

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

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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 program objectives, the Foundation in some instances 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 philanthropic purposes in its fields of interest.

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 became a national organization. It has had no ties to the Ford family or company for many years.

Including the fiscal year 1985, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$6.2 billion, including grants to more than 8,000 institutions and organizations. 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 the trustees.

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985

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4—Remediation and Training Institute.
10—Stephanie Holleyman. 13—Bryan
Grigsby. 14—Stephanie Holleyman.
15—Longwood Historic District Community
Association. 24 left—Ray Witlin. 24 right—
Stephanie Holleyman. 25 left—Stephanie
Holleyman. 25 right—Ray Witlin.
31—Dagmar Fabricius, Owen Franken.
35—Joe Viesti. 38—Robin Graubard. 42—Joe
Viesti. 56—Christina Thomson. 59—Richard
A. Kleine. 62—David K. Crow. 63—Theatre/
Teatro. 67—Stephanie Holleyman. 68—John
Isaac. 73—Ehud Maletz. 75—Elizabeth Sisco.
76—P. Jambor/United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees. 78—Lois Conner.
81—Marty Chen. 84—Bethel New Life, Inc.
85—United States Department of Agriculture.

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Contents

	Text	Grants and Projects (fiscal year 1985)
President's Review	ix	
Program Reviews	1	
Urban Poverty	2	3
Youth Employment and Training	2	
Secondary Schools	4	
Welfare and Teenage Pregnancy	6	
A Fair Start for Children	10	
Community and Neighborhood Revitalization	12	
Refugees and Migrants	18	
Rural Poverty and Resources	20	21
Land and Water Management	20	
Rural Policy	29	
Agricultural Productivity	32	
Rural Community Development	32	
Income and Employment Generation	34	
Human Rights and Governance	37	39
Human Rights and Social Justice	37	
Governance and Public Policy	48	
Education and Culture	54	55
Access and Equity	54	
Teaching and Scholarship	56	
Curricula and Curricular Resources	59	
Educational Policy and Administration	61	
Artistic Talent and Resources	61	
Cultural Preservation	63	
International Affairs	68	69
International Peace, Security, and Arms Control	68	
International Economics and Development	71	
U.S. Foreign Policy	73	
International Refugees and Migration	76	
International Relations	77	
International Organizations and Law	78	
International Studies	79	
Population	80	80
Special Program Actions	82	82
Program-Related Investments	84	84
Grants and Projects (fiscal years prior to 1982)		86
Bibliography	88	
Financial Review	90	
Index	100	

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There is a compelling national interest in eradicating poverty and disadvantage. The one evil endangers society's health and stability; the other constricts its performance and growth. Poverty and disadvantage not only inflict suffering and humiliation on masses of individuals, but also deprive the nation of the energies and talents of its full population. The complex but ultimately rewarding challenge of engaging these twin evils remains an enduring theme on the Ford Foundation agenda.

Here, as in many other countries, there is an unfair distribution of poverty and disadvantage based primarily on visible and unchangeable marks of human differences, especially race and gender. Over the centuries, such discrimination has been condoned by custom and enshrined in law. The civil rights movement has in large measure been directed toward the elimination of such discrimination and its legacy. Among the countermeasures that have evolved as our efforts to eliminate race- and gender-based discrimination have intensified is an array of corrective practices and policies subsumed under the popular label "affirmative action."

Knowledgeably and sensitively applied, affirmative action measures enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of all institutions. Because we live in an immensely diverse country, we must ensure that our institutions are responsive to the concerns and aspirations of all who constitute that diversity. Like the nation as a whole, businesses, universities, and foundations should reflect in their employment and enrollment a broad span of persons of diverse origin and heritage. To do so affirms our commitment to a united nation, endowed not only with formal freedoms but also with open corridors to access and opportunity.

Inevitably, some of these remedial efforts are controversial. They encounter resistance from several quarters, including some who object in principle to the implications of group-based remedies, some who have grown accustomed to the unearned benefits of past systems of inequality, and some who believe special treatment stigmatizes the individual beneficiaries. Moreover, affirmative action measures are innovative and may not, in all cases, be well crafted or aptly applied. And a degree of discouragement has crept in. Despite our efforts thus far, too many of our citizens continue to slip away from productive, fulfilling, and contributing lives into self-destructive, socially expensive behavior. The discouragement is understandable. We have not yet found the way to generate rigorous and patiently sustained efforts by all of our institutions and citizens toward correcting this overriding national problem. But we must proceed. In spite of resistance and disappointments, there is widespread agreement that it is an extension of our democratic heritage to do so. The difficulties notwithstanding, we must devote at least as much energy, determination, and imagination to building systems of equality as were devoted to building systems of inequality in the past. For

this reason, I have chosen affirmative action as the subject of this year's presidential message.

I will first describe affirmative action in general, discussing its characteristics and common misunderstandings about them. This section also includes some indicators of progress nationwide. I will then discuss how the Ford Foundation seeks to improve the efficacy of affirmative action measures, describing our various initiatives in contributing to the formulation of public policy, the steps we take to encourage affirmative action by the Foundation's grantees, and how we try to improve our own practices and internal procedures.

Stages of Equality

Historically, our nation's efforts to achieve equality of rights and opportunities—the sine qua non of a democratic state—have evolved in four stages. In stage one, all Americans were made equal under the law; some could not be the property of others. Our Constitution, written by and principally for white males, was gradually amended to include first, black men, and then women of all races in most of the rights and privileges of citizenship. Later, laws restricting individuals' rights and opportunities because of race or gender were removed. The goal was a color- and gender-blind society. In the third stage, remedial laws and policies advanced from passive neutrality to active involvement. Those measures were designed to create equality of opportunity by identifying race and gender for purposes of inclusion, rather than exclusion. Fourth, since laws and policies aimed only at individuals could not deal effectively with the legacy of massive group discrimination, remedial efforts eventually went beyond case-by-case redress and focused on group remedies.

Some view affirmative action as an unfair preference for protected classes of people. In some instances, even traditional advocates of civil rights have opposed affirmative action, especially where numerical measures of progress are involved in correcting discriminatory patterns and practices. Some members of some ethnic communities, themselves past victims of exclusionary quota systems, oppose all numerical measures, even when employed for benign, inclusionary purposes.

These concerns are not to be taken lightly. They can jeopardize the broad coalition from which so much of America's antidiscrimination progress stems. But to me, the group remedies embodied in contemporary affirmative action policy are an inescapable, though one hopes transitory, phase of the long march toward equality. As President Lyndon Johnson said: "You do not take a person who for years has been hobbled by chains and liberate him, bring him up to the starting line of a race and then say, 'You are free to compete with all others,' and still believe [that you are] being fair. [I]t is not enough just to open the gates of opportunity. All of our citizens must have the ability to walk through those gates. This is the next and more profound stage of the battle for civil rights. . . ."

Despite some controversy surrounding affirmative action, there is a substantial endorsement of Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun's trenchant observation: "In order to get beyond racism we must first take account of race."

The use of racial identification for inclusionary and benevolent ends, rather than exclusionary and debasing ends, altered the nature of antidiscrimination policy. Experience taught, for example, that it is usually not enough for an employer with a history of excluding blacks from its work force merely to discard those policies. Equality of opportunity required that employer to do something more. One action is to cast the recruitment net more widely by advertising job openings in minority newspapers or undertaking special recruitment efforts in the minority community. The employer might also be required to take positive steps in helping minorities or women qualify for jobs by providing training opportunities. Without such steps, it is doubtful that progress toward full inclusion of all our citizens would have moved as far as it has. I wonder, for example, whether there would have been as many women and minorities admitted to our law and medical schools without numerical measures of compliance. And I wonder whether, absent group remedies ordered by courts, we would have seen increasing numbers of women move out of occupationally segregated jobs.

The Benefits of Affirmative Action

There is a growing body of statistical evidence demonstrating that minority and female participation in more desirable jobs increased after 1960, the era during which affirmative action remedies were expanded. In addition to occupational gains, substantial improvements have also been made over the last three decades or so in closing the black-white distance in income, education, health, life expectancy, and infant death rates. To be sure, much of the progress is attributable to the higher-than-average economic growth that marked much of the earlier years. Another part is attributable to Great Society programs targeted on the neediest. But essential to this progress have been vigorous applications of all the antidiscrimination laws and affirmative action remedies. According to extensive empirical research, firms that have adopted affirmative action plans show significant improvement in minority employment and job upgrading.

So, too, in public employment. Last November Mayor William Hudnut of Indianapolis told a national audience: "[T]here is a clear consensus in America . . . that we should not turn the clock back on affirmative action, civil rights, and equal opportunity. What we're talking about in Indianapolis is a pool of well-qualified applicants for the police and the fire departments, and we're not talking about passing over whites to get to blacks. We're talking about everybody who's qualified and hiring among them, using some discretion, hiring among them as we see fit in order to meet our goals and our priorities here, and to help mainstream Hispanics and blacks and women into the life of these departments and the life of this city. . . ."

Beyond numbers, one can also attest to the qualitative impact of affirmative action. Law enforcement officials believe that police departments are more effective when they are representative of the communities they serve. And major corporations view affirmative action as sound business policy. In a 1985 survey of chief executive officers of large corporations, more than 90 percent of the respondents said that their companies' affirmative action programs were established in part to satisfy corporate objectives "unrelated to government regulation." Moreover, their answer was a decisive "yes" to the question: "Do you plan to continue to use numerical objectives to track the progress of women and minorities in your corporation, regardless of government requirements?" In the words of one executive, "Affirmative action is a way of life here."

A representative of the National Association of Manufacturers recently explained to a congressional committee: "[B]usiness . . . sets goals and timetables for every aspect of its operations—profits, capital investment, productivity increases, and promotional potential for individuals. Setting goals and timetables for minority and female participation is a way of measuring progress and focusing on potential discrimination."

Before leaving this subject, it is necessary to say that affirmative action cannot be applied in exactly the same way in all countries and with all groups. Indeed, even in the United States, the adaptations of affirmative action are often, and necessarily, different with respect to gender than with respect to race. Similarly, each nation must devise its own distinctive method for increasing access to full participation for each individual. What is common to all countries employing affirmative action measures is a drive to remedy the crucial problem of unfairly distributed civil and political rights and economic opportunities, a problem that frays and can ultimately destroy a nation's social fabric.

To promote pluralism and diversity, the Ford Foundation has concentrated on three explicit objectives:

- increasing the effectiveness of affirmative action policies and broadening their application through our grant program;
- developing an "external" affirmative action policy to encourage diversification of boards and staffs in grantee organizations; and
- establishing internal rules and procedures to shape the Foundation's own operations.

The Foundation's Grant Program

In an effort to promote pluralism and diversity and equality of educational opportunity, the Foundation has supported programs to enlarge the number of qualified persons from historically disadvantaged groups throughout the educational pipeline. Several of the Foundation's grants support preschool education, the entry point of that pipeline. Other programs, like the Summer Training and Education Project (STEP), are designed to meet the particular needs of the

middle-school years, especially during the summer months when learning acquired during the school year tends to decay. Early results indicate that STEP, which combines half-time schooling with summer work experience, is successful in halting summer retrogression, an important element in reducing student dropout. For young drop-outs—actual or potential—the Foundation supports various school-improvement programs and the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP), a remedial education program used by community agencies to strengthen literacy and mathematics skills. The program, now available in 112 locations in the United States, prepares students for the high school equivalency diploma, vocational training, employment, and enrollment in higher education.

Further along the educational pipeline is a major Foundation program to identify and nurture talent in community colleges, which enroll nearly one-half of all male and female minority students in postsecondary education. Only 10 percent of all students enrolled in community colleges ever complete the two-year associate degree, and an even smaller proportion transfer to four-year institutions. Our Transfer Opportunities Program is designed to strengthen academic offerings and facilitate transfer procedures so that more community college students will earn four-year degrees.

In response to the alarming drop in minority enrollments in the nation's graduate schools, the Foundation has launched a new doctoral fellowship program for minorities. By increasing the pool of minority Ph.D.'s, the program seeks a more representative minority presence on the faculties of our colleges and universities. The Foundation's six-year-old postdoctoral fellowship program helps minority scholars and teachers advance their academic careers by supporting study at major universities, research centers, and laboratories.

The primary purpose of the foregoing initiatives is a reduced dropout rate at each rung of the educational ladder. In the spring of 1985 a Foundation-wide task force was formed to identify opportunities to increase the pool of minority professionals by supplementing grants awarded for other programmatic reasons. A special fund has been set aside for this task force to provide internships, fellowships, and other training opportunities for minorities at grantee organizations. The task force also provides a forum within the Foundation for discussion of the problem of limited minority participation in particular fields.

Increasing the flow of talented and well-prepared people is a necessary though not sufficient condition to achieving access and participation by all segments of society. Consequently, Foundation grants have also addressed the need to remove arbitrary barriers that impede the opportunities of able people. The Foundation has provided support to organizations employing a number of strategies, including:

- creating new career ladders for disadvantaged groups;
- monitoring federal government enforcement of laws that protect the right to vote and that govern equal employment opportunity; and

— litigating, when negotiations fail, to enforce equal opportunity laws.

An especially successful approach has been employed by the Center for Women in Government of the State University of New York in Albany. After the center's careful research exposed barriers encountered by state-employed women in moving from low-paying, female-dominated clerical jobs into better-paying jobs, the Civil Service Employees Association and the state reached an agreement that offered clerical workers with a high school education the chance to qualify for better-paying professional jobs. In addition, the Civil Service Department created a separate unit charged with overseeing a new examination and training system and with investigating the possibility of creating further "bridge" programs. Thousands of female New York State employees have benefited from the center's efforts, which have also helped shape other state and local systems.

A number of civil rights and women's organizations have worked together to monitor the federal government's enforcement of anti-discrimination laws. Among the organizations that have received Foundation support are the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Women's Law Center, the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Women's Legal Defense Fund, and the Women Employed Institute. These organizations have collected and disseminated statistics on cases processed by federal enforcement agencies, prodded government officials to improve their performance, and sought to prevent backsliding in the enforcement of laws that require removing barriers to equal employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, or gender. When negotiations fail to achieve results, these organizations may resort to litigation.

External Affirmative Action

Since 1972 the Foundation has sought to encourage diversity in the boards and staffs of the organizations it supports. In a memorandum describing the Foundation's "External Affirmative Action Policy," then-President McGeorge Bundy noted: "In assessing the justification for its grants, the Foundation will henceforth consider, among other factors, the opportunities prospective grantee organizations now provide to minorities and women, the scope of their efforts to correct any inequities in those levels, and the often critical constraints that may operate on them in this highly sensitive and complex area of human relations."

Over the years the Foundation's staff have explored these issues with leaders of the numerous and varied organizations we assist. Our practice now requires every grant recommendation to conclude with a table showing the applicant's gender and minority representation at board, professional, and support levels. It also requires a discussion

of the background of those numbers and of the organization's plans for continuing diversification. Because there are so many differences in the circumstances of our grantees, we have shunned rigid rules. Instead, we encourage the staff to work closely and judiciously with grantees to define realistic goals for each grant period and to plan an approach to address recruitment or selection problems. Recently, in a number of competitive grant selection processes, we have made diversity in the applicant organization a basic criterion for participation in the competition. We have noted an improvement over time in the affirmative action profiles of many grantees, although few are entirely satisfied with their achievements to date. The progress in numerical representation has been accompanied by changes in attitudes as well. We are heartened by an increased recognition of the value of diversification and by a willingness to promote that objective.

Various aspects of our external affirmative action policy and practice have evolved over the past thirteen years, in part as a result of reviews we conducted in 1975, 1977, and 1983. Our experience suggests that we need to approach this subject early in grant negotiations; consider each grantee's situation individually, often discussing recruitment and selection procedures; and attend to such specific questions as staff or board turnover projected during a grant period.

The most recent reexamination of our experience with affirmative action policy included interviews conducted by a consultant with sixty Foundation staff in the United States and developing countries, and with more than 100 members of grantee organizations in this country and abroad. The findings highlighted the need to update the Foundation's statement describing our policy to take account of knowledge gained since 1972, to initiate ongoing discussions with staff and grantees on the rationale and practice of the policy, to give attention to ways of measuring progress in groups of grantees over several years (perhaps through data storage and retrieval now simplified by computers), to work with our Trustees and with other funders who may be engaged in similar efforts, to make more grants that explore the theory and practice of affirmative action and similar programs around the world, and to call attention to the many positive changes that have occurred in grantee organizations since the policy was instituted. We are now working on each of these recommendations.

