$200,000 for a film about the history and future of U.N. peacekeeping operations.

tional affairs for fellowships, internships, and other activities designed to attract students and scholars to the field.

To complement these efforts and to promote a wider range of scholarly work in both international law and international organizations, this year the Foundation made several grants to assist related research and training in the social sciences. The grants included \$75,000 to Harvard University for fellowships on "Interdependence and Institutions in a Post-Cold War World"; \$108,000 to the University of California (San Diego) for a fellowship program on "Multilateralism and the New World Order"; and \$199,650 to Columbia University to establish an interdisciplinary program at the university's East Asian Institute entitled "Japan's Global Role: The Multilateral Dimension." The Columbia program, which consists of commissioned research, seminars, student conferences, and informal meetings between researchers and policy makers, will concentrate on two broad themes: the significance of multilateral diplomacy in Japanese foreign policy and Japan's impact on the United Nations and other multilateral institutions.

To further professional contacts between social scientists specializing in international relations and legal scholars in international law, the Foundation granted \$245,000 to Dartmouth College for summer workshops on international organizations for faculty of law schools, schools of international affairs, and college social science departments.

Several grants were made to promote better public understanding of international organizations and international law. The Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission received \$200,000 for a television film about the history and future of U.N. peacekeeping operations. A \$50,000 grant was given to the Southern Center for International Studies, an Atlanta-based organization that seeks to broaden the American public's awareness of U.S. foreign, economic, and defense policies and to encourage public discussion and debate on them. The grant is supporting development of a public television program that will bring together an international group of experts on the United Nations to discuss U.N.-related issues facing several nations, the United States in particular.

To promote research and policy analysis on topics related to multilateral institutions and cooperation, the Foundation supports research on the management of common global resources, the use of force in international relations, and the roles of regional organizations. A grant of \$200,000 to the Council on Ocean Law is supporting studies, symposia, and public education on the complex issues of the global environment, development, and law. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York received a grant to study the status under international law of the U.S. intervention in Panama in December 1989. Finally, a \$48,300 grant to Dickinson College is supporting research on peacekeeping in post-Cold War Europe as well as a conference entitled "Institutional Approaches to European Security."

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation has a longstanding commitment to building an international system that promotes opportunity for growth and development throughout the world. One of the most pressing current challenges is to devise an internationally accepted approach to global environmental problems consistent with national goals for development and growth. That is the topic of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. (See page 31 for a discussion of the Foundation's support for preparations for the conference.)

In addition to better environmental management, improved economic consultation and cooperation among nations will be needed. This year the Foundation supported several initiatives to bolster international efforts in this direction. Studies on the effectiveness of regional development banks in promoting economic growth in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean are being supported with a \$100,000 grant to the North-South Institute, an economic development research institute in Ottawa, Canada. A \$200,000 grant to the InterAction Foundation for the InterAction Council, an organiza-



Hamburg harbor in Germany, a key member of the European Community. The Foundation is supporting research on regional integration and the emergence of trading blocs.



A new bridge from Mexico over the Rio Grande is being built to prepare for an expected jump in trade with the United States—the subject of a \$200,000 study grant to the Autonomous Technical Institute of Mexico.

tion of ex-heads of state that explores solutions to pressing world problems, is enabling the council to continue to advise governments on economic and political issues, including the environment.

The Foundation continues to support the development of new programs and institutions in response to changes in both Eastern and Western Europe. To help the countries of Eastern and Central Europe move from a centralized to a market economy, three types of activities were supported: formulation of economic reform policies, research and analyses, and projects that directly advance economic reform.

As part of the first activity, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Hudson Institute to establish the International Baltic Economic Commission. It is helping economists and officials of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania develop plans to transform their economies and integrate them into the world economy. The International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity received \$50,000 to convene a conference in Budapest on the role of parliaments in economic reform in the former Soviet Union and in Eastern and Central Europe.

Under the second group of activities, grants of \$50,000 each were made to the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Russian and East European Studies in collaboration with the Adam Smith Research Centre in Warsaw and to the Research Center for Marketization and Property Reform in Gdansk—two independent Polish research organizations—to study the transition from centralized to market economies. The Center for Russian and East European Studies and the Adam Smith Research Centre are conducting a comparative analysis of the reform processes in Eastern and Central Europe in conjunction with a group of young economists from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. The Research Center for Marketization and Property Reform is undertaking two projects, one on privatization of small companies and the other on building capital markets in former socialist countries.

A \$300,000 grant to the London-based Centre for Economic Policy Research is helping a network of economists from Eastern and Western Europe begin a large research project on the economic reforms of the countries of the former Soviet bloc. The Foundation also granted \$200,000 to the National Academy of Sciences to continue workshops on the role of science and technology in economic reform in Eastern and Central Europe.

For intensive training in market economics for 60 professors of economics at universities in Eastern and Central Europe, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the Stefan Batory Foundation in Warsaw. The program was led by senior faculty from North American and West European universities. Stanford University received \$137,500 to provide training in international economic policy for young diplomats from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria.

Third, the Foundation assists projects that directly advance economic reform in Eastern and Central Europe. In support of managerial and technical assistance to Hungarian and Polish firms by retired U.S. business executives experienced in resource management and environmental technology, the Foundation granted \$125,000 to the International Executive Service Corps.

In an effort to increase understanding in the United States of the obstacles to economic reform in the former Soviet Union, the Foundation granted \$225,000 to Parallax Productions for a public television documentary on the Soviet economy.

Reform measures in Eastern Europe have been partly motivated by the success of West European countries in creating the European Community (EC), which is changing the nature of transatlantic economic and political relations. To help the United States keep abreast of developments in this powerful regional economic bloc and to examine its wider implications both for the United States and the rest of the international community, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to Cleveland State University Development Foundation. Funds will support research and publications by the European Community Studies Association, the leading academic organization in the United States devoted to the study of the EC.

Even as European nations pursue regional economic integration, the United States is moving toward a similar goal through the proposed North

American Free Trade Agreement. This year the Foundation made a series of grants for research and analysis of the possible policy implications of the proposed agreement, which involves Canada, the United States, and Mexico. A \$200,000 grant was made to the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico in Mexico City for a study of the negotiations leading up to the proposed free trade area. In the United States, the Center for Strategic and International Studies received \$74,500 and the Council on Foreign Relations was granted \$150,000 for analyses of the implications of the free trade area for the multilateral system and the U.S. place in it.

Although the removal of trade barriers represents a move toward freer world commerce, regional agreements can undermine the international trading system's principles of nondiscrimination and "most-favored nation" treatment. Under these principles, signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agree not to discriminate against the exports of any single country. With the prospect of a global trading system containing both the EC and a North American free trade area, the possibility of heightened competition between regional trading blocs and between the blocs and individual nations becomes a serious concern. There is also a danger that the preferences granted the exports of developing countries will be eroded.

Developing countries have a major stake in ensuring that the trading system remains open but they are hampered in trade negotiations because of their limited experience. A \$54,890 grant to the University of Western Ontario is helping a team of economists from developing countries to examine the implications for their nations of the recent round of GATT negotiations in Uruguay. To study regional integration on the African continent, the Economic Community of West African States and the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States received \$300,000 and \$48,800, respectively.

Besides adjusting their economies to changes in the world economy, a number of developing countries must begin to reconsider the allocation of scarce resources to armaments. Two grants aim to address this problem. The University of Pennsylvania received \$75,000 to study the effects of military spending in Southeast Asian countries, and Economists Against the Arms Race in New York received \$50,000 to expand work in developing countries.

REFUGEE AND MIGRATION POLICY

The Foundation supports research and policy analysis on international population movements and tries to strengthen public and private institutions that are attempting to cope with the problems caused by the worldwide flows of refugees and migrants. In 1991 the Foundation granted \$825,000 to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for its Immigration Policy Project, which seeks to stimulate discussion on the implications of large-scale movements of people across borders. The project is putting special emphasis on the study of the effects of immigration on U.S. domestic and foreign policy objectives.

For its work on behalf of refugees, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva. An umbrella organization of about 80 voluntary agencies from 26 countries, the council promotes cooperation among the agencies active in refugee work. A \$74,100 grant to the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation is supporting a study of ways to strengthen the response of international organizations to sudden increases in refugees brought about by natural and man-made disasters.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Because the United States plays a pivotal role in world affairs, the Foundation supports research, analysis, and public discussion of the U.S. foreign policy-making process and of issues related to foreign affairs. Grants also encourage students in other countries to study U.S. policies and policy making.

A distinguishing feature of foreign policy making in the United States is the frequency with which individuals from the private or nonprofit sectors take up policy-making positions in government. This introduces periodic fresh thinking on key issues of foreign policy, but it also risks discontinuity in the way foreign policy is designed and carried out. Over the years, the Foundation has supported a number of independent foreign policy research institutes that sponsor discussions among government officials and private citizens who are interested in careers in international affairs, including government service. One of these institutes is the Council on Foreign Relations, to which the Foundation gave a \$2 million matching grant toward an endowment for its International Affairs Fellowship Program. Each year the program enables eight young scholars to gain practical experience in agencies of the U.S. government that contribute to foreign policy; it also helps young U.S. foreign policy officials to study and write on current foreign policy issues. In addition, the Foundation granted \$225,000 to enable specialists from developing countries and Eastern Europe to participate in the council's study program.

In 1991 the Foundation made a series of grants to improve relations between the United States and other countries. These included:

- \$250,000 to the RAND Corporation's new Center for U.S.–Japan Relations for research projects on "U.S. and Japanese Perspectives Toward a Changing World" and "Fairness and Equity in U.S.–Japan Relations";
- \$40,000 to the National Committee on United States–China Relations for the fifth in a series of symposia bringing together members of the business, government, and academic communities to discuss issues in Sino-American relations;
- \$330,000 to the Institute of International Education to strengthen studies in international relations at leading Chinese universities and research institutes;
- \$100,000 to the Latin American Studies Association for a program of exchanges between U.S. and Cuban scholars; and
- \$250,000 to Johns Hopkins University for exchanges between its School

of Advanced International Studies and the University of Havana to encourage scholarly exploration of issues of common interest to Cuba and the United States.

To further public understanding of U.S. foreign policy, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to Georgetown University for the television series "Great Decisions," which explores the critical foreign policy issues confronting the United States. The Southern Center for International Studies in Atlanta received \$100,000 for an annual public television series involving roundtable discussions on current foreign affairs by former U.S. secretaries of state and defense. And the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations was granted \$100,000 for a study of American attitudes and opinions about U.S. foreign policy.

The Foundation also initiated new training programs for young foreign diplomats in Western political systems, global security, and international relations. Grants of \$137,500 to Stanford University and \$103,600 to the Stefan Batory Trust in England are underwriting training for diplomats from the Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian, and Romanian foreign ministries. A \$160,000 grant to Africare in Washington, D.C., is supporting a series of seminars for African diplomats on the workings of the U.S. political system, and a grant of \$225,000 to the Government of Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is funding graduate training in U.S. and European universities for mid-career diplomats.

Regional approaches to international issues are addressed in several grants. The University of the Andes in Colombia received \$76,000, and the Institute of the Americas in La Jolla, Calif., received \$85,000 for research on the foreign policy dimensions of economic, environmental, and drug-related issues. A \$25,000 grant to the Association des Etudes Internationales in Tunisia is assisting a study of regional and international relations in the Mediterranean basin and the Arab world. A grant of \$138,000 to the University of São Paulo is supporting research and public education on Brazil's role in regional and international efforts to deal with environmental, economic, and security issues.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Continuing its interest in advancing foreign-area studies in the United States and abroad, the Foundation made several grants to encourage greater attention to Russian and East European studies. The American Council of Learned Societies received a \$185,000 supplement to create new teaching positions in East European studies at U.S. universities. A grant of \$104,469 to Duke University is enabling members of a faculty workshop to conduct research in various regions of the former Soviet Union. The workshop, which brings together faculty from 15 universities, is one of the leading U.S. programs of research and training in the history and culture of the former Soviet republics. A supplemental grant of \$70,000 to the Social Science Research Council supported a summer workshop on the economies of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for



Foundation funds are enabling Duke University faculty members to conduct research in regions of the former Soviet Union, where the change to a market economy is causing severe hardships.

Scholars received \$375,000 for, among other things, a series of workshops on the methodologies applied to Russian studies and for research projects involving scholars from both Eastern and Western Europe.

The Foundation granted \$150,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies for a new German-American Commission on International Cooperative Research. Funds will support scholarly collaboration between American academics and their counterparts in the former German Democratic Republic.

The Foundation also supports American studies in various parts of the world. In 1991 the University of California at San Diego received \$400,000 for several projects, including one to introduce Mexican and other Latin American university students to the field of American studies.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1991

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

*Asterisks indicate grants made in conjunction with
Media Projects (see page 136).*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Peace and security

Arms Control Association (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 150,000
Atlantic Council of the United States (Washington, D.C.)	450,000
Australian National University	10,000
Berlin, Free University of (Germany)	38,700
Birmingham, University of (England)	10,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Canadian Centre for Arms Control	10,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.)	10,000
Carnegie-Mellon University	10,000
Chicago, University of	224,850
Columbia University [\$580,123-1982]	(24,322)
Council on Economic Priorities (New York)	100,000
Dickinson College	48,300
Economists Against the Arms Race (New York)	50,000
Greek Institute for International and Strategic Studies (Athens)	50,000
Harvard University	10,000
Hellenic Foundation for Defense and Foreign Policy (Greece)	50,000
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	10,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$225,000-1990]	(126,938)
King's College London (England)	10,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	10,000
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (Oslo)	10,000
Pennsylvania, University of	75,000
Pittsburgh, University of	50,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	136,938
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan)	110,000
Science Applications International Corporation (McLean, Va.)	55,350
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	125,000
Southampton, University of (England)	250,000
Stanford University	10,000
Stimson (Henry L.) Center (Washington, D.C.)	170,000
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sweden)	10,000
Swedish Institute of International Affairs	10,000
Tel Aviv University (Israel)	10,000
Union of Concerned Scientists (Cambridge, Mass.)	10,000
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (Switzerland)	100,000

International economics and development

California, University of (Davis)	75,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	74,500
Centre for Economic Policy Research (England)	300,000
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	50,000
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	150,000
Duke University	88,490
Hudson Institute (Indianapolis)	150,000
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	100,000
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.)	2,500,000
International Executive Service Corps (Stamford, Conn.)	125,000
International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity (Washington, D.C.)	50,000