Inside the Ford Foundation

The Foundation is committed to diversity in its own staffing and operations. We continually seek new ways to increase the presence of women and minorities in our ranks. The first formal institution-wide measures started in 1972, when an internal committee of staff and officers made a study of the Foundation's recruitment, hiring, and promotion practices. Since that time, we have concentrated on various means to increase the diversity of the staff at each level. For example, we send notification of job openings to a wide variety of minority

institutions, including organizations in specific fields, minority caucuses within professional organizations, and black colleges and universities. We also seek the help of individuals who have wide contacts in minority and other underrepresented communities, including educators, attorneys, and public figures. We rely on our own staff and special recruiting efforts to assist in finding a diverse group of candidates. When a promising candidate might become more competitive by the acquisition of a specific skill or experience, we try to help. We review the various units within the Foundation each year to identify opportunities to further diversify and discuss our affirmative action profile with our Board.

The Foundation's record in these matters is summarized in the following table:

Ford Foundation Personnel by Race and Gender

	Jan. 1973*	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1986
	————— Percent Minority —————		
Trustees	6.3	20.0	23.5
Professional Staff	6.6	8.3	14.0
Support Staff	23.1	28.1	37.8
	————— Percent Women —————		
Trustees	12.5	15.0	17.6
Professional Staff	22.9	32.6	53.2
Support Staff	89.1	86.7	82.0

*The earliest year for which available data are comparable with subsequent benchmarks.

At both trustee and staff levels, the representation of minorities and women has steadily improved. We are cheered by this progress though not complacent. We regard the process as an ongoing one, requiring long-term attention and continual reexamination of practices and experience. As with our grantees, we believe that numbers are not the sole measure of improvement. Foundations, like other organizations, need to consider the equally important qualitative aspects of progress, namely, the institutional culture: working relationships, personal interactions, and an atmosphere open to the discussion of sensitive issues. It is important to assure that minorities and women are full participants on the job, both in the actuality and the perception.

The benefits of affirmative action and related efforts vastly exceed whatever difficulties and stresses they entail. In all their forms, they serve the most profound goal of democratic societies. The nation's social compact, born 200 years ago, represented a magnificent but incomplete statement of that goal. Each era saw further advances, along with occasional setbacks. In our own time, we have brought about the reformation of the most blatant aspects of a discriminatory society. Now we must move against the subtler and more intractable forms of de facto institutional discrimination. Affirmative action pol-

icies have carried us on to new legal ground. More significantly, they have brought us nearer to achieving a national objective: a healthy, vigorous society with liberty and opportunity for all. All of our anti-discrimination laws, sophisticated tools of enforcement, and imaginative remedies are simply means toward that end.

Louis Winnick, Deputy Vice President, United States and International Affairs Programs, will retire in April 1986. In his twenty-three years of service, he has contributed in major and lasting ways to the Foundation's programs in urban affairs and governance. His central role in the creation and development of the "program-related investment" as a philanthropic tool merits special mention. Lou will continue to pursue research and writing on national urban problems and policies.

It gives me considerable pleasure to announce that Brian Urquhart will join our staff as scholar-in-residence to pursue several writing projects and speaking engagements and to contribute to our thinking about the role and function of international organizations. Mr. Urquhart's forty years of distinguished service in various posts at the United Nations, culminating as Under Secretary General, has won him universal admiration. We will draw from his rich store of experience and from a wisdom tempered by close participation in the visions and hopes, the defeats and stalemates, of the United Nations in its relentless pursuit of world peace.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

Program Reviews

The Foundation's philanthropic work addresses problems and issues in the United States and abroad, with much of the overseas activity taking place in the less developed countries. Grants are made primarily within six broad categories: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, and International Affairs. The Foundation also uses a limited portion of its capital funds to make program-related investments in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes.

The Foundation's 1985 program activities are reviewed in the following pages. The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects, which includes both 1985 approvals and payments on current and prior-year actions. Approvals by program are summarized below:

	<u>1985 Program Approvals</u> <u>(millions of dollars)</u>
Urban Poverty	27.1
Rural Poverty and Resources	21.6
Human Rights and Social Justice	19.9
Governance and Public Policy	15.9
Education and Culture	22.1
International Affairs	13.8
Other Actions	<u>2.9</u>
	123.3
Program-Related Investments	12.0

Urban Poverty

2

The problems of the urban poor, including unemployment, neighborhood deterioration, crime, welfare dependency, teenage pregnancy, inadequate schools, and poor health, are the concerns of the Foundation's Urban Poverty program. Representing about one-fifth of the Foundation's grants budget, the program has two major objectives: to build strong institutions in urban communities through which the urban poor can work to solve their problems; and to develop and test new approaches that these institutions can use to promote the social and economic health of urban communities.

Among the urban institutions receiving Foundation support are community development corporations, human service agencies, and secondary schools. They are testing new ways to put the youthful poor to work, to prevent school dropout, to revitalize depressed communities, to prevent welfare dependency and teen pregnancy, and to improve the health and intellectual development of children.

Although the bulk of this work is carried on in the United States, the Foundation also supports initiatives to improve the lives of the urban poor in Third World countries.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Of the more than nine million new jobs created in the United States since the economic recovery began in November 1982, less than 3 percent have gone to teenagers aged sixteen through nine-

teen. By comparison, in the late 1970s, this group commanded 13 percent of all new jobs created. Inner-city minority youth have been especially hard hit: 40 to 50 percent of blacks and nearly one-quarter of Hispanics remain unemployed. Many are high school dropouts, without the basic skills to compete in today's job market.

To help these young people, the Foundation supports initiatives that offer them opportunities to work, learn, and serve. Grants are aimed at preventing school dropout and easing the transition to work, at developing more effective remedial education and training programs, at improving the quality and expanding the network of youth service corps programs, and at adding to knowledge about the causes of unemployment and effective remedies.

In the area of dropout prevention, for example, the Foundation has cooperated with local public agencies in funding an experimental program that is providing fourteen- and fifteen-year-old youth who are a year or more behind in school with work experience and instruction in reading and mathematics during the summer months. The aim is to prevent the loss of learning that normally occurs during the out-of-school months, which often leads to further school failure and dropout. Some 500 youths have participated in the experiment over two summers. Early results are encouraging. Learning decay was halted and many participants gained up to one-half grade in reading and mathematics compared to a group of peers. This year the Foundation granted an

additional \$1.1 million to Public/Private Ventures of Philadelphia, which has been coordinating the experiment. A portion of the grant will be used to analyze data on the school and work experiences of Hispanic youth.

Additional funding also went to expand a remedial education program for dropout youth that has been developed by the Remediation and Training Institute of Alexandria, Va. Headed by Robert Taggart, a training specialist formerly with the U.S. Department of Labor, RTI has developed a competency-based curriculum that integrates computer-assisted and other instructional systems to improve the skills of underachieving youths. Called the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP), the curriculum provides instruction in reading, mathematics, language arts, science, and life skills. It includes a computer-managed information system that prescribes lessons, scores tests, and records progress. Students who complete 100 hours of CCP instruction on average achieve reading gains of 2.4 grades, compared with gains of one grade for conventional remedial education programs. Acceptance of the system has grown rapidly; 125 learning centers throughout the country serving more than 30,000 students annually are now using CCP, and the numbers are expected to double within a year.

This year the Foundation granted \$748,400 to six nonprofit organizations to establish some thirty CCP learning centers. RTI received a further \$875,000 to assist the groups in integrating the program with their other activi-

Grants and Projects

FISCAL YEAR 1985

The "Approvals" column shows grants and Foundation-administered projects* approved in fiscal 1985. The "Payments" column shows payments on grants and projects that were approved in 1985 and prior years (through 1982). Brackets show the original approval amounts of grants and projects. A list of grants approved in fiscal years prior to 1982 and on which there was activity in 1985 begins on page 86.

Urban Poverty

UNITED STATES

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Youth employment: research and training

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Alternative Schools Network (Chicago) [\$100,000—1984]		\$100,000
Applied Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (San Diego) [\$186,000—1983]		73,865
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	\$54,000	50,000
Boys Clubs of America (New York) [\$140,000—1983]		70,000
Brandeis University	75,000	61,200
Columbia University [\$283,200—1983]	38,900	94,720
Downriver Community Conference (Southgate, Mich.)	10,000	10,000
East Harlem Block Nursery (New York) [\$150,000—1984]		150,000
George Washington University [\$227,200—1984]		85,266
High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	18,000	18,000
Human Environment Center (Washington, D.C.)	90,000	90,000
Jobs for America's Graduates (Washington, D.C.) [\$206,000—1984]		206,000
Jobs for Youth (New York)	50,000	
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	175,000	150,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$125,000—1984]		62,500
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	50,000	
Minnesota, University of	77,677	40,077
Multi-Cultural Career Intern Program (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
National Child Labor Committee (New York)	50,000	50,000
National Committee for Full Employment (Washington, D.C.) [\$130,000—1984]		32,500
National Council on Employment Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$93,000—1984]	25,000	46,500
National Puerto Rican Forum (New York)	50,000	50,000
National Urban League (New York)	275,000	250,000
National Youth Employment Coalition (New York)	4,000	4,000
New York Interface Development Project [\$40,000—1984]		15,000
Northeastern University [\$85,000—1984]		43,000
Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America (Philadelphia) [\$205,000—1984]		100,000
Private Industry Council of the City of New York	50,000	50,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$1,200,000—1984]	2,222,200	3,045,700
Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.)	875,000	823,500
Rocky Mountain SER/Jobs for Progress (Denver)	50,000	50,000
Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (Hyde Park, N.Y.)	250,000	250,000
SER/Jobs for Progress (Milwaukee)	50,000	50,000
70001, Ltd. (Washington, D.C.)	273,400	248,400
Texas, University of (Austin)	14,800	14,800
Training and Development Corporation (Bangor, Me.)	45,200	45,200
School-improvement projects and demonstrations		
Academy for Educational Development (New York) [\$252,100—1984]	89,150	199,150
Brown University	22,000	
College Entrance Examination Board (New York)	125,000	30,000
Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles) [\$200,000—1984]	432,500	632,500
Council of the Great City Schools (Washington, D.C.)	40,000	40,000

*Foundation-administered projects are allocations of funds managed directly by the Foundation for a specified philanthropic purpose.

ties, training staff, and solving start-up problems. It also received a \$1.5 million Foundation program-related investment to make volume purchases of computer equipment for the centers, with the savings to be passed on to the users.

Funding was also provided for the initial stages of a multisite demonstration of a program for dropouts that combines work experience and remedial education. Called **JOBSTART**, it is to be conducted by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation. Participants will be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one who score below the eighth-grade level in reading and mathematics. The program will include ten hours a week of individualized, competency-based instruction and twenty hours per week of occupational and life-skills training, job-placement assistance, counseling, child care, and other services. The program is unusual in that it provides a broad array of services over an extended period to help youth break the cycle of unemployment and dependency.

Youth service has emerged as one of the major areas of youth planning in the 1980s. Some seventeen states and localities now operate year-round programs, most of which are less than two years old. The programs share several objectives: to provide learning, training, and employment opportunities; to accomplish needed tasks for the community; to promote esprit de corps; and to build a service ethic among young people. Within this framework, programs vary widely. They may be residential



A student brushes up on his reading using a computer-based remedial curriculum developed for school dropouts with Foundation support.

or nonresidential; rural, urban, or suburban; wage-paying or voluntary; or emphasize conservation or social services. Many questions remain unanswered about their cost, administration, delivery, and impact.

To evaluate the effectiveness and improve the quality of the various types of programs, the Foundation granted \$550,000 to Public/Private Ventures. Among the programs to be evaluated is New York's City Volunteer Corps, in which some 700 youth are paid \$80 per week to transplant trees, clean up parks, care for the elderly, and staff shelters for the homeless. The volunteers can earn a high school diploma by participating in remedial classes. Five other programs will also be examined, ranging from the California Conservation Corps, in which youths live in

barracks and are promised "hard work, low pay, and miserable conditions," to Katimavik, a Canadian program that enlists youth for conservation and social service activities. The study will assess the relative merits of urban versus rural programs, the problems of working with disadvantaged students, and the feasibility of incorporating an education component in the programs.

The Constitutional Rights Foundation received additional funding to expand a program in which Los Angeles high school students engage in community service as part of their schooling. Students are trained in leadership skills and then recruit other students for such tasks as repairing and painting community buildings, serving as hospital and senior citizen aides, providing meals for the homeless, and organizing a peer-counseling center. More than 1,000 students participated in the first year of the program.

Several organizations that serve as hubs of information exchange on youth service received support. The Human Environment Center was granted \$90,000 to continue an information clearinghouse and to convene a national conference for program operators, policy makers, and interested citizens. The Eleanor Roosevelt Institute received \$250,000 for information activities and for a fund to help local governments plan youth-service activities. And Public/Private Ventures received \$200,000 to establish a system of exchanges for the sharing of information, training, and technical assistance.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Foundation's work in secondary education continued to focus on improving the quality of instruction and the climate for learning in urban schools. Over the past five years, some \$7 million has been granted for demonstrations in nine U.S. cities to strengthen the educational process by improving school-based planning, retraining teachers, and drawing upon resources outside the school to enrich instruction.

Substantial numbers of students—especially girls and minorities—enter high school with only a rudimentary understanding of basic mathematics. They spend their high school years relearning skills they should have acquired in lower grades and never take higher-level mathematics courses or develop quantitative reasoning skills. As a result, many career options are foreclosed to them.

This problem is being addressed by the Foundation in two ways: by helping to establish new modes of professional support for high school mathematics teachers and by developing model intervention programs for middle-school students.

To strengthen mathematics instruction in inner-city high schools, the Foundation this year provided funding for the first seven of an eventual twelve "urban math collaboratives" that will help mathematics teachers broaden their knowledge by working with mathematics professionals in higher education and business. Teachers will participate in such activities as workshops on the use of mathematical

modeling in business and in the description of physical events as well as exchange programs with local colleges and businesses. Most of the collaboratives will also offer teachers small grants to develop new instructional approaches.

The Foundation granted a total of \$494,000 in initial funding for the collaboratives and also provided \$202,700 to the Education Development Center, which will assist their development. In addition, the University of Wisconsin received funds to monitor the progress of the collaboratives and document their influence on teachers' attitudes and classroom practices.

The Foundation also provided funds to the Center for Early Adolescence of the University of North Carolina to develop and field-test a diagnostic technique that will enable middle schools to assess the effectiveness of their mathematics programs. The technique will be similar to that developed by the center to help schools match their academic programs to the developmental needs of young adolescents.

Renewed support went to the District of Columbia Public Schools for a work-study program in which high school students gain work experience in such areas as hotel management, health sciences, business and finance, and information technology. Teachers receive training in how to relate their instruction to students' career choices. Moreover, the school day has been reorganized to enable students to participate in specialized vocational training. The grant will be used to help start two new career



California Conservation Corps members wade waist-deep to clear a stream. The Foundation is funding a study by Public/Private Ventures of Philadelphia of programs that provide unemployed youth with work, learning, and service opportunities.

programs—in international studies and in building construction and maintenance—and to provide internships for 130 students working in various assignments with the federal General Services Administration.

Two grants this year addressed the need for more information about various approaches that have been suggested to strengthen the teaching profession. Several recent reports on school reform, for example, have recommended greater use of "fifth-year-type" programs to improve the preparation of teachers. The Educational Testing Service received funds for a study that will trace the careers of teachers trained in such programs, including those leading to the master of arts in teaching degree. The Institute of Educational Leadership received support to convene a group of national, state, and local

education leaders to discuss the future demand for teachers, teacher turnover and mobility, and working conditions in the schools.

The Education Commission of the States, which is concerned with educational policy from preschool through graduate school, was granted \$375,000 for its program of seminars for state legislators and educational leaders on such issues as improved educational standards, teacher preparation, early childhood education, and educational equity for disadvantaged students.

In South Africa, the Foundation continued to assist private groups working to improve educational opportunities for blacks. SACHED (South African Council for Higher Education) Trust received \$150,000 for continued support of a correspondence education program for secondary

school students. Supplementary support also went to the Trust for Christian Outreach and Education, which is helping community groups to provide fellowships, counseling, and other services for black secondary students.

WELFARE AND TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The growing "feminization of poverty" has become an issue of increasing public concern in the United States. Almost half of the poor people in this country live in families headed by women. In addressing this problem, the Foundation supports research and demonstrations aimed at ensuring an adequate standard of living for poor women and children and at promoting women's economic self-sufficiency. Since early childbearing is often a cause and a consequence of poverty, the Foundation also supports programs to help adolescents avoid pregnancy. A new initiative was launched this year to improve the quality of early childhood education for poor children.