National Academy of Engineering Fund (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
North-South Institute (Canada)	100,000
Parallax Productions (New York)*	225,000
Pittsburgh, University of	162,000
Research Center for Marketization and Property Reform (Poland)	50,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England)	100,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	70,000
Stefan Batory Foundation (Poland)	100,000
Western Ontario, University of (Canada)	54,890
Yale University	25,000
 <i>Refugee and migration policy</i>	
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.)	825,000
Georgetown University	106,700
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	100,000
 <i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Center for National Policy (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	100,000
Cleveland State University	200,000
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	2,225,000
Emory University	600,000
Foundation-administered project: study group and publications on political developments in South Africa and the implications for U.S. foreign policy	500,000
Fund for Peace (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Georgetown University	200,000
Japan Society (New York)	93,750
Middle East Institute (Washington, D.C.)	42,400
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	250,000
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta)	100,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	375,000
 <i>International relations</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (Concord, Mass.)	249,760
Dartmouth College	189,150
Foundation for Social Innovations USA (San Francisco)	25,000
French-American Foundation for the Development of Relations Between France and the United States (New York)	50,000
French Institute of International Relations (Paris)	250,300
InterAction Foundation (New York)	200,000
Oxford University (England)	50,000
Stanford University	137,500
Stefan Batory Trust (England)	103,600
Warsaw University (Poland)	50,000
 <i>International studies</i>	
American Council of Learned Societies (New York)	305,634
Center for Foreign Journalists (Reston, Va.)	25,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	150,000
Tufts University	50,000
 <i>International organizations and law</i>	
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	481,312
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	16,800
California, University of (San Diego)	108,000
Columbia University	199,650

Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	872,900
Council on Ocean Law (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (Sweden)	74,100
Dartmouth College	245,000
Foundation-administered project: activities of Brian Urquhart, scholar-in-residence at the Foundation	300,000
Foundation-administered project: project on international organizations and law	625,000
Harvard University	75,000
Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission (Owings Mills)*	200,000
New York, City University of (Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations)	172,500
New York, State University of (Buffalo)	190,500
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta)	50,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	150,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>International economics and development</i>	
Nairobi, University of [\$169,000–1984]	(14,994)
Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (Zambia)	48,800
Southern Africa Political Economy Series Trust Fund (Zimbabwe)	41,000

U.S. foreign policy

African-American Institute (New York)	150,000
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International relations

Africare (Washington, D.C.)	160,000
Mozambique, Government of	81,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	200,000

West Africa

Peace and security

National Boundary Commission (Nigeria)	150,000
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	211,000

International economics and development

African Economic Research Consortium (New York)	300,000
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	22,029
Conférence des Institutions d'Enseignement et de Recherche Economiques en Afrique (Burkina Faso)	165,000
Economic Community of West African States (Nigeria)	300,000
Ivory Coast, National University of the	1,121
Senegal River Development Organization	181,000
West African Economic Association (Ivory Coast)	38,200

International organizations and law

Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	1,010
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Middle East and North Africa

Peace and security

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	93,384
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	22,500

Friends of the Institute for Palestine Studies (Washington, D.C.)	119,600
Ghent, University of (Belgium)	58,175
Social Science Research Council (New York)	47,360
<i>International economics and development</i>	
American University in Cairo	30,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Association des Etudes Internationales (Tunisia)	25,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	34,290
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of the Institute of Diplomatic Studies)	110,000
Egypt, Government of (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	225,000
Southwestern Alternate Media Project (Houston, Tex.)	100,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Calgary, University of (Canada)	31,300
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	237,500
Institute for International Studies (Sri Lanka)	30,900
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (New Delhi)	50,000
Policy Group (India) [\$150,000–1987]	(116,084)
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
<i>International relations</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	31,990
Institute of International Education (New York)	27,500
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	50,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Foreign Service Training Institute (India)	200,000
Wolfson College (England)	50,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York)	50,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	245,000
Thailand, Government of	49,200
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	39,716
United States National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (Washington, D.C.)	42,000
<i>Refugee and migration policy</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	70,600
Queen Elizabeth House (England)	153,500

<i>International relations</i>	
Centre for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia) [\$48,083-1990]	(19,140)
Japan Center for International Exchange	36,600
China	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Australian National University	25,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	35,000
Development Research Center of the State Council	8,000
Lingnan College (Hong Kong)	20,000
<i>International relations</i>	
China Institute of Contemporary International Relations	28,100
Institute of International Education (New York)	330,000
Jinan University	70,000
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations (New York)	40,000
Peking University	28,000
Shanghai Institute for International Studies	98,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	44,000
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations (New York)	14,600
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	46,700
<i>International relations</i>	
Andes, University of the (Colombia)	76,000
Association for the Development of the Center for the Study of Latin American International Relations (Argentina)	22,000
Institute of the Americas (La Jolla, Calif.)	85,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	197,200
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	82,500
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro	190,000
São Paulo, University of	138,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress (Costa Rica)	400,000
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico	200,000
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England)	35,000
Other Economic Summit N.A. (Austin, Tex.)	15,000
Radio Bilingue (Fresno, Calif.)	250,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Center for Foreign Policy Development (Providence, R.I.)	50,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Institute of International Education (New York)	80,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	119,600
Texas, University of (El Paso)	28,000

<i>International studies</i>	
California, University of (San Diego)	400,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	75,000
Caribbean	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Association of Caribbean Economists (Jamaica)	21,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Johns Hopkins University	250,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	100,000
<i>International relations</i>	
London, University of (England)	10,000
Notre Dame, University of	3,250
<i>International studies</i>	
Caribbean Studies Association (Puerto Rico)	<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	<u>\$26,713,321</u>

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION



The major thrust of this program is to strengthen nations' capacities to improve reproductive health services. Grants are designed to broaden understanding of the social, cultural, and economic factors that influence reproductive health and to translate this knowledge into policy and programs. Grants are directed mainly to developing countries, with special attention given to the needs and concerns of disadvantaged women and adolescents in both rural and urban areas. The approach is comprehensive and includes improving access to high-quality family-planning services, preventing pregnancy-related disability and death, and promoting the healthy development of children. Grants also support programs to prevent or contain sexually transmitted diseases, including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). (For a description of other Foundation activities related to AIDS, see page 78.)

The Reproductive Health program works in three interrelated areas. The first focuses on social science research and training to increase knowledge about the social, economic, and cultural factors affecting reproductive health. The second aims to help women articulate and act on their reproductive health needs, both within the family and at the community and policy levels. The third involves promoting informed public discussion of these issues with a view to developing ethical and legal frameworks for reproductive rights appropriate to the various cultures and societies in which the Foundation works.

Recognizing the important links between reproductive health and reproductive rights, staff in this program collaborate with staff in the Foundation's Human Rights and Social Justice program, particularly in efforts to improve women's social, economic, and legal status.

In 1991 grants in the Reproductive Health and Population program totaled \$6.3 million.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Foundation endeavors to improve the capacity of social scientists in developing countries to analyze reproductive health issues and advance understanding of them by policy makers and the public. Grants support institutional development as well as research on ways to deal effectively with reproductive health needs, particularly those of disadvantaged women.

In Africa, Asia, and Latin America, discussions are under way with social science institutions willing and able to act as focal points for research and training in their country or region. Institutions selected to receive grants will work closely with community and women's organizations.

The Foundation also plans to organize national or regional awards programs to advance research and training in developing countries. A \$360,000 grant to the Population Council is supporting a regional network of institutions in eight countries in Francophone West Africa that are studying the social, economic and cultural factors influencing reproductive health.



These market women and men in Nigeria were trained with Foundation support to provide basic health information and services.

Groups of scientists, comprising anthropologists, sociologists, demographers, psychologists, and physicians, meet regularly to decide research priorities, discuss findings, and assess members' research proposals.

EMPOWERING WOMEN

The Foundation seeks to help women and their organizations participate more actively in decisions affecting reproductive health, both within families and in communities. In many parts of the world, a woman's security and status depend on her willingness and ability to bear many children. However, early marriage and pregnancy, closely spaced births, repeated infections, substandard nutrition, heavy workloads, unsafe abortions, and the prevailing outlook that a woman's primary role is to care for others help explain women's poor reproductive health in many countries. Improving reproductive health, therefore, will require changes in cultural, social, and economic conditions as well as better health services.

In some areas of Africa, this situation is compounded by traditional practices such as very early marriage (close to puberty), female circumcision, and food taboos, such as limiting pregnant women's food intake to facilitate births, thus compounding existing malnourishment. As a result, a dispropor-

tionate number of African women die from pregnancy-related causes; 30 percent of the worldwide total of maternal deaths occur in Africa, although it has only 10 percent of the world's population. In Nigeria alone, one woman dies in pregnancy or childbirth every 10 minutes, and 15 to 20 more are left disabled, deformed, or chronically ill. The risk of dying in childbirth is 300 times higher than for women in the United States.

In Nigeria, Foundation grants are directed to three goals: building the capacity of women's organizations and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to devise community-based activities to improve conditions for women; supporting education on reproductive health and rights; and creating women-centered models of reproductive health care as an integral part of the primary health-care system. For example, the Nigerian Association of Colleges of Medicine received \$50,000 for a new program that is integrating primary health care, the social sciences, and reproductive health care into undergraduate medical training.

Similar efforts are being expanded in other regions to ensure that women's voices are heard by those who set policies and operate programs on reproductive health. Efforts are also being made to link community-based organizations and social science research institutions. For example, a grant to KAHAYAG: Foundation for Development Support and Communications in the Philippines, is supporting a coalition of provincial NGOs that are working to involve local women in specifying reproductive health problems in their communities and in devising ways to overcome them. The Women's Resource and Research Center, one of the most active women's groups in Manila, received \$135,000 for a similar program of participatory research on sexuality, reproductive health, and women's rights.

The Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition was granted a supplement of \$193,000 for its network of community clinics, which provide maternal and child primary health care as well as family-planning services.

The Foundation is supporting projects in China that encourage women to assess reproductive health in their communities and to develop health-care programs responsive to the particular needs of local women. The School of Public Health of Beijing Medical University received funds to set up a working group on reproductive health in Yunnan Province in southwest China. The aim is to get a better understanding of women's reproductive health needs in the poorer parts of the province and to devise programs to meet those needs.

POLICY, ETHICS, AND LAW

Foundation activities are designed to improve reproductive health policies by increasing awareness about the nature and magnitude of existing problems and their possible solutions and by encouraging more open public discussions of reproductive health issues, including ethical and legal considerations. For example, the Foundation granted the Philippine Legislators'

Committee on Population and Development Foundation \$60,000 for a program of public information and education among legislators and the media on topics related to reproductive health, population, and development.

In Nigeria, grants totaling \$250,000 went to the National Council of Women's Societies for documentation and dissemination of information about vesico-vaginal fistula (VVF). This devastating condition, which results from prolonged and obstructed labor, mostly in young, malnourished women, leaves them permanently incontinent and socially shunned. Nigerian women's societies have helped draw public attention to the harmful effects of early marriage, malnutrition, and certain traditional birth practices that cause VVF; they have also spotlighted wider issues of maternal health and women's rights. Special efforts have been made to engage male religious and political leaders in understanding the causes and consequences of VVF.

Also this year, Foundation-supported organizations established a National VVF Task Force comprising physicians, media representatives, government officials, and women's organizations. The group is developing a national program to generate information, increase public awareness of the problem, and encourage legislative change to prevent the conditions that cause VVF. Currently the minister of health is seeking legislation to raise the legal age of marriage for women to 18 and to provide incentives to keep them in school at least until that age.

The Reproductive Health program also stresses the ethical challenges posed by modern reproductive technologies and fertility regulation. The biomedical advances of the last few decades and the expansion of ways to regulate fertility often challenge the legal, moral, and ethical standards against which personal and societal decisions are made. These standards vary in different cultures, religions, and legal systems and may require broad coalitions to effect positive change within a given society.

A grant of \$49,438 to the Bangladesh Association for the Prevention of Septic Abortion supported a seminar on antiprogestins, drugs that induce early abortion. Participants discussed the ethical and legal implications of this medical (as opposed to surgical) method of early abortion. Bangladeshi women's groups are interested in knowing whether this new technology, which has proven to be safe and effective in some developed countries, might be acceptable in the social and political context of Bangladesh. The seminar brought together Bangladeshi scientists, legal experts, and health professionals with their counterparts from several other countries.

A grant of \$86,000 to the American Society of Law and Medicine sponsored a meeting in Washington, D.C., on the regulatory, legal, and ethical implications of the possible use of such drugs in the United States. The grant also supported an international meeting in Toronto that dealt with other legal and ethical issues related to reproductive health.

To advance understanding of the fundamental issues of human sexuality that underlie all aspects of reproductive health, the Foundation supports research, education, and the exchange of information about these issues and their social implications. This year a grant of \$215,500 went to the Interna-

tional Planned Parenthood Federation (London) to begin to address this topic within the context of its work on AIDS and family planning.

AIDS

In developing countries, the Foundation's AIDS programming has emphasized social and behavioral research, public information, and preventive education. For example, \$36,000 was granted to the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa for public education on the impact of AIDS on Nigerian women. Grants of \$49,978 to the Family Planning Association of Kenya and \$15,000 to the Zimbabwe International Book Fair Trust assist AIDS-prevention programs for adolescents and prostitutes. The grants are supporting folk media productions and other educational activities, projects to improve parent-adolescent communication on sexuality, and a program promoting the use of condoms.

A grant of \$24,390 to the University of Nairobi is supporting research on ways to improve advocacy on behalf of AIDS patients and on the economic and social consequences of AIDS for various parts of the Kenyan economy. After a request for similar studies on the consequences of AIDS in Zimbabwe, the Foundation granted the Matabeleland AIDS Council \$21,130 to direct a study on HIV-infected patients and their families.

In India, grants for AIDS work support training, NGO networking, education, and outreach programs for prostitutes and intravenous drug users. They also help fund the distribution of condoms and AIDS education in schools. Grants this year included \$110,000 to Population Services International to support the marketing of condoms, and \$44,400 to the International Nursing Services Association in support of AIDS education for Indian students.