Service industries are a major source of employment for poor women. For example, the home-care industry employs some 350,000 workers who provide non-nursing care for the elderly and disabled, and demand for their services is growing. For a pilot project aimed at improving employment conditions for these workers, the Foundation granted \$802,000 to Grinker, Walker and Associates, a consulting firm that helps design and operate programs for low-skilled workers. To be carried out in collaboration with the Harvard School of Public

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
De Paul University [\$250,000—1984]		62,500
Detroit Public Schools [\$730,300—1983]		352,048
District of Columbia Public Schools	231,200	115,600
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	375,000	375,000
Harvard University [\$29,400—1984]	7,100	29,400
Hispanic Policy Development Project (New York)	125,700	
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	48,500	
Memphis Board of Education [\$272,300—1984]		136,150
Michigan State University [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1984]		112,500
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	125,000	125,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill) [\$130,700—1983]	35,270	45,370
Pittsburgh Board of Public Education [\$445,000—1984]		366,080
Public Education Fund (Pittsburgh) [\$2,000,000—1984]		2,000,000
Rhode Island, University of	25,000	
United Federation of Teachers (New York) [\$26,627—1984]		26,627
Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee)	39,100	
Yale University [\$110,000—1984]		110,000
Improving mathematics learning		
Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh)	57,900	30,200
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Atlanta Partnership of Business and Education	2,500	2,500
Border College Consortium (Laredo, Tex.) [\$82,150—1984]		41,075
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$64,100—1984]		38,460
Cleveland Education Fund	74,000	37,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	202,700	
Exploratorium (San Francisco)	92,000	92,000
Franklin Institute (Philadelphia)	82,500	42,500
Fund for the Advancement of Science and Mathematics Education in North Carolina	62,500	42,500
Girls Clubs of America (New York)	98,500	
Los Angeles Educational Partnership	76,800	39,650
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	258,000	
San Francisco Education Fund	77,900	77,900
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	85,000	85,000
Xavier University [\$138,000—1983]		11,154
Research and dissemination		
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Oneonta, N.Y.) [\$20,000—1984]		20,000
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	20,000	
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.)	34,750	34,750
Educational Testing Service (Princeton)	79,600	37,639
Global Perspectives in Education (New York)	25,000	25,000
National Association of Independent Schools (Boston)	30,100	30,100
National Catholic Educational Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$363,950—1983]	37,940	156,504
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	14,850	
Oxford, University of (England) [\$24,500—1984]		24,500
WELFARE AND TEEN PREGNANCY		
Income-assistance and employment programs and studies		
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
Center for the Study of Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1984]		279,547
Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Me.) [\$69,000—1984]		32,700
Columbia University [\$79,000—1984]		25,000
Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	32,000	32,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York) [\$2,420,350—1984]		1,806,633
Michigan, University of [\$30,000—1984]		30,000
New York Urban League	40,000	40,000
West Virginia, State of (Department of Human Services) [\$170,000—1984]		25,000
Youth Action Homes Away from Home (New York)	15,500	15,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Teenage pregnancy		
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	600,000	
Black Spectrum Theatre Company (St. Albans, N.Y.)	12,000	12,000
Brooklyn Teen Pregnancy Network [\$27,000—1984]		27,000
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.) [\$104,000—1984]		54,892
Center for Public Advocacy Research (New York)	100,000	43,333
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1984]	100,000	228,571
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	5,000	5,000
Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority (Atlanta) [\$200,000—1983]	40,000	74,559
Alan Guttmacher Institute (New York) [\$1,200,000—1984]	11,191	944,191
Health and Hospitals of the City of Boston [\$20,000—1984]		20,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$180,000—1983]		90,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York) [\$700,000—1983]	57,500	159,249
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$93,000—1983]	(11,191)	(11,191)
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	31,000	31,000
New York State Council on Children and Families (Albany)	260,000	210,000
ODN Productions (New York)	35,500	35,500
Syracuse University [\$24,486—1982-1984]		9,000
Child care and family services		
Bank Street College of Education	297,000	297,000
Center for the Support of Children (Seattle, Wash.)	100,400	80,000
High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	250,000	250,000
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (New York) [\$250,000—1983-1984]		75,000
Pennsylvania, University of	225,000	200,000
Urban Affairs Corporation (Houston)	237,000	118,354
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	120,000	
Wellesley College Center for Research on Women [\$130,000—1983]	40,000	54,375
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	150,000	50,000
Employment opportunities for women		
Grinker, Walker and Associates (New York)	802,000	802,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$260,600—1983]		60,600
CHILD SURVIVAL/FAIR START		
Projects and demonstrations		
Alabama, University of [\$445,600—1983]		301,984
Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education (Austin, Texas) [\$400,000—1984]		200,000
Child Welfare League of America (New York) [\$557,235—1982-1984]		200,262
Columbia University [\$355,000—1982-1984]	82,500	93,999
Community Foundation of Greater Washington	248,000	248,000
Community Health of South Dade (Homestead, Fla.)	310,475	67,100
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	25,000
Harvard University	150,000	35,000
High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	396,000	140,000
National Child Nutrition Project (Washington, D.C.)	56,000	56,000
North Broward Hospital District (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) [\$492,050—1984]		164,017
Northwestern University [\$375,000—1983]		20,000
Rochester, University of [\$201,500—1984]		70,189
Vanderbilt University	516,100	313,256
Nutrition and health studies and programs		
Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital (East Providence, R.I.)	12,517	12,517
California, University of (Davis)	22,140	22,140
Children's Hospital Medical Center (Boston)	5,413	5,413
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1984]		32,150
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$20,500—1984]		15,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill) [\$150,000—1983]	78,000	128,000
Population Council (New York) [\$153,542—1984]		124,342
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	45,000	45,000
Tufts College	46,351	46,351

Health, the project will gather data on the structure and economics of the home-care industry and assess the feasibility of upgrading wages and benefits. Agencies providing home-care services in two urban markets will be encouraged to offer workers improved health and pension benefits, employee stock-ownership plans, and specialized health and social service training.

For several years the Foundation has supported demonstrations to encourage teenage mothers, who make up a substantial proportion of new welfare recipients, to complete school, obtain jobs, and avoid further unplanned pregnancies. It has also assisted pregnancy-prevention programs run by schools and private agencies.

Because a growing number of teenagers are initiating sexual activity at very young ages—fourteen and under—the Foundation this year funded a new demonstration to help children in middle school avoid pregnancy. Some fifteen urban school districts will be invited by the Academy of Educational Development to plan prevention projects in collaboration with community-based organizations. The nine districts with the most promising plans will be awarded grants of up to \$75,000 to implement the programs. A major objective of the demonstration will be to test a “life options” approach, which assumes that programs to prevent pregnancy must include not only sex education and family-planning services but also activities that will help students make responsible choices about their social, sexual, and school behavior.



A worker for Cooperative Home Care Associates, a company established by New York's Community Service Society, tends an elderly client. Assistance was given this year to a project that is assessing the feasibility of upgrading wages and benefits for home-care workers.

The Foundation also helps states improve the effectiveness of their pregnancy-prevention programs. A grant of \$260,000 went to the New York State Council on Children and Families for evaluation of a \$5 million

statewide effort to help communities strengthen prevention services for teens. The Center for Public Policy Research also received funds to work with public and private agencies in New York State in developing policies to re-

duce teenage pregnancy and improve opportunities for young parents and their children.

Another aim of the Foundation's work with poor, female-headed families is to improve the child-support system. Failure of fathers to provide financial aid contributes to the high rate of poverty among these families. Congress this year strengthened the child-support enforcement system by adopting amendments that will enable single parents to have the wages of the absent parent garnished and that will help states devise tracking systems for monitoring child support.

A \$150,000 grant to the University of Wisconsin will support an evaluation of that state's child-support system. Among its features are automatic wage withholding, a standard formula for determining the amount of child support, and a guaranteed minimum level of support. Funds were also granted to Professors Sheila Kamerman and Alfred Kahn of Columbia University to organize a conference that will result in a book on child-support policies viewed from an international perspective.

For an assessment of the consequences adolescent childbearing imposes on the urban poor, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Frank Furstenberg, an expert on family policy, is conducting a four-generational study of some 300 Baltimore teenage parents, themselves children of teenage parents, who were first interviewed twenty years ago. Among the issues he and his colleague, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, are probing is the extent to which

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL REVITALIZATION		
Neighborhood reinvestment and conservation		
Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers (New York)	43,000	43,000
Catholic Charities (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service [\$38,500—1983]		19,250
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York)	1,000,000	1,000,000
National Neighborhood Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Washington, D.C.)	27,500	27,500
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia) [\$160,000—1984]	150,000	114,000
Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community (Richmond)	50,000	50,000
Community development corporations		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$850,000—1984]		425,000
MACE Foundation (Greenville, Miss.)	1,800,000	1,800,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio) [\$402,000—1984]		177,342
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville) [\$2,025,000—1984]	(1,800,000)	(1,575,000)
Southeast Development, Inc. (Baltimore) [\$250,000—1984]		100,000
Watts Labor Community Action Committee (Los Angeles)	450,000	
Emerging community development corporations		
Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh)	25,000	25,000
Allegheny West Foundation (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Central Germantown Council (Philadelphia)	270,000	99,800
Communities Organized to Improve Life (COIL) (Baltimore) [\$90,000—1984]		40,000
Community Development Corporation of Boston [\$150,000—1984]		150,000
Denver Indian Center Development Corporation [\$75,000—1984]	75,000	112,500
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	150,000	150,000
East Liberty Development, Inc. (Pittsburgh) [\$76,000—1983]	80,000	111,000
East St. Louis Community Foundation	50,000	50,000
GLIE Community Youth Program (New York)	171,500	
Greenmount Development, Inc. (Baltimore) [\$60,000—1984]		30,000
Homewood-Brushton Revitalization and Development Corporation (Pittsburgh) [\$87,000—1983]	100,000	143,000
Hunting Park Community Development Corporation (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
National Temple Non Profit Corporation (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
NEWSED Community Development Corporation (Denver) [\$100,000—1984]	40,000	80,000
Northeast Denver Housing Center [\$100,000—1984]		40,000
North Side Civic Development Corporation (Pittsburgh) [\$68,650—1983]	80,000	113,860
Oakland Planning and Development (Pittsburgh)	150,000	134,350
Operation Life Community Development Corporation (Las Vegas) [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island (Providence) [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
PACE of Philadelphia	100,000	
Park Heights Development Corporation (Baltimore) [\$100,000—1984]		50,000
Philadelphia Cooperation Office [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
San Jose Development Corporation	100,000	
Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford Stuyvesant (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	50,000	50,000
Tacoloy Economic Development Corporation (Miami)	300,000	300,000
West Oak Lane Community Development Corporation (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Economic development, technical assistance, and evaluation		
Academy for State and Local Government (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Citizens Forum on Self-Government/ National Municipal League (New York)	125,000	48,500
Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York	36,776	36,776

teenage childbearing is associated with welfare dependency, the quality of adolescent parenting, the role of young fathers, and the developmental difficulties of children of teenage parents.

Evidence has been accumulating in recent years that preschool education can make an important difference in the lives of poor children. According to a recent study by the High Scope Educational Research Foundation, children who participated in a high-quality preschool program more than twenty years ago achieved higher rates of high school graduation, college entry, and earnings, and lower rates of teenage pregnancy and welfare dependence than a peer group of children.

In an expansion of its work in this area, the Foundation approved two grants aimed at improving the quality of preschool programs offered by private agencies and public schools. The High Scope Educational Research Foundation received \$250,000 to train child-care supervisors from a mix of agencies, including public and private day-care centers, church-operated programs, and Head Start, in ten cities. The supervisors in turn will train other child-care workers in ways that will enhance children's cognitive development, problem-solving abilities, and self-confidence. The second grant, to the Bank Street College of Education, will fund a study of the role of public schools in providing child-care services. It will include a national survey of state legislative proposals, such as establishing all-day kindergartens in public schools, and an assessment of current early

childhood services, funding, and staff qualifications in selected school districts.

A FAIR START FOR CHILDREN

The Foundation's Child Survival/Fair Start program was initiated in 1982 to improve the health, nutrition, and intellectual development of the children of the very poor both in the United States and in developing countries. Community-based demonstrations are supported to help the poor improve health and childrearing practices and to take advantage of available medical and educational services.

Washington, D.C., has long had one of the highest infant

mortality rates among larger cities in this country. (Currently, it is 18.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, nearly double the national average.) In 1983 the Better Babies Project, supported by Foundation grants to the Community Foundation of Greater Washington, launched a project to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and premature births among high-risk women from southeast Washington. Community outreach workers contact women early in their pregnancies and help them obtain medical care and social services. This year the Foundation granted an additional \$248,000 to increase the number of outreach workers and women participating in the project.

Several other demonstrations also received continued support. Vanderbilt University, which received \$516,000, conducts a program in five isolated communities in rural Appalachia in which paraprofessional home visitors advise expectant mothers on prenatal care, breast-feeding, and infant development. Funds also went to Community Health of South Dade for similar home visits for mothers and children in migrant farmworker communities in south Florida; and to Columbia University for an evaluation of a program directed to Hispanic residents in the neighborhoods surrounding Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. The latter program has resulted in substantial changes in the medical center's services to the poor, including placement of a patient advocate in the pregnancy screening clinic, initiation of a clinic for breast-feeding mothers, and the hiring

of a staff person to assist patients with Medicaid applications.

The High Scope Educational Research Foundation also received support to continue its technical assistance to these and other Foundation-supported Fair Start demonstrations. The organization is preparing a series of reports that will summarize the activities of each of the projects and a manual on the use of home-visiting workers to improve health care.

A range of programs to promote better health care in India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and the Middle East were assisted this year.

Two grants in India are supporting community-based health services for women engaged in petty trade and other entrepreneurial activities. The Bhagavatula Charitable Trust has been working with women's thrift societies to organize food banks and child-care centers in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It received funds for a project to send mobile vans staffed by doctors and nurse-midwives to rural villages. A second grant, to the Mahila Sewa Trust, an organization that assists self-employed women, will support the training of community health workers who will provide simple treatment, health information, and referral services.

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and Johns Hopkins University received grants to strengthen training and research in community epidemiology, which enables health professionals to analyze the social as well as the medical factors affecting people's health. Indian medi-



A Sudanese mother comforts her sick child at Children's Emergency Hospital in Khartoum. The hospital has received support for a program to treat diarrheal disease, a major cause of child death.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Cooperative Assistance Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$10,000—1983]		5,000
Council of New York Law Associates (New York) [\$210,000—1984]		210,000
Industrial Cooperative Association (Somerville, Mass.)	525,000	450,000
Institute for Community Economics (Greenfield, Mass.)	115,000	65,000
Interfaith Revolving Loan Fund (Philadelphia)	100,000	
Low Income Housing Information Service (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
Market Foundation (Seattle)	17,500	17,500
National Economic Development and Law Center (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$500,000—1984]		215,000
National Executive Service Corps (New York) [\$300,000—1982]		123,000
National Urban Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$350,000—1984]		175,000
Partnerships Data Net (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Piton Foundation (Denver)	100,000	
Structured Employment/Economic Development Corporation (New York)	67,690	67,690
Urban Affairs Partnership (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1984]		25,000
Energy assistance to the poor		
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.) [\$195,385—1982]		41,710
NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION		
Crime prevention		
Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (New York)	25,000	25,000
Boston-Fenway Program	33,400	
Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety	100,000	
Citizens Committee for New York City [\$120,000—1984]		76,479
Citizens Information Service of Illinois (Chicago) [\$350,000—1983]		175,000
Community Crime Prevention Program (Minneapolis) [\$75,000—1983]		25,000
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	7,100	7,100
Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	460,000	
John Jay College of Criminal Justice (New York)	10,000	10,000
Justice Resource Institute (Boston)	55,000	55,000
Metropolitan Assistance Corporation (New York) [\$40,000—1983]		5,000
National Association of Town Watch (Havertown, Pa.)	38,000	
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (Landover, Md.) [\$145,500—1984]		107,731
Philadelphia Miniversity [\$95,000—1984]		55,000
Police Athletic League (New York)	25,000	25,000
Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.)	404,000	3,500
Police Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$1,775,000—1984]	40,000	911,875
United States Conference of Mayors (Washington, D.C.)	63,600	63,600
Vera Institute of Justice (New York)	675,000	675,000
Vocational Foundation (New York)	50,000	
Arson prevention		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	172,950	127,850
Battelle Memorial Institute (Seattle)	45,000	45,000
COSMOS Corporation (Washington, D.C.) [\$99,800—1983]	24,000	39,000
Flatbush Development Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	75,000	70,000
Institute for Social Analysis (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
National Fire Protection Association (Quincy, Mass.)	144,300	121,528
People's Firehouse (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	75,000	50,000
Urban Educational Systems (Boston)	75,000	45,000
REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESETTLEMENT		
Frederick Burk Foundation (San Francisco) [\$206,000—1984]		206,000
California, University of (San Diego)	75,000	75,000
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement (San Francisco)	200,000	119,000
Centro Presente (Cambridge, Mass.)	45,500	
Chinatown Resources Development Center (San Francisco) [\$150,000—1983]	(41,681)	(41,681)

cal personnel will receive training in the epidemiology of communicable diseases, alternative methods of delivering health care, and the organization of community health services.