In Brazil, the São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS received a \$70,980 supplement for programs in AIDS education and counseling.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1991

*Amounts in parentheses represent reductions in prior-year approvals.
Brackets show the original approval amounts.*

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Family planning and reproductive health

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Malaysia)	\$ 95,000
Boston Women's Health Book Collective (West Somerville, Mass.)	200,000
Family Health International (Durham, N.C.)	244,000
International Projects Assistance Services (Carrboro, N.C.)	50,000
Johns Hopkins University	27,500
London, University of (England)	75,000
National Council for International Health (Washington, D.C.)	95,000
Population Council (New York)	45,000
Women Judges' Fund for Justice (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
World Health Organization (Switzerland)	45,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Family planning and reproductive health

American Society of Law and Medicine (Boston)	86,000
Boston Women's Health Book Collective (West Somerville, Mass.)	8,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Harvard University	45,000
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	150,000
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (England)	140,000
International Planned Parenthood Federation (England)	215,500
Newcastle, University of (Australia)	46,500
Population Crisis Committee (Washington, D.C.)	195,000
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	120,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Population problems (social sciences)

Family Planning Association of Kenya	49,978
Matabeleland AIDS Council (Zimbabwe)	21,130
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	175,390
Zimbabwe, University of	665,200

Dissemination of information

International Development Research Centre (Canada)	150,000
Zimbabwe International Book Fair Trust	15,000

West Africa

Population problems (social sciences)

Benin, University of (Togo)	250,000
Senegal, Government of	1,073

Family planning and reproductive health

Burkina Faso, Government of	134,000
Confederation of African Medical Associations and Societies (Nigeria)	42,000

National Council of Women's Societies (Nigeria)	250,000
Nigerian Association of Colleges of Medicine	50,000
Population Council (New York)	360,000
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Nigeria)	36,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Nigeria)	60,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Birzeit University (West Bank)	150,000
Egypt, Government of (on behalf of Al-Azhar University, International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research)	48,250
Institute of Cultural Affairs (Chicago)	14,500
Near East Foundation (New York)	8,000
Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees (West Bank)	50,000
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
Bangladesh	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion	49,438
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition	193,000
Family Health International (Durham, N.C.)	105,237
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
International Nursing Services Association (India)	44,400
Panos Institute (Washington, D.C.)	38,000
Population Services International (India)	110,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Indonesia, University of	333,300
Women's Resource and Research Center (Philippines)	135,000
<i>General support for major institutions</i>	
Indonesia, University of	350,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
KAHAYAG: Foundation for Development Support and Communications (Philippines)	32,000
Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development Foundation	60,000
China	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Beijing Medical University	24,000
Harvard University	50,000
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations (New York)	32,000
National Research Institute for Family Planning	30,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Chile, University of	30,000
Brazil	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS	70,980
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Mexico, College of	<u>28,000</u>
TOTAL, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION	\$ <u>6,318,376</u>
TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS*	\$ <u>372,500</u>
NET, miscellaneous reductions of less than \$10,000 each and approvals of less than \$1,000 each	(329,145)
TOTAL, GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS	\$ <u>3,933,567</u>
TOTAL, FY 1991 GRANTS AND PROJECTS	<u><u>\$255,890,241</u></u>

* Special program actions include grants that cut across a number of program areas, programs in an early exploration phase, and membership costs for Foundation participation in a variety of international, national, and regional philanthropic associations.

MEDIA PROJECTS



ilm, television, and radio have the power not only to entertain and convey information, but also to create a sense of community, promote shared values, and celebrate diversity. At their best, the media can foster greater understanding of social, economic, and political issues affecting both the United States and other countries.

In 1988 the Foundation began a media program to support projects using film, video, and radio to explore public policy issues. Since then 27 grants totaling \$10,401,740 have been made by the Foundation's media staff and various program offices. Grants have supported research, development, and production costs, as well as dissemination of programs and publication of supplementary educational materials.

In 1991, 12 such projects were funded:

— American Public Radio, \$500,000 for program development and coverage of news, music, and cultural affairs (Education and Culture program).

— "Malcolm X," \$200,000 to The Civil Rights Project for a documentary by Blackside, Inc., on one of the best-known leaders of the U.S. civil rights movement. (See also Human Rights and Social Justice, page 52.)

— "Millennium: Tribal Wisdom and the Modern World," \$300,000 to Community Television of Southern California (KCET) for a 10-part series about the preservation and survival of indigenous cultures (Human Rights and Social Justice program).

— "America's Children of Crisis," \$300,000 to Duke University for a one-hour documentary on the lives of poor children in the United States, narrated by psychiatrist Robert Coles. (See also Urban Poverty, page 14.)

— "Great Decisions," \$200,000 to Georgetown University for a series of eight half-hour programs on U.S. foreign policy issues, in collaboration with the Foreign Policy Association (International Affairs program).

— "Caught in the Crossfire: The Peacekeepers," \$200,000 to Maryland Public Broadcasting Commission for a documentary about the recent peacekeeping operations of the United Nations and other multilateral organizations (International Affairs program).

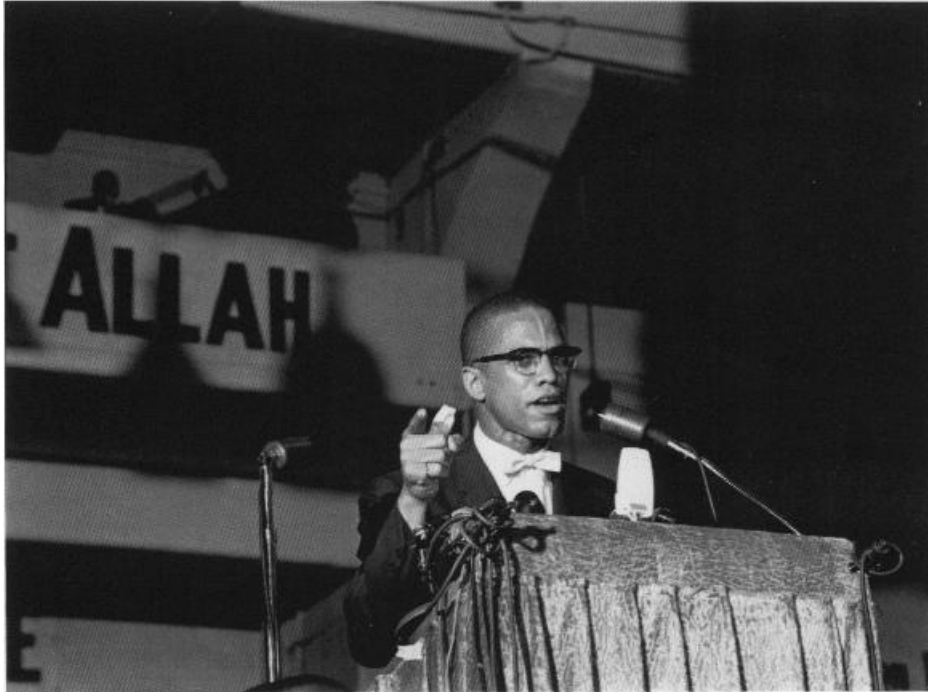
— "Spirits of the Present: The Legacy of Native America," \$124,000 to the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium and Radio Smithsonian for a 12-part public radio series on the diverse cultures of the original Americans. (See also Human Rights and Social Justice, page 52.)

— "The Pacific Century," \$500,000 to the Pacific Basin Institute for a 10-part documentary series on the countries of Asia and the Pacific Rim. The series includes educational materials for use in a college or university telecourse (Education and Culture program).

— "Russia for Sale," \$225,000 to Parallax Productions for a documentary on the Soviet economy. (See also International Affairs, page 117.)

— "Rural Poverty in America," \$300,000 to Washington Media Associates for a documentary about the plight of the rural poor and the policies and programs affecting their lives (Rural Poverty program).

— "In the Shadow of Love: A Teen AIDS Story," \$300,000 to the WGBH



A documentary film on Malcolm X is being produced with Foundation assistance.

Educational Foundation for a television co-production between PBS and ABC's "After School Specials." The program is intended to be used as a catalyst for discussion among students, parents, and educators. (See also Governance and Public Policy, page 79.)

— "The Quiet Revolution," \$285,000 to Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development for a film series about the lives of six rural families in Nepal, Honduras, Zimbabwe, India, Bangladesh, and the United States. All the families have revitalized their land, increased farm productivity, and improved living standards (Rural Poverty and Resources program).

A project funded in 1989 and broadcast nationally in 1991 by WETA-TV was "America Becoming," a film based on a Foundation-supported research project about new immigrants (Governance and Public Policy program).

Besides funding productions, the Foundation supports non-broadcast activities such as research about the media's influence on public policy, ways to increase access to the media by diverse groups, and investigations into the use of the media to further philanthropic goals. In 1991 the Foundation made two grants of this type. One, for \$40,500 to The Civil Rights Project, supported a study of the feasibility of creating a film-based publishing project using interactive technology. The other, for \$20,000 to the Council on Foundations, supported the Film and Video Festival held during the council's annual conference.

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. In 1968 the Ford Foundation added a third approach called Program-Related Investments (PRIs), which are usually loans, but may also be loan guarantees or equity investments. They are earmarked for investment in enterprises that advance the Foundation's program interests. The PRI office, therefore, works closely with the Foundation's program division.

The distinguishing feature of PRIs is that they are recoverable. As such, they enlarge the Foundation's philanthropic resources. Since 1968 funds allocated for PRIs by the Foundation's trustees have increased from \$10 million to \$130 million.

PRIs involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than do conventional investments. But they also help recipients attract other sources of private and governmental financing, develop financial management experience, and accumulate assets and produce income to sustain their operations. The primary considerations for making a PRI are its fit with the Foundation's program goals and the likelihood of principal repayment.

PRIs provide funds for such projects as the rehabilitation of low-income housing, the revitalization of distressed neighborhoods, and the creation of jobs. In addition, the PRI office often complements a loan or investment with an "equity grant," which enables a nonprofit organization to increase its equity investment in a PRI-supported project. The office also provides modest funds for research and for technical assistance to help nonprofit organizations plan ventures 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 and to explore ways the Foundation might facilitate such investing.

Since the Foundation's first program-related investment in 1968, 248 PRIs have been approved. Commitments for 19 have been withdrawn, leaving 229 totaling more than \$196 million. Of total commitments, \$71.3 million has been repaid and \$17.2 million written off. At the end of fiscal year 1991, 125 investments were active, with outstanding PRI balances or unfunded commitments of \$108.2 million, leaving an uncommitted balance of \$21.8 million.*

During 1991 nine PRIs totaling \$15.1 million were approved, of which \$14 million will finance projects in the United States and \$1.1 million will support a project in Sri Lanka. As in prior years, PRIs were concentrated in two programs—Urban Poverty and Rural Poverty and Resources. Also during 1991 the PRI office made six equity grants totaling \$675,000, eight research, planning, and evaluation grants totaling \$227,413, and four grants totaling \$368,641 to explore the use of social investing by other institutions and encourage its expansion. Following is a summary of PRI activity in 1991.

* A report on the Foundation's PRI program is available on request from the Ford Foundation, Office of Communications, 320 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. Entitled *Investing for Social Gain: Reflections on Two Decades of Program-Related Investments*, it shows how the program has evolved over the past 20 years and the lessons that have been learned from it.



Oak Island Fisheries in Rockland, Maine, is an example of successful small businesses receiving assistance from Coastal Enterprises, Inc., a Foundation investee.

Urban Poverty. A longstanding goal of both the PRI office and the Urban Poverty program is strengthening community development corporations (CDCs). As the volume and scale of CDC projects have increased, the Foundation has sought ways to build local and national intermediaries that can assemble financing from various institutions so that CDCs can better respond to development opportunities. These intermediaries buttress CDC activities in several ways. First, by raising relatively large blocks of funds from local and national, public and private sources, they reduce the cost and time required to finance neighborhood development projects. Second, intermediaries are often able to recruit and hold more experienced staff than can neighborhood groups, and they can deploy this staff across multiple CDC projects. Third, intermediaries often attract key people and institutions that might not otherwise be drawn to community development activities. The Foundation's community development work includes support for national, regional, and local intermediaries, such as the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), SEEDCO, and the Institute for Community Economics (ICE).

With a \$2.5 million PRI this year ICE is building a capital fund that uses the community land trust model to help communities throughout the United States develop low-income housing. Based in Springfield, Mass., ICE raises investment capital from foundations, individuals, and religious institutions and has assisted in the formation of a number of community development loan funds across the country. The Foundation's PRI is enabling ICE to expand its activities in very low-income housing development, community land trusts, and community development loan funds.

A \$1 million PRI was approved for the Child Care Investment Capital Fund in Boston, Mass. (see also page 13). The fund was assembled by a consortium of three social service and development organizations to help finance the costs of constructing and renovating family day-care and child-care centers.

Rural Poverty and Resources. In 1991 the PRI office supported three projects in collaboration with the Rural Poverty and Resources program. A \$1.5 million PRI to the Rensselaerville Institute in New York is supporting its work with low-income rural communities that use self-help techniques to make water and waste-water system improvements and service extensions. The PRI is capitalizing a revolving loan fund that will provide a portion of the financing needed in these projects in New York, Maryland, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. A \$75,000 equity grant is contributing to a loss-reserve fund, and a \$200,000 grant from Rural Poverty and Resources is helping underwrite the program's operating costs.

Coastal Enterprises, an intermediary in Maine, received a \$330,000 grant and a \$3 million PRI loan. Coastal provides credit and technical assistance to small businesses and low-income housing developers (see also page 34).

A \$1.1 million PRI was made to the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) in Sri Lanka. IIMI, which uses a multidisciplinary approach to strengthen the management and performance of irrigation systems internationally, was recently admitted to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (see also page 39). The PRI is financing a portion of the costs of IIMI's new headquarters in Colombo.

Governance and Public Policy. Non Profit Services, Inc., an affiliate of the United Way of the Bay Area, received a \$500,000 loan and a \$50,000 equity grant to establish a loan fund for nonprofit organizations in the nine counties in the San Francisco Bay area. The new fund aims to increase the ability of health and social agencies to deliver services to disadvantaged people. It will make loans to such agencies to help them expand, consolidate, or renovate their facilities. Additional funding will be provided by the Marin Community Foundation and the Peninsula Community Foundation.

Social Investment Field. In recent years, investments that have a direct social purpose have increased. They have been made by a wide range of institutions, including foundations, insurance companies, public pension funds, and corporations. They are often directed to projects developed or cosponsored by nonprofit organizations. The Foundation has also 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.*

The Calvert Foundation received a \$37,500 grant to explore the possibility of establishing a social purpose investment fund that would appeal to individual investors, and a grant of \$77,450 to the Institute for Fiduciary Education in California is supporting preparation of a guidebook on social purpose investing for managers of public pension funds. A grant of \$223,691 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is continuing support for a series of demonstration workshops for grant makers interested in PRIs. In 1991 MIT conducted five workshops; another four are planned for 1992.