Indonesia currently has the highest rate of infant mortality in Southeast Asia. Almost one-third of all deaths of infants under age one are caused by diseases that can be prevented by immunization. A grant to Indonesia's Ministry of Health will support a study of the operational problems the ministry is experiencing in a pilot immunization program for infants in central Java.

In Bangladesh, the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research received \$500,000 to establish a reserve fund to meet emergency needs. The center is in the forefront of a worldwide effort to find better ways to prevent and cure childhood diarrhea—a disease that kills more than five million young victims annually.

In Yemen, a shortage of skilled health workers is a major impediment to improved health care. In 1983 Sana'a University established a faculty of medicine and health sciences to train physicians and thus reduce the country's dependence on expatriate health professionals. A \$150,000 Foundation grant will be used by the university to strengthen training on the causes and cures of endemic diseases and to develop community approaches to better health care.

To raise the level of public knowledge of good health practices in Egypt, a grant went to the Cairo Family Planning Association to create radio and televi-

sion programs that will provide information on ways to prevent common diseases.

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) was established in 1979 with Foundation and corporate support to help community organizations in low-income neighborhoods carry out housing and economic development projects. In its role as an intermediary, LISC has raised more than \$86 million to help some 350 groups in thirty regions of the country bring about much-needed improvements in seriously deteriorated neighborhoods.

This year the Foundation provided \$1.5 million in loan and grant funds for two new LISC initiatives. In the first, LISC will join with eleven major Chicago corporations, banks, and the city of Chicago to finance twelve housing rehabilitation projects sponsored by local community development corporations (CDCs). The restoration of deteriorated older residences is currently the major source of improved housing for the poor. The second LISC initiative, for which the Foundation granted \$500,000, is a national demonstration to create "incubators" for small businesses in up to ten depressed communities. Incubators offer new businesses a sheltered economic environment in which to develop sufficient stability to move into the marketplace. They provide relatively inexpensive space, printing, computer, and research services, and assistance in accounting and credit management.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Christian Community Service Agency (Miami) [\$112,000—1984]		112,000
Clinica Msgr. Oscar A. Romero (Los Angeles) [\$49,000—1984]	46,000	49,000
Community Consolidated School District 15 (Chicago) [\$115,000—1984]		115,000
Community Training and Assistance Center (Boston)	100,000	100,000
Haitian Centers Council (New York) [\$300,000—1984]		154,000
Haitian Task Force (Miami) [\$290,100—1984]		267,600
Indochina Resource Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	81,892
International Refugee Center of Oregon (Portland) [\$200,000—1984]	16,000	50,000
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Maryland, University of [\$26,000—1984]		26,000
More Jobs for Less Cost Program (Edina, Minn.) [\$93,000—1983]	(93,000)	
New Hampshire College	95,000	31,503
New York Circus [\$35,000—1984]		35,000
Orange County Refugee Community Resources Opportunity Project (Garden Grove, Calif.)	100,000	60,000
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1984]		136,000
St. John's Presbyterian Church (Berkeley, Calif.)	46,000	40,000
Salvadoran Humanitarian Aid, Research, and Education Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$47,000—1984]		47,000
Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Associations Coalition (Philadelphia)	50,000	50,000
Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago [\$46,600—1984]		46,600
POLICY RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION		
Arabella Martinez Institute (Berkeley, Calif.)	75,800	66,726
Virginia, University of (Charlottesville)	25,800	25,800
OTHER		
Children's Storefront Foundation (New York) [\$180,000—1983]		30,000
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.) [\$138,000—1984]		46,000
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.) [\$750,000—1984]		150,000
National Urban Fellows (New York)	26,100	26,100
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$230,000—1984]		155,000
Southwest Educational Development Corporation (Austin, Tex.) [\$75,000—1984]		45,300
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Youth employment and secondary schools		
United Way/Crusade of Mercy (Chicago)	33,700	33,700
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
International Extension College (London)	10,000	10,000
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Belgium)	20,000	20,000
Child survival/Fair start		
Harvard University [\$50,000—1983]	30,000	10,000
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (Bangladesh)	500,000	500,000
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Dandora Catholic Church (Nairobi)	100,000	
Kenya National Housing Cooperative Union	150,000	
Museums Trustees of Kenya	119,000	
National Christian Council of Kenya	110,000	55,000

Both mature and emerging community development corporations continued to receive Foundation support this year. The Watts Labor Community Action Committee, which has been assisted since 1969, was granted \$450,000 for general support of its employment, housing, business, and social service activities in the Watts area of south central Los Angeles.

Since 1983 the Foundation has provided funds to more than two dozen emerging CDCs in seventeen cities. Many have made impressive progress in upgrading housing and bringing new businesses to their communities and in diversifying their funding sources. To help them maintain this momentum, additional grants totaling \$1.5 million were made to eleven of these organizations in eight cities. Among them were:

—the Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation, which operates in a once riot-prone neighborhood in northeast Miami. Tacolcy has completed construction of a large shopping plaza and has helped fourteen new businesses relocate in the area.

—GLIE Community Youth Program, which sponsors an urban nursery in the South Bronx that sells fresh herbs to New York food outlets. It received assistance to create an organization that will manage the farm, start similar ventures in nearby areas, and explore other revitalization projects.

—Denver Indian Center Development Corporation, which is renovating a former school to house a variety of cultural,



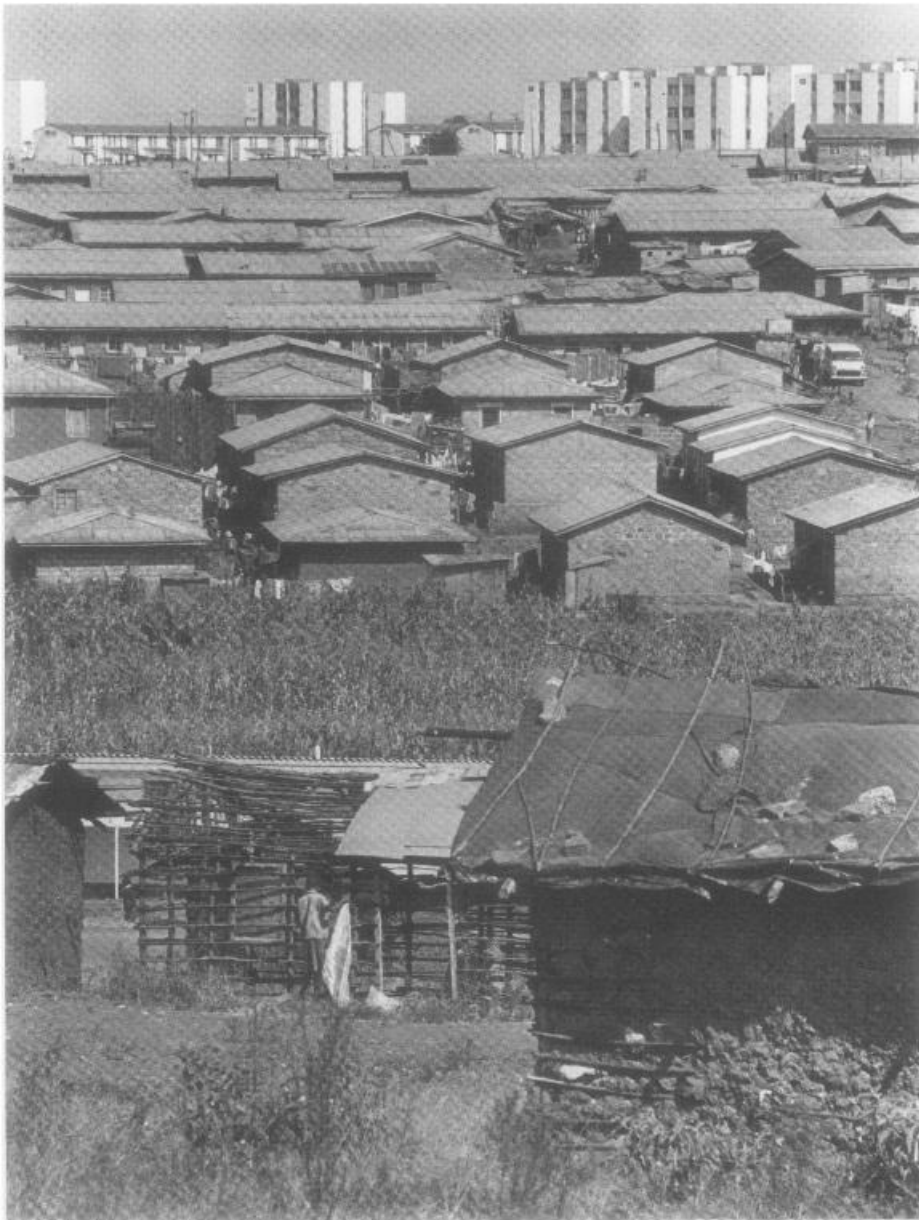
A young worker operates a forklift at a refuse recycling center in North Philadelphia run by the National Temple Non Profit Corporation. National Temple is one of more than a dozen "emerging" community development corporations in seventeen cities that receive Foundation assistance for neighborhood revitalization activities.

human service, and training programs for Native Americans who have recently moved to Denver from reservations.

Other grants went to the Central Germantown Council, which is revitalizing a business district in northwest Philadelphia; to the San Jose Development Corporation, for the planning of a small business incubator facility; to the Drew Economic Development Corporation, established by the Charles Drew Postgraduate Medi-

cal School to create employment and business opportunities for low-income residents of the Willowbrook section of Los Angeles; and to the East St. Louis Community Foundation, which coordinates development projects in one of the country's most depressed cities.

Also receiving supplementary grants were four emerging CDCs that comprise the Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development. The partnership was



A panoramic view of Nairobi, Kenya, showing new housing financed by the World Bank and the Kenyan government. The Foundation has granted funds to several Kenyan organizations to support housing improvement and community enterprises in low-income neighborhoods.

initiated two years ago by a coalition of funders including the Mellon Bank, the Howard Heinz Endowment, the H.J. Heinz Company, and the city of Pittsburgh, as well as the Foundation. Among its major accomplish-

ments are construction of two condominium complexes, rehabilitation of a building for light industry, and attraction of thirty-five new businesses and 450 jobs to depressed Pittsburgh neighborhoods. In addition, one of the

Pittsburgh CDCs, the Oakland Planning and Development Corporation, received a \$450,000 program-related investment to create a loan fund for housing and real estate improvements.

The community revitalization activities of several of the emerging CDCs supported by the Foundation are conducted in partnership with nearby hospitals and universities. To plan a national program that would link such large inner-city nonprofit institutions to community-based improvement efforts, the Foundation provided funds to the Structured Employment/Economic Development Corporation. The organization will complete a survey of existing ventures, develop criteria for a national program, and help identify a group to carry forward the initiative. Several program-related investments were made this year to organizations engaged in community revitalization. Receiving low-interest loans were:

—the Piton Foundation of Denver, \$2 million, for a project in which fifteen Denver community organizations will receive loans, grants, and technical assistance for housing and economic development activities. Denver is one of four cities where the Foundation has helped establish partnerships of local philanthropy, private businesses, and city agencies to support neighborhood groups engaged in community development.

—Boston Housing Partnership, \$1.05 million, toward the cost of rehabilitating some 700 units of deteriorated housing, two-thirds of which will be reserved for families earning \$15,000 or less.

—Institute of Community Economics, Greenfield, Mass., \$1 million, to assist the development of some 400 units of low-income housing in Dallas, Trenton, and other cities.

—National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., \$1 million, to enlarge the trust's Inner City Ventures Fund, which provides loans and grants to community groups to rehabilitate deteriorated housing and commercial properties of historic significance.

Employee-owned and -operated small businesses are a potential source of stability for low-income communities. In Philadelphia, two A&P stores that were to have closed were acquired by their workers and have since substantially increased their sales under this new form of management. To assist the growth of worker-owned businesses in low-income communities, the Foundation provided \$2 million in loan and grant funds to the two principal intermediary organizations in the field—the Industrial Cooperative Association (ICA) and PACE of Philadelphia. ICA is the nation's largest provider of technical assistance to worker-owned and cooperative businesses, and is advising such ventures as a minority-owned logging cooperative in Mississippi and a 1,200-worker auto assembly plant in New Jersey. PACE is currently working with community-based organizations in Philadelphia to establish a network of employee-owned supermarkets and specialty stores.

The Foundation also works with technical assistance organizations in developing countries



The National Trust for Historic Preservation is rebuilding sound but deteriorated properties of historic significance through its Inner City Ventures Fund. Above, several brownstones in the Longwood historic district of the South Bronx, N.Y., that were rehabilitated for low-income families. A Foundation low-interest loan is providing expanded financing for Ventures Fund.

to increase the viability and profitability of small businesses, to improve housing, and to strengthen community development.

In Egypt, Environmental Quality International received funds to assist a group of Cairo refuse collectors, the *zabaleens*, in mechanizing their operations and in improving housing and health conditions in their community. MATTIN, Ltd., operating in the West Bank, was granted \$100,000 to provide financial planning and marketing services to small Palestinian businesses that manufacture furniture, garments, and other products.

Three grants were made in Kenya to aid housing and business development. One will enable the Dandora Catholic Church to expand a housing loan program in a poor Nairobi neighborhood and an advisory service that is promoting such small businesses as bakeries and grocery and vegetable shops. Grants to the National Christian Council of Kenya and to the National Housing Cooperative Union will support housing improvement and community-run enterprises in low-income neighborhoods of Nairobi and other Kenyan cities.

Crime and Arson Prevention. The Foundation continued its support of organizations carrying out research, demonstrations, and dissemination of information on crime and arson prevention. The broader purpose of these efforts is to strengthen the social fabric in low-income neighborhoods so that community revitalization can take hold and prosper.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Presbyterian Church of East Africa (Nairobi)	18,500	8,140
Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation) [\$58,000—1984]		29,000
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Nairobi)	12,410	11,860
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.)	32,555	32,555
World University Service in the United Kingdom	53,000	30,000
Child survival/Fair start		
Aga Khan Foundation (Kenya) [\$125,000—1984]		75,000
Breastfeeding Information Group (Kenya)	48,500	23,980
Mazarodze Herbal Clinics and Hospitals Cooperative Society Limited (Zimbabwe) [\$17,800—1984]		12,800
Other		
Kenya Young Men's Christian Association [\$20,700—1984]		9,058
WEST AFRICA		
Youth employment and secondary schools		
American ORT Federation (New York) [\$119,000—1983]		37,000
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Ife, University of (Nigeria) [\$29,000—1983]		12,009
Child survival/Fair start		
African Bar Association (Nigeria) [\$11,260—1984]		4,440
National Postgraduate Medical College (Nigeria) [\$181,750—1982-1984]		82,469
National Youth Service Corps (Nigeria)	49,840	
Vie Meilleure (Senegal)	35,300	35,300
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Youth employment and secondary schools		
Vocational Training Corporation (Jordan)	50,000	50,000
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Egypt, Government of (for Environmental Quality International)	153,800	97,500
Mattin, Ltd. (West Bank)	100,000	40,000
Urban Development Department (Jordan)	37,120	37,120
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Episcopal Church of Sudan	150,000	
Euro Action-ACORD (England) [\$100,000—1984]		50,000
Sudanaid (Sudan) [\$19,500—1983]		1,764
World University Service in the United Kingdom	50,000	25,000
Child survival/Fair start		
American University in Cairo	21,910	21,910
Birzeit University (West Bank)	180,000	90,000
Egypt, Government of (for Cairo Family Planning Association) Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle) [\$150,000—1984]	225,000	136,560
Sana'a University (Yemen)	150,000	150,000
Policy research and program evaluation		
Population Council (New York) [\$100,000—1983]		45,829
Other		
American University of Beirut [\$125,000—1984]		125,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Youth employment and secondary schools		
Khomasdal Civic Association (Namibia)	28,760	28,760
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	150,000	
Trust for Christian Outreach and Education (South Africa)	180,000	80,775

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa) [\$22,000—1984]		22,000
Khomasdal Civic Association (Namibia) [\$8,000—1984]		8,000
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa)	32,500	
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
African-American Institute (New York)	35,000	20,000
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Rajshahi University [\$12,290—1983]		1,144
Child survival/Fair start		
Bangladesh, Government of	69,410	45,610
Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health [\$125,200—1984]		50,000
Bangladesh Association for the Prevention of Septic Abortion [\$43,600—1984]		38,500
Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme [\$15,661—1984]		2,661
Bangladesh Project Management Institute	4,578	1,832
Bangladesh Protibondhi Foundation	1,420	1,420
Concerned Women for Family Planning [\$120,600—1983]		42,250
Institute of Nutrition and Food Service [\$195,000—1982]		43,608
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research [\$341,408—1984]		289,208
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Youth employment and secondary schools		
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay (India) [\$150,000—1983]		45,000
Welfare and teen pregnancy		
Sarjivini Society for Mental Health (India) [\$50,000—1984]		17,400
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	150,000	
Child survival/Fair start		
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	108,000	
Bhagavatula Charitable Trust (India)	295,000	
Christian Medical College and Hospital Vellore (India) [\$280,000—1984]		119,000
Foundation for Research in Community Health (India)	127,000	
Gujurat Institute of Area Planning (India) [\$176,700—1984]		71,070
Home Economics Education Society (India) [\$19,000—1984]		7,600
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$125,000—1983]		52,500
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad [\$114,000—1984]		75,000
International Center for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	50,000	50,000
Johns Hopkins University	344,000	44,000
Maharashtra, Government of (India) [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
Mahila Sewa Trust (India)	108,800	
Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development (India) [\$125,000—1982]		42,000
Nehru Foundation for Development (India) [\$110,800—1984]		37,800
Nutrition Foundation of India [\$200,000—1982]		75,000
Population Council (New York)	50,000	12,000
Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India) [\$15,000—1984]		15,000
Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies (India)	116,000	
Voluntary Health Association of India [\$50,000—1983]	(26,915)	22,990
Policy research and program evaluation		
National Institute of Urban Affairs (India) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Other		
Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (India) [\$6,000—1984]		3,151

Two groups that assist neighborhood groups in organizing block watches, citizen patrols, and other forms of anti-crime activity received continued funding. The Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence was granted \$460,000 for the final two years of a five-year Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program, which has been advising community groups in nine cities on ways to reduce crime. An evaluation of the demonstrations is being conducted by the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research at Northwestern University. A second grant, to the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, continued support for a similar demonstration in nine Chicago neighborhoods.

Also receiving supplementary grants were three organizations (American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, National Fire Prevention Association, and COSMOS Corporation) conducting arson-prevention demonstrations in Providence, Louisville, Dayton, and Kansas City. The demonstrations make use of a computerized system that analyzes housing code violations, vacancy rates, and tax arrears to identify arson-prone properties. The Foundation also renewed support to Urban Educational Systems, which provides technical assistance and conducts training seminars for community-based anti-arson groups, and to the People's Firehouse and Flatbush Development Corporation, which are working to prevent fires in Brooklyn, N.Y.

For more than twenty years the Vera Institute of Justice in New York has been conducting

research and experiments to improve the operation of the criminal justice system through such innovations as bail reform, emergency cash assistance for crime victims, and transitional employment for released prisoners. Additional funding was provided this year to enable Vera to carry forward such projects as a study of the relation between crime and unemployment, a neighborhood work program for recently released offenders, and a test of a new police/community patrol project.

The Police Executive Research Forum, an organization of college-educated leaders of large-city police departments, received \$400,000 for its program to improve police performance, professionalize police management, and provide information on criminal justice issues.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

The Foundation supports a variety of programs, both in this country and abroad, to ease the adjustment problems of refugees and migrants and help them obtain public services (see also pages 38 and 76). The Urban Poverty program assists efforts to help refugees and migrants resettle in their new countries and achieve economic self-sufficiency. Grants are given to assist the activities of multi-ethnic self-help organizations and to foster economic and community development within refugee communities.

Among organizations receiving support this year was the Community Training and Assistance Center in Boston, which is providing training in organizational

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Physical, economic, and social revitalization		
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia) [\$38,407—1984]		19,203
Foundation for Management Education and Development (Indonesia) [\$200,000—1984]		81,000
Foundation for Vocational Education of Indonesian Labor [\$56,500—1984]		36,940
Institute for Development Studies (Indonesia) [\$76,000—1984]		76,000
Welfare and teen pregnancy		
Population and Community Development Association (Thailand)	5,000	5,000
Child survival/Fair start		
Atma Jaya Foundation (Indonesia) [\$25,487—1984]		9,012
Diponegoro University (Indonesia)	25,592	11,097
Foundation for the Well-Being of Indonesia	17,989	17,989
Indonesia, Government of	73,800	30,305
Indonesia, University of [\$250,000—1984]		85,059
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation [\$19,726—1983-1984]	6,560	17,868
Indonesian Society for Perinatology [\$35,000—1984]		7,666
Institut Agama Islam Nigeri Jami'ah Ar-Raniry (Indonesia)	18,130	4,110
Kabalikat Ng Ppamilyang Pilipino (Philippines) [\$25,700—1983]		25,700
Helen Keller International (New York) [\$75,000—1984]		31,050
Population and Community Development Association (Thailand) [\$24,390—1984]		11,592
Population Council (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		83,330
San Carlos, University of (Philippines) [\$55,000—1984]	25,000	69,731
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	30,057	29,413
Udayana University (Indonesia)	49,967	21,575
Western Australia, University of [\$250,000—1984]		250,000
Yayasan Bina Anaprassa (Indonesia)	4,461	4,461
Yayasan Kusuma Buana (Indonesia) [\$152,500—1983-1984]	9,180	69,180
OTHER ASIA		
Child survival/Fair start		
Australian National University [\$340,000—1984]		78,163
Foundation-administered project: international workshop on growth monitoring	11,142	11,142
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (Bangladesh)	12,000	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Center for Educational Research and Development (Chile) [\$47,000—1984]		47,000
Policy research and program evaluation		
Pacific, University of the (Peru) [\$35,000—1984]		17,500
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	200,000	84,000
BRAZIL		
Welfare and teen pregnancy		
SOS CORPO-Women's Health Group	49,995	49,995
Child survival/Fair start		
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$101,000—1984]		65,293
Carlos Chagas Foundation	16,000	
Residents' Association of Plataforma	18,000	9,340
Study Group in Education—Methodology, Research and Action	55,000	20,000
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Welfare and teen pregnancy		
Population Council (New York)	18,000	18,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Refugee and migrant resettlement		
Development and Peace Service (Mexico) [\$60,000—1984]		60,000
Child survival/Fair start		
Center for Development Research and Promotion (Honduras)	49,500	49,500
Center for Educational Studies (Mexico)	23,800	23,800
Center for Public Health Research (Mexico)	14,000	
Center for Research and Higher Studies, National Polytechnic Institute (Mexico) [\$125,000—1984]		125,000
Mexican Rural Crafts Marketing	45,000	45,000
Popular Integral Education (Mexico)	46,000	46,000
Rural Development of Guanajuato (Mexico)	10,800	10,800
Policy research and program evaluation		
Barros Sierra Foundation (Mexico)	20,000	20,000
Jalisco, College of (Mexico)	36,300	36,300
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Child survival/Fair start		
Columbia University [\$284,000—1982]		68,800
High Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.) [\$198,600—1984]		198,600
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$150,000—1982]		70,000
TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	\$27,067,929	\$37,338,186

and leadership skills to members of ten refugee self-help associations. It is also exploring the formation of a multi-ethnic refugee coalition in the Boston area. Also awarded a grant was the Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Associations Coalition of Philadelphia, which advises and serves as a voice for self-help organizations representing the city's 15,000 Southeast Asian refugees.

The Orange County Refugee Community Resources Opportunity Project (CROP) is a pan-Asian coalition of mutual assistance associations serving some 75,000 Southeast Asians in Orange County, southern California. It received funds to train refugees in sewing and English-language skills so that they may qualify for work in the county's garment industry. CROP will also explore the

formation of a production cooperative for refugees.

Many refugees operate their own businesses, including grocery stores, restaurants, bakeries, barber shops, and small-scale manufacturing operations. They find it difficult to expand, however, because they lack access to capital and information about doing business in the United States. The Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement in San Francisco received funds to provide loans, technical assistance, and training to refugee entrepreneurs in the Bay Area. A grant also went to New Hampshire College to enable a team of experts to evaluate the effectiveness of this project and two others involving Haitians in Miami and the refugee community in Portland, Ore. The team will assess various economic de-

velopment strategies appropriate for refugee groups.

Supplementary support went to the Indochina Resource Action Center (formerly the Indochina Refugee Action Center), a national organization representing a number of Southeast Asian mutual assistance associations throughout the U.S. Originally concerned primarily with resettlement, IRAC now also works to ease the integration of refugees into American society. It serves as an advocate for refugees and also provides training and technical assistance in economic and community development to self-help groups.

Grants were also made to assist refugee resettlement in Africa. Some 250,000 Ugandans have sought refuge in southern Sudan, a country with more than one million refugees. The Episcopal Church of the Sudan has been providing emergency water and agricultural and health services to the refugees, and has also started a vocational school to train them in self-help projects. A grant of \$150,000 will help the school strengthen courses in agriculture, bookkeeping, construction, and furniture making.

A substantial number of well-educated refugees from South Africa, Ethiopia, and Uganda have settled in Kenya but have found it difficult to obtain jobs suited to their training. With Foundation support, the World University Service (United Kingdom) will establish a job-counseling and placement service in Nairobi that will help refugees make contact with prospective employers, both in Kenya and abroad.

Rural Poverty and Resources

20

In responding to needs in the developing countries and in the United States, the Foundation gives high priority to the problems of the rural poor. Although the rural sector is the backbone of most developing-country economies, it has generally received inadequate attention and, in some countries, has suffered from ill-conceived government policies. Throughout Africa, agricultural production lags well behind population growth. In the United States, millions of rural residents live at or below the poverty line.

So that its work will have maximum effect, the Foundation concentrates on a few high-priority fields. Funds are given to improve the management of land and water resources; to strengthen policy making for the rural sector; to increase agricultural productivity in developing countries; to support community development; and to assist projects that generate employment and income for the rural poor, especially women and landless families.

LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Although the Green Revolution has benefited millions, its accomplishments have not extended throughout the Third World. Millions of rural people, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and large parts of Asia, continue to live in abject poverty. Their chances of achieving a better life depend heavily on the more efficient use of land and water resources.

Research on better land management and methods of cultiva-

tion especially suited to marginal and erosion-prone lands is the cornerstone of the Foundation's efforts to bring about improved land use. Promising new approaches suggested by research are tested and the lessons learned from such experiments are disseminated for the widest possible benefit.

Agroforestry, a land-use system in which farmers grow trees, shrubs, and other woody perennials on land that is also used for agricultural crops and animals, has become increasingly important in efforts to improve the productivity of marginal or degraded lands. In 1985 the Foundation provided support for the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) and for several ICRAF-related projects. Based in Nairobi, Kenya, ICRAF conducts research and training on agroforestry technologies and on alternative land-use systems in developing countries. It received \$775,000 in loan and grant funds to finance part of the construction costs of its new headquarters and for its core budget. Funds were also granted to the Jebel Marra Rural Development Project in the Darfur region of western Sudan, where ICRAF is helping introduce agroforestry technologies for small-scale farmers. Overgrazing and overcutting of trees and bushes have led to the desertification of substantial areas of Darfur. The Foundation is also supporting the training at ICRAF of thirty-one team leaders participating in an all-India agroforestry research project sponsored by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research and involving twenty-five agricultural

universities and six national research institutes.

About half of India's rural population—some 300 million people—live at or below the poverty line, with the poorest heavily dependent on such marginal lands as pastoral commons, natural forests, and rain-fed croplands. Most of these lands are so degraded that they may be called "wastelands." Agroforestry offers hope for the rehabilitation of some of these lands, but training in forestry sciences is weak in India. Two Foundation grants, of \$384,000 and \$271,500, will help strengthen agroforestry research and training at the University of Agricultural Sciences in the south Indian state of Karnataka and at Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University in the low Himalayan hills of northern India.

The effectiveness of social forestry in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh is constrained by inadequate understanding of the natural and social causes of forest degradation and wastelands. Social forestry programs emphasize community participation in the conservation of forest land. A Foundation grant of \$253,000 to the Department of Forestry and Resource Management of the University of California (Berkeley) will support multidisciplinary research, conducted in collaboration with Indian scientists, aimed at improving social forestry in South Asia. Researchers will examine past experiences in social forestry, summarize the lessons learned, and recommend improvements for greater efficiency and equity.

A century ago, northeastern Thailand was heavily forested

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rural Poverty and Resources		
UNITED STATES		
Land and water management		
American Indian Lawyer Training Program (Oakland, Calif.)	\$ 330,000	\$ 50,000
American Land Resource Association (Bethesda, Md.)	40,000	40,000
Arizona State University (Tucson)	56,849	56,849
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	49,795	49,795
Center for the Great Lakes (Chicago)	150,000	100,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.) [\$227,600—1983]	196,625	281,975
Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1984]	100,000	305,000
Cornell University	159,171	46,943
Designwrights Collaborative (Sante Fe, N.M.) [\$253,000—1984]		107,543
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.) [\$190,000—1984]		72,500
Illinois South Project (Herrin)	100,000	25,000
Institute for Alternative Agriculture (Greenbelt, Md.)	25,000	25,000
Land Stewardship Project (St. Paul, Minn.) [\$42,000—1984]		42,000
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.)	410,000	220,000
John Muir Institute (Napa, Calif.) [\$470,000—1984]		320,000
National Demonstration Water Project (Washington, D.C.)	88,000	68,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$305,000—1983-1984]		150,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)/California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (San Francisco) [\$125,000—1984]		87,500
Nature Conservancy (Arlington, Va.) [\$110,000—1984]		58,000
Northeast-Midwest Institute (Washington, D.C.)	135,000	112,000
Northern Lights Institute (Missoula, Mont.)	50,000	50,000
Policy Studies Organization (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)	13,600	13,600
Round Valley Agrarian Institute (Covelo, Calif.)	150,000	
Rural New England (Brookline, Mass.) [\$30,740—1984]		30,740
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (Scottsville, Ariz.)	58,600	58,600
Southern Appalachian Leadership Training Program (Versailles, Ky.) [\$45,000—1984]		45,000
Southwest Research and Information Center (Albuquerque, N. M.)	174,500	
Vanderbilt University	35,000	35,000
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke)	456,500	131,500
Western Governors' Association (Denver)	150,000	75,000
Western Network (Santa Fe, N.M.) [\$222,000—1984]		117,000
Western Organization of Resource Councils (Montrose, Colo.) [\$157,500—1984]		100,000
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	75,000
Policy development		
American Farmland Trust (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.) [\$40,000—1984]		40,000
Curry Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	50,000	50,000
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	175,000	102,050
National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	47,125	47,125
Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)	12,000	
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1984]		300,000
Tuskegee Institute	10,000	10,000
Rural community development		
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,000—1984]		104,000
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation (Washington, D.C.) [\$125,000—1984]		125,000
Employment generation		
Accion International (Cambridge, Mass.)	15,000	14,877

and largely uninhabited. Today it is inhabited by 17 million people and only 14 percent of the land is under forest cover. Moreover, the region has the country's highest rate of population growth, 2.9 percent per year, and the largest concentration of the poor. The forest lands of the area's watersheds play a vital role in retaining moisture and slowing water release, increasing water availability in the dry season, and controlling erosion and flooding in the wet months. But government land-management systems are failing to maintain these important forest lands. Three Foundation grants this year aim to improve land and water management in northeastern and northern Thailand. Kasetsart University's Faculty of Forestry received \$112,000 for case studies documenting upland forest clearance and changes in agricultural land use. Khon Kaen University's Faculty of Agriculture was granted \$412,500 to establish a rural resources research center, which will study small-scale irrigation and upland forest management. Supplemental funds were made available to Chiang Mai University's Faculty of Agriculture to develop an interdisciplinary master's degree program that will build on ten years of innovative research on intensive cropping systems in the Chiang Mai Valley.

Resource-poor farmers in four different climatic and ecological zones of Mexico will participate in community-based agroforestry programs to be tested by Ejido and Community Forest Resources, a nongovernmental organization that helps peasant

organizations and communities improve their agricultural practices. A Foundation grant will support on-farm research and technical assistance in zones that have suffered heavy deforestation, resource degradation, and abandonment of traditional land-use systems.

Land reclamation remains an important focus of Egyptian agricultural development; some 950,000 acres of "New Lands" have been developed in desert areas of the Nile Delta and Upper Egypt since 1952. But these lands, which represent more than 15 percent of Egypt's total cultivated area, account for less than 3 percent of national agricultural production. New ways must be found to make desert lands productive if the government is to proceed with plans for reclaiming two million acres by the end of the century. For research on ways to increase the productivity of small farms on reclaimed lands some 300 kilometers south of Cairo, the Foundation granted \$190,000 to the University of Minia. The project will test the use of agricultural byproducts to increase soil retention of water and nutrients and will introduce new tree species to prevent erosion, improve the soil, and provide fuel and fodder.