* To obtain a list of these studies and where they may be obtained, write to the PRI office of the Ford Foundation, 320 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS
 Fiscal Year 1991 Approvals

URBAN POVERTY

Child Care Capital Investment Fund, Inc. (Boston, Mass.) Loan fund for child-care projects.	\$1,000,000
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) Acquisition and renovation of headquarters facility. Three-year loan, 2%.	2,000,000
Institute for Community Economics (Springfield, Mass.) Loan fund for nonprofit housing and economic development organizations. Twelve-year loan, 1%.	2,500,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) National match for Areas of Concentration. Eight-year loan, 2%.	2,000,000
Non Profit Services, Inc. (San Francisco) Loan fund for community service agencies.	500,000
Structured Employment and Economic Development Corporation (SEEDCO) (New York) Loan fund for community development projects jointly sponsored by historically black colleges.	1,500,000

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (Wiscasset, Me.) Capitalization of development loan fund.	3,000,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) Improvement of permanent headquarters building.	1,150,000
Rensselaerville Institute (Rensselaerville, N.Y.) Loan fund for water and waste-water projects. Nine-year loan, 1%.	<u>1,500,000</u>
TOTAL, PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	<u>\$15,150,000</u>

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INVESTMENTS

The market value of the Foundation's investment portfolio at the end of fiscal 1991 was \$6.2 billion, up from \$5.3 billion at the close of fiscal 1990. The investment return on the total portfolio was 23.0 percent for the fiscal year. The U.S. equity portfolios returned 29.8 percent, fixed income portfolios 17.0 percent, global and non-U.S. equity portfolios 23.7 percent, and cash reserves 7.3 percent.

Returns for various market indices for the fiscal year were as follows: the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index was up 31.3 percent, the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World Equity Index was up 24.5 percent, the MSCI Equity Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East was up 21.9 percent and the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index was up 15.9 percent.

The table below shows the asset allocation of the Foundation's portfolio at the end of fiscal 1991 compared to fiscal 1990. The major changes were a reduction in the allocation to short-term investments, and increases in both equities and longer-maturity fixed income securities.

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS
(as of September 30)

	1991		1990	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market total (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$2,724.3	44.3%	\$2,123.7	40.1%
Int'l. equities	543.2	8.8	432.6	8.2
Total equities	3,267.5	53.1	2,556.3	48.3
U.S. fixed income	2,039.1	33.1	1,587.1	30.0
Int'l. fixed income	268.9	4.4	199.8	3.8
Total fixed income	2,308.0	37.5	1,786.9	33.8
Short-term investments	351.4	5.7	737.6	13.9
Investments with limited marketability	231.3	3.7	210.1	4.0
	<u>\$6,158.2</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$5,290.9</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Total realized income, including capital gains, amounted to \$450 million in fiscal 1991, compared to \$455 million in fiscal 1990. Dividends and interest income totaled \$303 million, or \$11 million below fiscal 1990. Total program activities (primarily grants to organizations and individuals, direct charitable activities, and program support) were \$287 million, representing an increase of

\$19 million over the previous year. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$17 million and \$16 million, respectively, representing roughly a \$1 million increase in each case over the previous year.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS (PRIs)

As noted on page 138, 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, 1991, \$93 million in investments and \$1 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$14 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new PRI loan commitments of \$15 million were made and PRI loan commitments of \$13 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$4 million and investment income of over \$1 million were received. The following table summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1991 and 1990:

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY		
	1991	1990
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$ 87,047	\$74,466
Activity during year:		
–New investments made	13,286	22,165
–Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(4,982)	(8,827)
–Investments written off	(973)	(757)
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	94,378	87,047
Commitments for investments	13,809	11,953
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	<u>\$108,187</u>	<u>\$99,000</u>
Allowance for possible losses	<u>\$ 22,437</u>	<u>\$20,158</u>
Program development and support**	<u>\$ 2,801</u>	<u>\$ 2,345</u>
Investment income received	<u>\$ 1,329</u>	<u>\$ 1,298</u>

* Guarantees of \$1,020,000 and \$1,950,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1991 and 1990, respectively. A total of \$930,000 and \$200,000 of guarantees expired in fiscal 1991 and 1990, respectively.

** 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 1991 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 1991 the tax is estimated to be \$4.3 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971 the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$128 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 1991 payout requirement of \$299 million.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	September 30, 1991 1990 (in thousands)	
Assets		
Investments, at market	\$6,158,191	\$5,290,912
Cash		
includes interest-bearing accounts of \$43,000 (\$69,000 at September 30, 1990)	962	747
Receivables and other assets	2,721	1,653
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of \$22,437,000 (\$20,158,000 at September 30, 1990)	70,922	64,939
Fixed assets, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$16,182,000 (\$14,514,000 at September 30, 1990)	20,210	19,874
	<u>\$6,253,006</u>	<u>\$5,378,125</u>
Liabilities and fund balance		
Unpaid grants	\$ 151,340	\$ 137,403
Payables and other liabilities	28,684	29,186
Federal excise tax		
Current		125
Deferred	13,655	6,276
	<u>193,679</u>	<u>172,990</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	23,496	32,990
Unappropriated	6,035,831	5,172,145
	<u>\$6,059,327</u>	<u>\$5,205,135</u>
	<u>\$6,253,006</u>	<u>\$5,378,125</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

	For the year ended	
	1991	1990
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 88,750	\$ 86,643
Interest	214,644	227,780
	<u>303,394</u>	<u>314,423</u>
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved	253,408	235,989
Direct conduct of charitable activities	4,244	4,202
Program support	26,416	24,250
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	3,251	4,029
	<u>287,319</u>	<u>268,470</u>
General management	17,472	16,301
Expenses incurred in the production of income	15,650	14,685
Provision (benefit) for federal excise tax:		
Current	4,285	4,375
Deferred	7,378	(5,338)
Depreciation	1,668	1,661
	<u>333,772</u>	<u>300,154</u>
	<u>(30,378)</u>	<u>14,269</u>
Appreciation (depreciation) on investments		
Realized	146,721	140,224
Unrealized	737,849	(533,767)
	<u>884,570</u>	<u>(393,543)</u>
Change in fund balance	854,192	(379,274)
Fund balance at beginning of year	5,205,135	5,584,409
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$6,059,327</u>	<u>\$5,205,135</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF SOURCES
AND USES OF CASH

	For the year ended	
	1991	1990
	(in thousands)	
Cash sources:		
Change in fund balance	\$ 854,192	\$ (379,274)
Items not requiring cash expenditure:		
Unrealized change in investments		
market value	(737,849)	533,767
Depreciation	1,668	1,661
Deferred provision (benefit) for federal excise tax	7,378	(5,338)
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	3,251	4,029
Funds provided by operations	<u>128,640</u>	<u>154,845</u>
Change in unpaid grants		
Approvals	253,408	235,989
Payments	<u>(239,471)</u>	<u>(227,011)</u>
	<u>13,937</u>	<u>8,978</u>
	<u>142,577</u>	<u>163,823</u>
Cash uses:		
Purchases of investments in excess of sales	129,430	152,811
Program-related investments		
Loans disbursed	13,286	22,165
Repayments	<u>(4,052)</u>	<u>(8,627)</u>
	9,234	13,538
Change in receivables and payables	1,570	(4,961)
Change in federal excise tax payable	125	78
Purchases of fixed assets	<u>2,003</u>	<u>2,578</u>
	<u>142,362</u>	<u>164,044</u>
Change in cash	215	(221)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>747</u>	<u>968</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 962</u>	<u>\$ 747</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

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. Investments with limited marketability have been valued in the manner described below, which includes recognition of risk factors as appropriate:

- Values assigned to fixed income securities are based on market values of commercial debt instruments.
- All other securities or real estate held for investment purposes are valued at estimated realizable values.