Water Resources Management. Spurred by alarming deterioration in food production, rapid population growth, and the severe economic effects of prolonged drought and increasing hunger and poverty, West African governments and aid donors have recently begun to invest more heavily in irrigation.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia) [\$150,000—1983]		100,000
Artisans Cooperative (Chadds Ford, Pa.) [\$40,000—1982]	35,000	29,113
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	230,000	90,000
First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)	200,000	
Institute for Community Education and Training (Hilton Head Island, S.C.) [\$50,000—1984]	175,000	159,375
Institute for Regional Education (Santa Fe, N. M.)	15,000	15,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) [\$200,000—1984]		100,000
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	20,000	
Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development (Reno, Nev.)	150,000	75,000
Southeast Women's Employment Coalition (Versailles, Ky.) [\$200,000—1984]	200,000	275,000
Women and Employment (Charleston, W.Va.) [\$176,000—1984]		87,500
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Agricultural productivity		
Florida, University of (Gainesville)	20,000	
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	100,000	100,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	175,000	175,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$100,000—1984]	100,000	200,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$100,000—1984]	100,000	200,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) [\$35,000—1984]	176,942	182,265
International Service for National Agricultural Research (Netherlands)	75,000	75,000
New York University	20,000	
Population Council (New York)	124,150	19,922
Land and water management		
Cornell University	23,500	23,500
Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya)	39,000	
George Washington University	101,300	24,000
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines)	175,000	101,000
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya) [\$100,000—1984]	125,000	100,000
International Irrigation Information Center (Israel)	128,000	48,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$1,500,000—1983]		638,877
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	35,000
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York) [\$30,000—1984]		30,000
Overseas Development Institute (England) [\$170,000—1984]		103,500
Rutgers University	45,200	45,200
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$175,000—1983]		153,125
Policy development		
Christian Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway)	49,498	40,000
Equity Policy Center (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000
Harvard University [\$15,000—1983]		10,000
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India) [\$80,000—1984]	4,500	84,340
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	35,000	35,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	200,000	200,000
Population Council (New York) [\$160,000—1983]	22,350	80,004
University College, London	38,200	
VOSA Limited (England)	6,000	6,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrliton, Ark.)	2,000,000	2,000,000
World Priorities (Washington, D.C.)	2,500	2,500
Employment generation		
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1983]		84,240

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Other		
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Agricultural productivity		
Catholic Relief Services (New York) [\$100,000—1984]		50,000
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania) [\$1,554—1984]		1,553
International Centre of Insect Physiology (Kenya) [\$40,000—1984]	125,040	23,623
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	56,870	31,870
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$130,000—1983]		130,000
Kenya, Government of	130,000	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	35,000	
Rural Industrial Development Charitable Trust (Kenya) [\$13,000—1984]		3,886
Zimbabwe, University of [\$110,000—1983]		43,809
Land and water management		
Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya)	21,095	21,095
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya) [\$107,440—1984]		107,440
International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources (Switzerland)	35,500	35,500
Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association	2,990	2,990
Mananga Agricultural Management Centre (Swaziland)	35,000	35,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	141,030	
Zimbabwe, University of	73,100	40,000
Policy development		
Catholic Relief Services (New York)	75,000	75,000
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$50,000—1983]		(28,074)
Kenya, Government of	75,750	40,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	250,000	
Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania)	13,720	13,720
Rural community development		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	125,000	50,000
Educational Beginnings (San Francisco)	8,200	8,200
Experiment in International Living (Brattleboro, Vt.) [\$100,000—1984]		64,350
Innovations and Networks for Development (Geneva)	130,000	65,000
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Geneva)	20,000	20,000
Kenya National Council of Social Service	97,000	51,000
Lesotho, National University of	15,000	15,000
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (Kenya) [\$100,000—1983]		40,000
Organization of Rural Associations for Progress (Zimbabwe)	60,000	30,000
Oxfam America (Boston)	30,330	30,330
Silveira House Mission Centre (Zimbabwe) [\$100,000—1983]		2,947
Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance Limited (Kenya)	185,500	145,000
Voluntary Organizations in Community Enterprise (Zimbabwe)	48,500	24,250
Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production	75,000	40,000
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council	150,000	55,000
Employment generation		
Action Aid-Kenya [\$104,200—1984]		3,676
Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe [\$151,035—1984]		59,000
International Bee Research Association (England)	8,680	8,680
Jisaidie Cottage Industries (Kenya) [\$100,000—1984]		37,000
Kandito Women Association (Kenya) [\$20,710—1983]		4,000
Kenya Women Finance Trust [\$110,000—1983]		51,000
Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation (Kenya) [\$135,700—1984]		70,100
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	11,176	11,176
Young Women's Christian Association (Kenya) [\$65,000—1984]		33,112

The largest single river-basin development project in West Africa is taking place along the Senegal River under the auspices of the Senegal River Basin Development Authority, an organization created by the governments of Senegal, Mali, and Mauritania. Although construction is proceeding, the forms of irrigated agriculture to be encouraged have not yet been determined, and such key issues as the system of land tenure, the scale of individual schemes, and the respective roles of government agencies, private businesses, and peasant associations are still being debated. Foundation grants to the University of Dakar, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and Chemin-Pays (a technical assistance organization based in Belgium) address these questions by supporting research on the economics of irrigated agriculture in the Senegal River Basin, a regional conference on the planning and management of river basins in West Africa generally, and publication of a book on small-scale irrigation.

A related grant will strengthen the capacity of Ahmadu Bello University's Institute of Agricultural Research to undertake policy research on the social and organizational aspects of irrigation and river-basin development in northern Nigeria.

In eastern and southern Africa, the spread of effective irrigation and water-management practices is hampered by a lack of clear-cut governmental policies and a shortage of skilled professionals. A Foundation grant to the Institute of Development Studies at

the University of Nairobi will support a three-year program of research, workshops, and publishing on policies relating to water use, to be carried out by scholars from Kenya and Zimbabwe. Among the issues they will address are the relative merits of large- and small-scale irrigation schemes, farmer-managed versus centrally determined cropping systems, and the choices between government-directed or participatory forms of irrigation management.

Water control is a critical factor determining agricultural productivity in Bihar, one of India's

poorest states. Although there is considerable potential for small-scale water projects in Bihar, such projects have often been characterized by inequitable allocation of water rights. Small-scale irrigation initiatives have also been plagued by organizational problems. Aided by a \$200,000 Foundation grant, the Tata Steel Rural Development Society will carry out field trials of alternative methods of involving the poor in the design, construction, and management of small-scale irrigation projects.

Nepal, a Himalayan kingdom of 15 million people, is one of the

poorest nations in Asia. Because cultivation already extends up the steep hillsides and onto other marginal lands, food output cannot keep pace with rising population unless agricultural productivity is increased per unit of land. Large-scale irrigation has been disappointing, but small-scale projects in the medium-elevation hills seem promising. Foundation grants totaling \$290,000 to the Government of Nepal and to the International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka will help establish a special unit to design, carry out, and manage small-scale irrigation



In Indonesia, hand-threshing of rice is common. The farmers belong to a subak, a traditional water-users group renowned for careful water management. The Foundation is helping the Indonesian government develop more effective programs of assistance to these groups.



Drought has turned large parts of Darfur region in western Sudan into desert. Here, a nursery worker waters seedlings that will be used to reclaim arid land. The Foundation is funding an agroforestry project in the region.

systems in the Nepalese hills.

Grants totaling \$625,000 will support similar work in Indonesia. Although Indonesia has invested heavily in irrigation, farmers' lack of involvement in planning and management has led to many problems. A grant to the Ministry of Public Works will permit expansion of action-research projects in which farmers participate in the construction and operation of tertiary-level canals fed by large irrigation systems. A second grant, to the ministry unit responsible for developing small- and medium-scale irrigation, will fund re-

search and workshops focusing on farmers' needs for construction assistance and on regulating water use among systems drawing from the same river.

Annual capital outlays for irrigation in Southeast Asia currently exceed \$500 million, bringing an unprecedented demand for people trained in irrigation design and management. Much of the training being offered is in the United States and other Western countries where irrigation systems are very different. To strengthen regional research and graduate training in irrigation management, the Foun-

ation granted \$130,000 to Central Luzon State University in the Philippines, an institution with a high proportion of students from other countries in Southeast Asia. The program will focus on approaches that give farmers a large measure of responsibility for irrigation management.

Modern methods of irrigation and water control have also been introduced in Bangladesh, where water resources are abundant but require careful management to increase agricultural production. Government attention is now focusing on both the use of small, mechanized pumps that provide



A woman farmer picks bull worms from sorghum, a drought-resistant crop that, along with millet, is being promoted by the Jebel Marra Rural Development Project to increase food production in arid western Sudan.



A Balinese farmer uses a bullock-drawn plow to prepare a rice field for planting. Having developed most of the major irrigation sites in rice-growing areas, the Indonesian government is giving increased attention to farmer-operated, small-scale systems to increase food output.

dry-season irrigation and on large projects that control floods and drainage. The Bangladesh Water Development Board received funds to assess the current management of six different types of projects for flood control, drainage, and irrigation and to test new management methods at four of these sites.

In northeastern Thailand, researchers from Khon Kaen University, government planners, and staff from a nongovernmental organization are participating in a Foundation-supported project to improve development of small-scale water projects. Innovative research methods include discussions of design requirements with village councils and the assignment of community organizers to work with farm families on construction, production, and management problems.

Almost 40 percent of the world's population lives in river basins common to two or more nations. These internationally shared rivers are not only important natural resources but also sources of regional tension. How to manage international water conflicts will be the subject of a 1986 workshop organized by the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology at George Washington University and supported in part by the Foundation. Senior administrators, scientists, and decision makers from fifteen countries will examine case studies and offer recommendations for resolving conflicts.

More than 100 million rural people are said to depend on fishing for their livelihoods, and they are under increasing pressure because of over-fishing,

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
WEST AFRICA		
Agricultural productivity		
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$232,500—1983-1984]		118,750
International Livestock Centre for Africa (Ethiopia) [\$169,100—1983-1984]		35,100
Ivory Coast, Government of [\$240,000—1982]		6,000
Nigeria, Government of	170,000	
Nigeria, University of [\$42,903—1983]		12,871
Land and water management		
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Senegal)	30,600	
Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)	150,000	
Chemin-Pays (Belgium)	59,660	
Council of Non-Governmental Development Organizations (Senegal)	15,000	15,000
Dakar, University of (Senegal)	91,400	
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	25,000	
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	14,550	14,550
Mutants' University (Senegal)	40,000	40,000
Policy development		
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$364,000—1984]		221,000
Council for the Development of Economics and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$100,000—1982]		50,000
Food and Agricultural Organization (Rome)	45,000	45,000
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	150,000	
Social Science Research Council (New York)	18,100	18,100
Rural community development		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pa.) [\$65,300—1984]		25,000
Innovations and Networks for Development (Switzerland)	50,000	
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	25,000	25,000
International Support Service for Training Programs and Technologies in Western Africa and the Sahel (Senegal)	33,500	16,961
Pan African Institute for Development (Switzerland)	154,000	30,000
Other		
Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (Senegal) [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Agricultural productivity		
American University in Cairo [\$150,000—1983]		100,000
Catholic Relief Services (New York)	10,000	10,000
Egypt, Government of	10,000	10,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria) [\$400,000—1983-1984]	150,000	487,500
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$7,500—1984]		7,500
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$200,000—1982]		50,000
Land and water management		
American University in Cairo	7,948	7,948
Egypt, Government of (for University of Minia) [\$200,000—1983]	190,000	62,000
Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$39,760—1983]		12,260
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	8,243	7,700
Jebel Marra Rural Development Project (Sudan)	170,000	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$150,000—1983]		64,000
Rahad Agricultural Corporation (Sudan) [\$100,000—1982]		39,000
Sudan, Government of	100,000	40,000
Policy development		
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$47,420—1984]	(11,413)	36,007
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$160,000—1982]	(23,000)	5,400

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rural community development		
Egypt, Government of (for Integrated Social Services Center) [\$130,000—1984]		8,000
Euro Action-ACORD (England) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Gezira, University of (Sudan) [\$200,000—1984]		135,036
Juba, University of (Sudan) [\$208,000—1984]		4,035
Employment generation		
Egypt, Government of (for Zagazig University) [\$18,000—1984]	7,000	25,000
Mennonite Central Committee (Akron, Pa.)	20,000	
Middle East Media (Deerfield, Ill.) [\$12,000—1984]		12,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Policy development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$280,000—1984]		220,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morriton, Ark.)	45,000	45,000
Cal Poly Kellogg Unit Foundation (Pomona, Calif.)	6,000	6,000
Rural community development		
Human Awareness Programme (South Africa) [\$8,400—1984]		8,400
Montague and Ashton Community Service (South Africa)	100,000	50,000
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa) [\$200,000—1984]		100,000
ASIA		
Policy development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$200,000—1984]		200,000
BANGLADESH		
Agricultural productivity		
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	119,300	20,000
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute [\$153,600—1982]		30,000
East Anglia, University of (England)	49,778	15,000
Third World Medical Research Foundation (New York)	18,938	18,938
Land and water management		
Bangladesh, Government of	237,230	
Bangladesh Agricultural University [\$75,000—1983]		26,000
Jahangirnagar University [\$163,700—1983]	(163,700)	
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra [\$159,000—1983]		74,750
Policy development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$430,200—1984]		143,400
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development	43,600	25,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (Switzerland)	33,900	15,000
Rural community development		
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh [\$125,550—1983]		40,000
Employment generation		
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	290,040	
Center for Mass Education in Science [\$134,350—1983]		25,000
Grameen Bank	563,000	314,000
Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School [\$167,200—1984]		79,080
Ubinig (PVT)	4,234	3,850
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Agricultural productivity		
Birsa Agricultural University (India) [\$98,000—1983]		40,000

rising operating costs, and competition from large-scale commercial fleets. The International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) in Manila helps improve small-scale fisheries in developing countries through research and training on production management, conservation, and distribution. ICLARM received a Foundation grant to continue its pioneering research on the management of tropical fisheries and to expand a new Asian Fisheries Social Science Research Network, involving eight other institutions in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The network, which is coordinated by ICLARM, emphasizes research on socio-economic issues in the development and management of fishery resources.

Resource Management in the United States. Foundation grants focus on expanding employment for the rural poor; improving the welfare of disadvantaged groups, including Native Americans; and developing better water policies and practices.

The Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (MACED), a nonprofit organization working in the depressed Appalachian mountain region of Kentucky, received \$760,000 in loan and grant funds to expand timber cutting and marketing activities to provide jobs and income for the rural poor. MACED has formed a company to purchase hardwoods cut by local loggers and small sawmills and then sell the finished lumber to furniture man-



Many rural residents in Virginia do not have interior plumbing or access to community water systems. The Virginia Water Project in Roanoke received loan and grant funds this year to help low-income rural communities install drinking- and waste-water facilities.

ufacturers and other buyers. It also provides financial, technical, and marketing assistance to help loggers and small mills increase their sales.

The Illinois South Project (ISP) helps community groups in southern Illinois monitor the development of coal and other natural resources in ways that increase local control and accountability. A Foundation grant will enable ISP to continue a program of research, policy analysis, and community organizing to achieve more informed policies and decisions on local resources.

Forced from the Gila River Valley years ago by extreme drought and an inadequate water supply, the Pima and Maricopa Indians now occupy a reservation of 52,000 acres on the Salt River in Arizona. Several factors, including legislation and unfavorable decisions on water rights, have impeded the Indians' ability to develop these rich lands. Two Foundation grants totaling \$115,500 will support a joint project by the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the University of Arizona to examine the economic feasibility of alternative uses of the reservation lands. The study will assess the marketability in Phoenix of Indian-grown farm products, the compatibility of alternative farming systems with the reservation's social system, and the community's management needs in new farming operations.

The new American Indian Resources Institute (AIRI) of the American Indian Lawyer Training Program represents a major effort to strengthen the capacity of Indian communities to manage

their water and other natural resources. After decades of litigation and negotiation, Indian tribes have now established claims to rich natural resources, including a substantial share of the West's water. But many communities are constrained from taking advantage of the new opportunities by a lack of professionals trained in natural resource planning, development, and management. Aided by a \$250,000 Foundation grant, AIRI will offer summer training for Indian leaders on tribal water resources, conduct regional workshops on water-management problems, compile an inventory of tribal water supplies, help tribes develop water codes, and sponsor national conferences on water problems faced by Indians.

More than one-half of the U.S. population and 90 percent of the households in rural areas rely on ground water for drinking water, but the supply is increasingly threatened by pollutants from many sources. Poor rural communities are the most severely affected. Despite the growing contamination, neither the federal nor state governments have given high priority to ground-water protection. Three Foundation grants totaling \$383,000 address this problem from national, regional, and state perspectives. Receiving grants were the Conservation Foundation, which will develop recommendations for a national ground-water policy; Northeast-Midwest Institute, which will conduct research and education in an eighteen-state area; and the National Demonstration Water

Project, which will collaborate with the Texas Department of Agriculture in a state project on rural water quality. The contamination of ground water in rural areas is also being addressed by a Foundation-supported project at Cornell University. It is developing methods for assessing community water problems and formulating ways to improve community management of ground-water supplies.

Of the 18 million Americans in small rural communities who now depend on well water, 3.3 million, heavily concentrated in the South, have no running water at all. In Virginia, some 164,000 rural households lack access to a community water system or a well, and 560,000 rural families lack access to a public sewage system or adequate septic tanks. Two grants totaling \$325,000 and a loan of \$1 million were made this year to the Virginia Water Project (VWP) for a program that will help low-income rural communities in the state fill gaps in available financing for water and waste-water projects. The new facilities are expected not only to have an immediate positive effect on the health and the quality of life in rural communities but also to generate improved housing and to attract new businesses. VWP's new Partnership Program also received a grant to increase private-sector participation in financing drinking-water and waste-water facilities for poor rural communities. At the local level, the program helps community groups form partnerships with corporations in fund raising and other efforts; at the state level, it works to increase public

support for safe community water supplies.

The economic viability of the Great Lakes region depends on assured access to abundant quantities of high-quality water, but chemical and organic pollutants are compromising the lakes' water quality. Moreover, the withdrawal of water from the lakes for household, industrial, and agricultural purposes is not systematically regulated. A grant of \$150,000 to the Center for the Great Lakes will support a two-year program of research, conferences, and workshops on key policy questions relating to the quantity and quality of Great Lakes water, including the effects of diverting water outside the region.

A supplementary grant of \$196,625 went to the Center for Rural Affairs in Walthill, Neb., for a project on the social and economic effects of water use and management in Nebraska and the High Plains. The increased use of ground water for irrigation in the region is severely depleting supplies. Water allocation and use are also the focus of a Western Governors' Association program, assisted by the Foundation, on Indian water rights, water development financing, ground-water management, and water conservation.

RURAL POLICY

The Foundation has long sought to strengthen research and training in the rural social sciences in developing countries. One of its partners in this effort was the Agricultural Development Council, which has now merged with the Winrock International Livestock

Research and Training Center and the International Agricultural Development Service to form a new organization, the Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development. As the United States' largest and best-funded nongovernmental organization engaged in agricultural and resource development, Winrock will work to alleviate rural poverty in the United States and developing countries in five principal areas: the rural social sciences; animal agriculture and farming systems; agricultural development and management; renewable resource use; and food policy. Having parallel interests in these fields, the Foundation this year contributed \$2 million to Winrock's capital fund, using money that previously had been committed to support research and training in the rural social sciences.

Two new grants relate to rural policies in Kenya. The first, \$250,000 to the University of Nairobi, will assist graduate training in the rural social sciences, mainly by involving students and faculty in policy research on agriculture and rural development. The second grant, of \$75,750, will enable the National Environment and Human Settlements Secretariat of the Government of Kenya to carry out research on the probability of drought, its social effects, and local and household methods of coping with it. Six districts of Kenya representing three major agroecological zones will be studied.

China has taken a major new initiative to strengthen economics education and research. Responding to reforms initiated by the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
East Anglia, University of (England) [\$70,000—1983]		11,613
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	258,000	258,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	6,400	6,400
Kalyani, University of (India) [\$97,000—1984]		15,000
Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology (India) [\$98,500—1984]		35,000
Rajendra Agricultural University (India) [\$102,000—1983]		40,000
Land and water management		
Administrative Staff College of India	13,500	
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
Anna University (India)	6,000	6,000
Banaras Hindu University (India)	8,000	4,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	253,000	
Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development (India) [\$15,500—1984]		8,000
Development Group (India)	20,000	10,000
Gandhian Institute of Studies (India) [\$44,900—1984]	(44,900)	
Gorakhpur, University of (India)	12,000	6,000
Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute (India)	8,500	6,195
Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (India)	29,000	14,500
Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University (India)	271,500	
Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) [\$152,250—1982-1983]		15,500
Indian Law Institute [\$10,000—1984]		5,000
Indian School of Political Economy [\$8,500—1983]		4,250
Indian Water Resources Society	18,000	9,000
Institute for Social and Economic Change (India)	9,500	4,750
Institute of Development Studies (India)	59,850	48,725
Institute of Rural Management (India) [\$250,000—1984]		17,000
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India) [\$256,500—1984]		110,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	140,000	
Maharashtra Association of Anthropological Science (India)	7,000	3,500
John Muir Institute (Napa, Calif.) [\$50,000—1984]		21,020
Nepal, Government of	200,000	
Patna University (India)	25,000	7,300
Ramakrishna Mission (India)	45,000	17,227
Roorkee, University of (India)	15,000	7,500
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$5,000—1984]		4,632
Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (India) [\$330,000—1983]	55,000	155,000
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India)	19,700	7,850
Tata Steel Rural Development Society (India)	200,000	
University of Agricultural Sciences (India)	384,000	
Xavier Labour Relations Institute (India) [\$164,000—1982]		58,507
Policy development		
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$50,000—1983]		31,260
Institute of International Education (New York)	39,000	25,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	10,000	
Rural community development		
Anand Niketan Ashram Trust (India) [\$110,000—1984]		35,000
Community Services Guild (India) [\$25,000—1982]		9,000
Focus Society for Developmental Research and Communication (New York)	20,000	20,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	300,000	
Institute of Regional Analysis (India) [\$50,000—1984]		29,000
Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya (Sri Lanka)	152,000	
Manipal Industrial Trust (India) [\$146,000—1984]		50,000
MYRADA (India)	128,000	
Professional Assistance for Development Action (India) [\$150,000—1983]		51,000
Social Work and Research Centre (India)	23,360	12,680
Village Reconstruction Organization (India) [\$100,000—1983]		41,450
Working Women's Forum (India) [\$158,000—1983]		78,000
Xavier Institute of Social Service (India) [\$20,000—1984]		10,000

Deng Xiaoping government, agricultural production from 1979 to 1983 increased at an average annual rate of 7.9 percent, and rural incomes are said to have doubled in real terms. Encouraged by these results, the government has now announced new reforms in industry and commerce. Because there are relatively few Chinese economists equipped to deal with issues raised by these changes, the Foundation has joined with the Chinese Ministry (now State Commission) of Education and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in a new program to upgrade the quality of economics education and research in China. Initial funding totaling \$680,000 will support graduate study by Chinese students in China and in the United States, collaborative research by Chinese and U.S. economists, and visiting U.S. professors. The program will be administered on the U.S. side by the National Academy of Sciences.

The Foundation's long-term interest in improving U.S.-Mexican relations through research and discussion is reflected in a grant of \$87,000 to Stanford University's Project on U.S.-Mexican Relations. The grant will support research by a binational working group on links between both countries' rural economies.

Two U.S.-based projects dealing with rural policy also received Foundation support. A grant of \$175,000 to MDC Inc. will help launch a new program on alternative methods of developing rural areas in southeastern states. The program will include research on employment trends



A young Chinese catches a ride on a bicycle-drawn cart loaded with consumer appliances. China is attempting to revitalize its commerce and industry by reducing the role of central planning and introducing free market incentives. The Foundation is helping train Chinese economists in modern approaches to economic management.

and the changing structure of the region's economy, as well as case studies of state policies aimed at promoting growth in rural areas. A grant of \$200,000 will enable the First Nations Financial Project, an intermediary organization working with American Indian tribal governments and with non-profit organizations based on reservations, to expand a training and technical assistance program in economic development. First Nations will also undertake research and other activities to reduce barriers to tribal development.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

The Foundation works to increase agricultural productivity in the Third World by supporting international agricultural research and training centers, national agricultural research and extension programs, and farming systems research, which focuses on improving the productivity of resource-poor farmers.

Supplementary grants totaling \$900,000 provided support for the core budgets of seven international agricultural research centers: the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Syria, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, D.C., and the International

Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) in the Netherlands. The seven are part of a thirteen-center system supported by donor members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Research by the centers concentrates on the world's major food crops, and two of the centers in Africa also work on livestock production and disease. The contribution of this research network to agricultural development worldwide has been substantial, but major new efforts are needed to improve the agricultural performance of the drought- and famine-stricken countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

One such effort draws on the resources of the international centers to strengthen national agricultural research services in Africa. Foundation grants to the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture and to the University of Nairobi will support master's-degree and short-term training of ministry and university staff, deployment of senior African scientists to the centers, and a workshop to devise guidelines for future collaboration. Funding also went to the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology in Nairobi to train African research managers in the financial and administrative aspects of managing research programs.

In Indonesia, the Ministry of Agriculture received additional funds for an interdisciplinary group of senior scientists who have been studying ways to increase the productivity of tidal swamplands, erosion-prone uplands, and semi-arid regions. And in Peru, the Huayuna In-

stitute for Promotion and Development was granted a \$100,000 supplement to continue a promising new experiment in agricultural extension that aims to raise the incomes of poor fruit growers in a coastal valley.

Farming systems research (FSR) is a promising methodology to identify and address the agronomic, marketing, labor, and other problems that limit the productivity of small, resource-poor farms. The Foundation this year continued to support training of farming systems specialists and on-farm research in several regions. Nigeria's Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology received funds for a secretariat to coordinate FSR research at several food-crop research institutes, workshops for institute researchers, and studies of socio-economic aspects of on-farm research. Other grants went to the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council to strengthen on-farm research and to train senior scientists in FSR techniques; and to the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Syria for a regional training program in FSR methodologies for scientists at national agricultural research institutes.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation continued to assist community organizations and voluntary agencies engaged in rural development in Third World countries and in poor regions of the United States.

In Africa support went to an American Friends Service Committee project that has been

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Employment generation		
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (India) [\$25,000—1984]		8,000
Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation (India) [\$238,100—1984]		238,100
Annapurna Mahila Mandal (India)	140,000	
Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	100,000	
Gujarat State Development Council (India) [\$85,000—1984]		33,500
Mahila Sewa Trust (India) [\$31,400—1983]	9,000	13,515
Mahila Vikas Sangh (Women's Development Organization, India) [\$230,000—1984]		160,000
People's Institute for Development and Training (India) [\$89,000—1984]		20,000
Self-Employed Women's Association—Bharat (India) [\$143,000—1984]		50,000
Tamil Nadu, Government of (India) [\$280,000—1983]		52,500
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (India) [\$118,000—1984]		50,000
Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka (India) [\$26,600—1983]		16,600
Vanvasi Seva Kendra (Tribal Service Organization, India) [\$95,000—1984]		40,000
Other		
Indian Institute of Education [\$110,000—1984]		35,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Agricultural productivity		
Indonesia, Government of	270,000	55,900
Yayasan Obor Indonesia [\$19,273—1982-1984]		8,241
Land and water management		
Andalas University (Indonesia) [\$56,400—1984]		10,000
Asian Institute of Management (Philippines) [\$104,500—1984]		52,250
Asian Social Institute (Philippines) [\$11,500—1984]		5,020
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	21,497	21,497
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) [\$78,200—1984]		58,220
Ateneo de Naga (Philippines)	4,150	4,150
Brawijaya University (Indonesia) [\$300,000—1983]		5,409
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	12,800	12,800
Central Luzon State University (Philippines)	130,000	57,505
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	192,000	89,110
Cornell University	26,406	17,470
De La Salle University (Philippines) [\$145,000—1984]		36,250
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$425,000—1983-1984]		127,184
Igorot Community Assistance Program (Philippines) [\$49,000—1984]		17,385
Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Public Works)	637,844	240,688
Indonesia, University of	35,935	21,820
Indonesian Environmental Forum	1,911	1,911
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (Philippines)	187,323	187,323
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	115,700	76,347
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	612,440	43,940
Mountain State Agricultural College (Philippines) [\$100,000—1984]		42,397
Nusa Cendana University (Indonesia) [\$25,907—1983]		4,671
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia) [\$175,000—1984]		52,129
Philippines, Government of the [\$450,000—1983-1984]		146,130
Philippines, University of the [\$485,300—1984]	39,564	188,358
Rutgers University [\$35,000—1984]		25,453
Silliman University (Philippines)	45,000	18,312
Sriwijaya University (Indonesia)	12,722	12,575
Thailand, Government of	9,000	8,789
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	81,968	81,968
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	12,400	12,400
Policy development		
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pa.)	2,100	2,100
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) [\$54,784—1982-1983]		5,000

working with village committees in Zimbabwe's Communal Lands to establish community enterprises in brick making, welding, vehicle repair, and gardening. In South Africa, Montagu and Ashton Community Service, a church-based organization, received a grant to hire staff and establish a loan fund for small-scale businesses in rural Cape Province, which has a large "colored" population. Supplemental funds went to two intermediary organizations working in eastern and southern Africa, Development Innovations and Networks and Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance. Both provide training, technical assistance, and other services to nongovernmental organizations engaged in development activities.

In India, nongovernmental organizations are playing an increasing role in community development. India's leading management school, the Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad), and MYRADA, a private voluntary organization, received Foundation support to train young men and women for work in nongovernmental programs to alleviate poverty in rural areas.

A grant of \$117,000 to the National Technical University of the Altiplano in Peru is supporting an effort to upgrade the staffs of public agencies helping community groups increase food production in the Peruvian highlands. Funds will support a master's-degree program in rural development and analyses of the economic contributions of rural women in the region.

A leading intermediary organization in the United States providing funding and technical assistance to organizations working on behalf of the rural poor is the Youth Project. A Foundation grant will enable it to provide small grants and technical assistance to rural groups working on resource management and other issues affecting the welfare of the rural poor.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

The Foundation continued to support efforts, both in developing countries and in the United States, to enhance income-earning opportunities for the rural poor in farm-related and off-farm enterprises.

In Bangladesh, the Grameen Bank finances grass-roots development by providing small loans to landless individuals and groups for small-scale manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural enterprises. Over the next five years, the bank will expand the number of its branch offices from 150 to 500 and the number of borrowers from 130,000 to 800,000. A Foundation grant of \$563,000 will enable the bank to establish a research and evaluation unit that will collect data on the bank's operations and assess its impact on the economies and social structures of Bangladeshi villages.

The Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee operates a similar loan program for the landless poor but has found that although many of the activities it funds—for example, cattle rearing, petty trading, net making, and rice husking—generate

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	66,980	45,257
Queensland, University of (Australia)	7,500	4,782
Satya Wacana Christian University (Indonesia) [\$22,863—1984]		10,169
Social Science Research Council (New York)	22,500	22,500
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrliton, Ark.)	18,910	
Rural community development		
Agribusiness Foundation (Indonesia) [\$50,000—1983]		1,700
De la Salle University (Philippines) [\$100,000—1983]		12,500
Philippine Association for Intercultural Development [\$45,000—1984]		23,578
Yayasan Batumarta Bangun (Indonesia)	3,542	3,542
Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun (Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation, Indonesia)	39,990	39,990
Employment generation		
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia) [\$53,000—1983]		12,791
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	175,000	41,300
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$20,000—1984]		19,507
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	40,000	40,000
University of Sciences (Malaysia)	10,000	6,300
Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun (Peasants' Socio-Economic Development Foundation, Indonesia) [\$180,000—1984]	28,000	58,135
OTHER ASIA		
Policy development		
Agricultural Development Council (New York) [\$290,000—1983]		217,500
Boston University [\$15,755—1982]		15,755
Brown University [\$4,665—1984]	6,700	11,365
Chinese Young Economists (Princeton)	7,500	7,500
Foundation-administered project: economics education and research in China	107,000	15,705
Inter-Industry Economic Research Fund (College Park, Md.)	8,000	8,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	600,000	
University Associates (Princeton)	49,165	49,165
Rural community development		
Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Agricultural productivity		
Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development (Peru)	100,000	57,795
International Fertilizer Development Center (Muscle Shoals, Ala.) [\$76,000—1984]		30,400
National Technical University of the Altiplano (Peru)	117,000	43,000
Land and water management		
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	61,000	
Policy development		
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$103,000—1983]		52,520
Peasant Development (Chile) [\$91,000—1984]		56,000
SER Research Institute (Colombia)	29,100	29,100
Rural community development		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$165,000—1983]		82,500
Center for Peasant Research and Advancement (Peru)	107,000	42,500
Center of Educational Research and Development (Chile)	58,000	14,500
Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development (Colombia)	108,000	60,000
BRAZIL		
Policy development		
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform [\$10,000—1984]		10,000

added employment, they do not provide sufficient income to substantially improve the borrowers' living standards. The committee received \$290,000 for an experimental project to test the feasibility of entrepreneurial activities generating higher levels of income—for example, silk production, pond fisheries, and forestry projects.

The Foundation continued to support programs to improve the earnings of poor women in developing countries, in both rural and urban areas. In India, Annapurna Mahila Mandal, an organization of Bombay slum women who provide food to migrant workers, received a grant for a central catering workshop that will enable them to expand their services to white-collar workers, to open food booths in working-class neighborhoods, and to undertake bulk purchasing. The Foundation is also supporting, through a grant to the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, an experimental project to increase self-employment opportunities for the poor in rural service industries, such as shops repairing irrigation pumps and tools.