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, and equipment 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 and equipment, 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.

Reclassifications and Restatements

Certain accounts have been reclassified or restated in the 1990

financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 1991 and to reflect the adoption of SFAS No. 93 (see Note 3).

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1991 and 1990, were as follows:

	1991		1990	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$3,237,754	\$2,053,974	\$2,502,907	\$1,912,438
Fixed income securities	2,322,257	2,222,709	1,776,615	1,811,044
Money market instruments	350,222	348,979	787,105	787,003
Convertible securities—fixed income and preferred stock	16,638	15,862	14,185	15,554
Limited marketability securities	231,320	151,181	210,100	137,236
	<u>\$6,158,191</u>	<u>\$4,792,705</u>	<u>\$5,290,912</u>	<u>\$4,663,275</u>

Included in investments at market are \$91.4 million and \$83.8 million of investment-related receivables and payables respectively in 1991. Accordingly, 1990 investment-related receivables and payables of \$117.1 million and \$86.9 million, respectively, have been reclassified as investments at market.

The Foundation from time to time purchases and sells stock index futures contracts and forward currency contracts to minimize the exposure of certain of its investments to adverse fluctuations in financial and currency markets. As of September 30, 1991 and 1990, the Foundation had 25 and 50 S+P 500 index futures contracts open and forward currency contracts totaling \$36,000 and \$9.3 million, 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, in the case of forward currency contracts, from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. Changes in the value of open futures contracts are recognized as realized gains or losses. Changes in the value of forward currency contracts are recognized as unrealized gains or losses until such contracts are closed, when such gains or losses are recognized.

Note 3—Fixed Assets

In 1991 the Foundation adopted SFAS No. 93, "Recognition of Depreciation by Not-For-Profit Organizations." As a result of this

change, fund balance at October 1, 1989, has been increased by \$2.7 million. Asset additions (primarily furniture and equipment) in 1990 have been retroactively capitalized and depreciated. At September 30, 1991 and 1990, fixed assets comprised:

	1991	1990
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$10,923,000 in 1991 and \$10,416,000 in 1990	12,991	13,344
Furniture and Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$5,259,000 in 1991 and \$4,098,000 in 1990	3,483	2,794
	<u>\$20,210</u>	<u>\$19,874</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 when a foundation meets certain distribution requirements. In 1991 and 1990, the Foundation satisfied these requirements and is therefore eligible for the reduced tax. The provision for federal excise tax (based on 1 percent rate in 1991 and 1990) consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision (benefit) based on net unrealized appreciation on investments.

Note 5—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 \$1,020,000 and is committed to provide \$13,809,000 in loans to nonprofit organizations. Further, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$49,272,000 in venture capital partnerships and real estate investment trusts.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Price Waterhouse



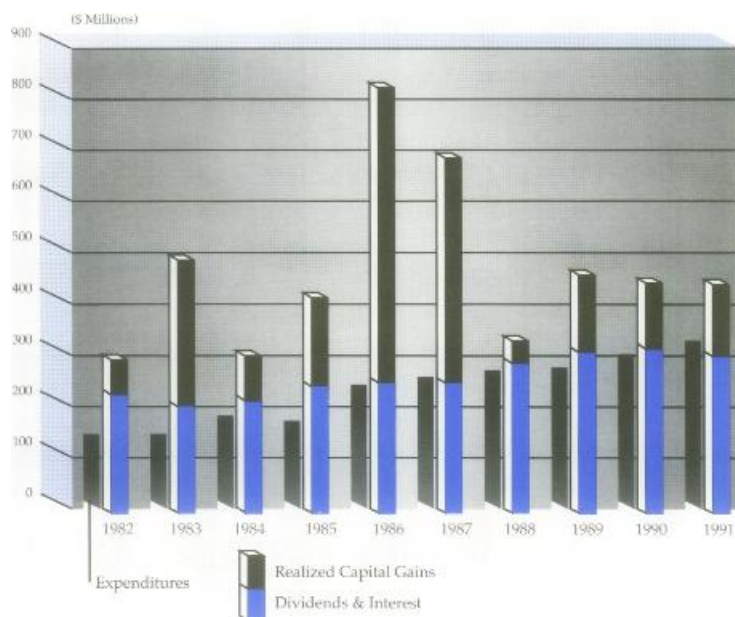
TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

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, 1991 and 1990, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for each of the years in the period ended September 30, 1991, 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 22, 1991

EXPENDITURES AND REALIZED INCOME



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

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal Years 1982–1991 (in millions)

1991

1990

1989

INVESTMENTS

Market value at end of year	\$6,158.2	\$5,291.0	\$5,671.9
Cost at end of year	4,792.7	4,663.3	4,510.5
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments	737.8	(533.8)	539.5
Realized capital gains	146.7	140.2	163.4

FUND BALANCE at end of year

6,059.3

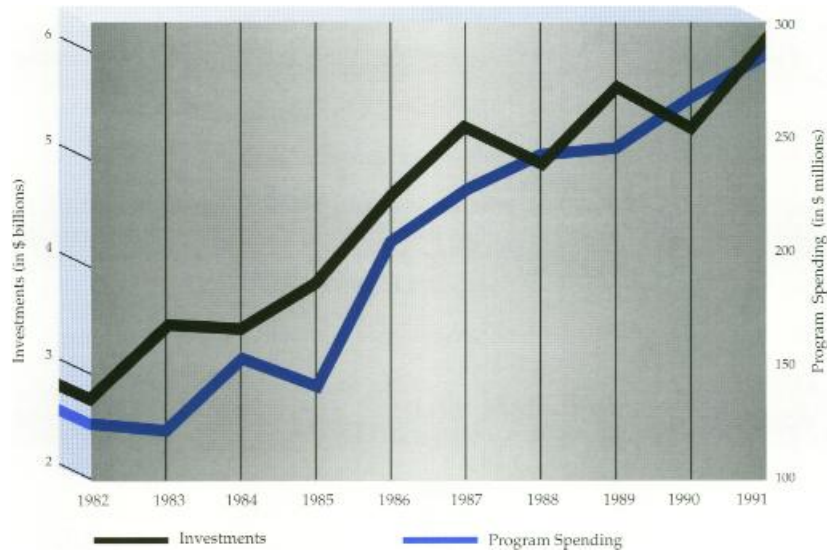
5,205.1

5,584.4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Dividends and interest income	303.4	314.4	306.9
Program activities	287.3	268.5	245.1
General management, expenses incurred in the production of income, depreciation, and provision for current federal excise tax	39.1	37.0	33.6

INVESTMENTS AND PROGRAM SPENDING



The black line in the chart above shows the value of the Foundation's investment portfolio over the past ten 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.

1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982
\$4,939.5	\$5,303.5	\$4,646.3	\$3,831.0	\$3,418.3	\$3,468.6	\$2,774.7
4,317.6	4,241.5	3,837.3	3,228.3	2,992.6	2,845.3	2,505.0
(440.0)	252.9	206.3	176.9	(197.5)	353.7	147.7
49.7	440.4	576.8	177.7	92.4	291.8	77.8
4,856.0	5,224.7	4,535.3	3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8
289.1	251.7	252.7	246.1	217.8	203.1	226.3
242.1	228.6	205.4	141.2	153.8	121.4	122.4
29.9	32.4	39.4	29.4	28.9	32.7	26.4

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