Only in recent years have Indonesian scholars begun to study the role of rural women and the effects on them of new technologies and economic development. The Center for Rural Sociological Studies at Bogor Agricultural University, a main source of such research, conducts studies on the effect of regional differences, socioeconomic status, and agroclimatic conditions on women's lives. The center received additional support this



A seamstress of the Busy Needle Sewing Company in Hendersonville, N.C., puts the finishing touches on a garment. The Center for Community Self-Help in Durham is helping low-income workers throughout the state start cooperatives or convert businesses to employee ownership. The Foundation is assisting several such groups as a means of fostering jobs and economic development in poor communities.

year, primarily for research in the outlying islands and for master's-level training of women researchers from provincial universities.

In the United States, the Foundation continued support for two organizations working to create employment opportunities for poor southern women. The Institute for Community Education and Training in Hilton Head, S.C., was granted \$175,000 for a statewide program to improve women's access to higher-paying jobs. The institute will work with women's employment groups, particularly in the coastal and Piedmont zones, in identifying likely sources of job growth and business opportunities for women. Renewed support also went to the Women's Technical Assistance Project of the Center for Community Change, which has been analyzing employment problems of poor southern women and working with organizations that address their employment and survival needs.

The Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development, based in Reno, Nev., provides training, small grants, and technical assistance to tribal groups for reservation-based economic development projects. With unemployment rates as high as 80 percent, most of the 400 or so Indian reservations are deeply dependent on federal assistance for their basic needs. A \$150,000 grant will enable the fund to assist Indian communities in starting enterprises involving the production and processing of such renewable resources as timber, livestock, fish, and agricultural products.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rural community development		
Foundation for the Integration, Development, and Education of the Northwest State of Rio Grande do Sul [\$111,000—1983]		37,390
Group for the Promotion of Japuiba [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
Employment generation		
Women's House of the Northeast [\$122,000—1982]	5,000	12,625
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Land and water management		
Advice and Development for Migration Zones (Mexico) [\$115,000—1984]		59,000
Ejido and Community Forest Resources (Mexico)	130,000	
Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development (Nicaragua)	8,500	
Institute of Economic and Social Research (Nicaragua) [\$95,000—1984]		95,000
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua [\$68,000—1984]		68,000
Mexican Institute of Appropriate Technology [\$17,000—1984]		17,000
Mexico, College of	22,000	22,000
National Council for Science and Technology (Mexico)	3,860	3,860
Research and Development Center for Natural Resources in Sonora (Mexico)	4,400	4,400
Rural Development of Guanajuato (Mexico)	30,000	30,000
Rural Research and Consultancy (Mexico) [\$66,000—1984]		49,500
Policy development		
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua) [\$94,000—1984]	90,000	116,500
International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua [\$74,000—1984]		74,000
Stanford University	87,000	
Rural community development		
Adult Education Services (Mexico)	34,800	34,800
Center for Educational Studies (Mexico)	63,600	45,600
Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (Mexico) [\$190,000—1983]		37,000
Development and Peace Service (Mexico)	30,500	30,500
Foundation for Community Development and Infant Help (Mexico)	18,800	18,800
Group for Environmental Studies (Mexico)	25,400	25,400
Latin American Center for Support of Knowledge and Popular Education (Mexico)	49,500	49,500
Livestock Integration (Mexico)	26,600	26,600
Mexican Institute for Community Development	41,800	41,800
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	21,100	21,100
National Autonomous University of Mexico	3,430	3,430
Rural Development and Training (Mexico)	30,400	30,300
Rural Development of Hidalgo (Mexico)	21,000	21,000
Rural-Urban Solidarity (Mexico)	19,100	19,100
Service Center for the Development of Tehuacan (Mexico)	46,000	46,000
Other		
Center for Agrarian Studies (Mexico) [\$83,000—1984]		63,000
Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research (Mexico) [\$110,000—1984]		82,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA		
Agricultural Productivity		
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	5,000	
Policy development		
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) [\$204,000—1984]		46,000
Rural community development		
Plan Sierra (Dominican Republic)	5,250	5,250
Employment generation		
Colombian Association for the Study of Population	15,000	15,000
TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES	\$21,650,791	\$20,937,014

The Foundation's work in human rights and social justice in this country and abroad aims to secure civil and political liberties, access to legal services, and economic opportunity, particularly for the poor, minorities, women, and refugees and migrants. This year grants went to a variety of programs designed to remove barriers to the progress of these groups. To advance human rights, the Foundation supports international, regional, and local organizations in the United States and abroad that investigate allegations of abuses, monitor observance of relevant laws, and promote public education about international human rights standards with a view toward encouraging wider adherence to them.

The Foundation's work in governance and public policy is concentrated in the United States, although a few grants are made abroad. Governance activities seek to strengthen democratic processes and institutions, improve the design and delivery of state and local government services, and clarify fiscal and economic development policies. Grants in public policy are made chiefly for research on the future of social insurance and welfare programs and for studies of the effects of welfare policies on minorities and the poor.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

International Human Rights.

Many people around the world are subject to governmental abuses of authority and violations of their human rights. Often their

best hope of protection rests on international human rights law, which, though still comparatively fragile, has been greatly strengthened since World War II.

If that process is to continue, there must be greater knowledge and expertise about the scope and function of human rights standards. Although some U.S. law schools offer courses in international human rights law, full-scale programs covering the field are rare. This year Harvard University Law School was granted \$300,000 to establish a teaching and research program in international human rights law. Harvard will initiate several new courses covering such topics as economic and social rights and immigration and asylum, and it will also expand an internship program that enables students to work with public interest and human rights groups.

Other grants were also directed at generating and disseminating knowledge about human rights throughout the world. For example, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Washington, D.C.-based International Human Rights Law Group. Working through a network of pro bono publico lawyers, the Law Group pursues a variety of activities to advance human rights and to increase awareness of them among public officials, lawyers, and the public. The grant will also support a new effort to assist human rights legal centers in developing countries and a study of the independence of the judiciary in Central America.

Human Rights Internet (HRI) received funding to continue providing information on human

rights developments to the expanding network of organizations and individuals active in the field. It publishes *HRI Reporter* and a series of directories describing the work of human rights organizations in various regions of the world. The grant assisted HRI's relocation to Cambridge, Mass., where it has become affiliated with the new human rights program at Harvard Law School.

An effort to improve human rights in Central America is taking shape under the auspices of Central American University "Jose Simeon Canas" in El Salvador. With a two-year Foundation supplement of \$260,000, the university is establishing an institute that will organize a comprehensive program of research and public education on human rights conditions in the region. A similar effort was supported with a \$150,000 grant to the newly formed Mexican Academy of Human Rights, which is conducting research to heighten public understanding of human rights in Mexico and Central America.

One of the most respected organizations gathering and disseminating knowledge on the state of human rights is the U.S. Committee to Monitor the Helsinki Accords, or Helsinki Watch. The Foundation renewed support for the group's monitoring of human rights practices in the thirty-five countries that signed the 1975 Accords. Helsinki Watch strives to maintain an even-handed attitude toward all the signatories. For example, it will study Soviet press coverage of the Afghan war and will also look into accusations that broadcasting by the Voice of



Amnesty International, one of several human rights organizations that receive Foundation support, helps reunite families that have been victimized by oppressive governments.

America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty is less objective than the BBC overseas broadcasts. Similarly, there are plans to issue reports on how both the U.S. and Soviet governments are complying with the Helsinki Accords.

Torture, although prohibited by international law, is practiced in some ninety-eight countries around the world, according to a recent report by Amnesty International of the U.S.A. As part of a worldwide campaign to abolish torture, conducted by the parent group Amnesty International, the U.S. branch will work with American businesses, black and Hispanic organizations, trade unions, public officials, and women's groups to bring pressure on governments known to tolerate the systematic use of torture. The Foundation is assisting this initiative with a grant of \$150,000.

The suppression of ideas, which affects citizens of many countries, has been exceptionally severe in Poland since the declaration of martial law there in 1981. The Fund for the Continuity of Polish Literature, a group of distinguished writers and scholars in exile, publishes books in Polish by independent writers both inside and outside Poland as well as translations into Polish of major Western authors. A grant of \$106,000 will support the fund's publication of ten books, including literary works and analyses of contemporary Polish history.

Refugees and Migrants. In a world afflicted by widespread poverty and political unrest, millions of people leave their homelands every year to seek a better life. Once resettled, however, many newcomers are vulnerable to discrimination and are uncer-

tain about their rights under national and international law. The Foundation supports initiatives to clarify and safeguard the rights of these aliens.

To help inform the often heated debate on immigrants' rights and status in the United States, the Foundation granted \$450,000 to the National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum. A membership organization of more than 100 groups, the forum includes ethnic, refugee, black, Hispanic, and voluntary organizations; academic institutions; and representatives of business and labor. The forum itself does not advocate specific positions. Instead, on such controversial topics as the current immigration reform legislation in Congress, it seeks to provide unbiased information to all parties, to help diverse groups work together on common concerns, and to communicate regularly with policy makers. The forum will use the grant for publications, conferences, technical assistance to member groups, and various other activities designed to keep channels of communication open.

Continued funding also went to the Farmworkers Justice Fund, which provides specialized training, individual case consultation, and information to attorneys in thirty-four legal service programs who help migrant agricultural workers secure their rights. The fund plans to expand its public education activities on behalf of alien farmworkers, and to work for better enforcement of existing safeguards. In coordination with the Arizona Farmworkers Union, the fund will recruit attorneys to represent alien farmworkers.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Human Rights and Social Justice		
UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
International human rights law		
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists (New York) [\$10,000—1984]		\$ 10,000
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Columbia University [\$150,000—1982]		15,530
Harvard University	\$ 300,000	300,000
Human Rights Internet (Washington, D.C.)	255,000	
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$775,000—1983-1984]		250,000
International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights (England) [\$125,000—1984]		61,500
International Human Rights Law Group (Washington, D.C.) [\$135,000—1983]	200,000	269,690
International Law Association American Branch (New York)	50,000	50,000
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York) [\$300,000—1983]	330,000	405,000
New York University [\$50,000—1982]		25,000
Policy Studies Organization (Urbana, Ill.)	10,000	
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York) [\$169,000—1984]	22,000	191,000
Exchange of ideas and information		
Les Cahiers du Samizdat (Belgium) [\$28,500—1983]	(28,500)	
Center for Communication (New York)	30,000	
Charta 77 Foundation (Sweden)	10,000	10,000
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York) [\$209,000—1984]		135,609
Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange (France) [\$225,000—1984]		48,399
Fund for Continuity of Polish Independent Literature and Humanities (France)	106,000	50,000
Fund for Free Expression (New York) [\$20,000—1984]		20,000
Interlink Press Service (New York) [\$60,000—1984]		60,000
Poland Watch Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Readers International (New York) [\$50,000—1984]	50,000	100,000
Civil and political liberties		
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.) [\$195,000—1984]		101,000
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (Chicago) [\$40,000—1984]		40,000
Amnesty International of the U.S.A. (New York)	150,000	150,000
Antioch University	50,000	50,000
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England) [\$95,000—1984]		95,000
East European Cultural Foundation (England)	39,732	39,732
Helsinki Watch (New York)	250,000	100,000
International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (Austria)	50,000	50,000
Michigan, University of [\$150,000—1984]	50,000	125,002
Midwest Voter Registration Education Project (Ohio)	50,000	20,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000
Jan Palach Information and Research Trust (England) [\$50,000—1984]	(39,732)	(39,732)
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta) [\$150,000—1984]		150,000
Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (San Antonio) [\$300,000—1984]	300,000	300,000
Voter Education Project (Atlanta) [\$200,000—1984]		200,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
Alpha Kappa Alpha Educational Advancement Foundation (Chicago) [\$30,000—1984]		30,000

With a grant of \$265,000, the Foundation continued to support the efforts of the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami to clarify and protect the rights of aliens in detention or in exclusion, deportation, and asylum hearings. Serving as the legal representative of Haitians in southern Florida, the center has sought to establish before the U.S. Supreme Court and other federal courts aliens' rights to due process and equal protection under the law, and to educate the public about the rights of aliens.

Although the interests of groups working on human rights issues and on behalf of refugees and migrants overlap considerably, the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights is one of the few organizations active in both arenas. For example, in its Political Asylum Project, which assists asylum seekers and their legal counsel in the United States, the committee often draws upon its expertise on human rights conditions around the world to support applications for asylum. Similarly, a new committee project in selected African countries will aim to improve coordination between both human rights and refugee-protection organizations. The Foundation provided \$330,000 for the committee's general human rights activities and \$120,000 for its Africa project.

Minority Rights and Opportunities. In fostering efforts to broaden rights and opportunities for U.S. minorities, the Foundation assists a variety of institutions that work for positive change. This year, the

Foundation supported several projects designed to strengthen black churches, which have long played a unique role in their communities.

—A grant of \$151,638 went to the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church to prepare and distribute materials on teen pregnancy, sex education, and family values to member churches. The project will begin with conferences of church youth, led by adult professionals, on the high incidence of teenage pregnancy and on its causes and consequences. Out of these meetings the church will create a videotape that will be used by member churches around the country to educate young people about problems associated with early childbearing.

—The Family Life Center Foundation, a church-initiated community service center, was granted \$160,500 to help young inner-city black males enhance their health, education, and self-esteem through activities with black adults from Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington, D.C.

—The Congress of Black National Churches, which represents seven historically black denominations, received \$300,000 for work in two areas—economic development and communications. The congress will expand a collective banking program to additional church groups as well as to minority-owned businesses and other institutions in black communities. It will also explore church-sponsored small-business development and low-income housing. To foster greater communication among the churches, the congress plans to issue a

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York) [\$600,000—1984]		400,000
Arizona Bar Foundation	22,000	22,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund [\$100,000—1984]		70,000
Boston University	35,000	
Catholic University of America [\$200,000—1984]		110,000
Catholics for a Free Choice (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		25,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1984]		75,000
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York)	275,000	375,000
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (Memphis, Tenn.)	151,638	151,638
Civil Rights Project (Boston)	150,000	
Coal Employment Project (Dumfries, Va.)	150,000	75,000
Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.)	300,000	112,500
Duke University (Durham, N.C.)	155,000	102,925
Equal Rights Advocates (San Francisco)	75,000	50,000
Family Life Center Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	160,500	
Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	125,000
Florida Justice Institute	100,000	100,000
Food Research and Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	120,000	60,000
Funding Exchange (New York)	95,000	95,000
Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.) [\$22,682—1984]		22,682
International Women's Health Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change (Atlanta) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (New York)	50,000	50,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	350,000	285,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$125,000—1984]	40,417	90,417
Legal Action Center of the City of New York [\$300,000—1983]		150,000
Lutheran Council in the United States of America (New York)	50,000	50,000
Memphis State University	10,965	10,965
Mendenhall Ministries (Mendenhall, Miss.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco) [\$1,365,000—1984]		1,016,250
Missouri Lawyer Trust Account Foundation	16,500	
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York) [\$200,000—1983]		50,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York) [\$750,000—1984]	600,000	1,012,500
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (New York) [\$560,000—1983]	700,000	770,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	250,000	10,000
National Commission on Working Women (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1984]		180,000
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	45,000	45,000
National Conference on Women and the Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		25,000
National Congress of American Indians Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1984]		150,000
National Housing Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	165,000	82,500
National Indian Youth Council (Albuquerque, N.M.)	50,000	50,000
National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	50,000
National Puerto Rican/Hispanic Voter Participation Project (Alexandria, Va.)	50,000	46,200
National Senior Citizens Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	210,000	44,600
National Urban League (New York)	5,000,000	5,000,000
National Women's Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
National Women's Law Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$485,000—1984]	50,000	350,000
Native American Rights Fund (Boulder, Colo.) [\$1,000,000—1984]		1,000,000
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$250,000—1984]		125,000
New York Urban League	40,000	40,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$100,000—1984]	50,000	150,000
Older Women's League (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	30,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Quitman County Development Organization (Marks, Miss.)	160,000	80,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	100,000	50,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	375,000	123,750
Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development (Reno, Nev.)	40,000	40,000
South Carolina, University of [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
Southern Development Foundation (Lafayette, La.)	160,000	80,000
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	24,000	
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	35,500	35,500
Southern Tenant Farmers Union (Montgomery, Ala.)	22,960	
Martha Stuart Communications (New York)	7,500	7,500
Tennessee Bar Foundation (Nashville)	22,500	
Union of American Hebrew Congregations (New York)	25,000	25,000
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	14,000	14,000
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
Women Employed Institute (Chicago) [\$95,000—1984]		95,000
Women's Equity Action League (Washington, D.C.) [\$410,000—1983-1984]		240,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$95,000—1984]	50,000	145,000
Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	170,000	80,000
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
American Bar Foundation (Chicago)	38,000	38,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York) [\$300,000—1983]		100,000
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pa.) [\$130,000—1984]	20,000	70,000
Bay Area Institute (San Francisco)	75,000	37,500
British Refugee Council (England)	70,000	
Central America Resource Center (Austin, Tex.) [\$40,000—1984]		15,000
Community Board Program (San Francisco)	200,000	75,000
Haitian Refugee Center (Miami)	265,000	104,259
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York) [\$125,000—1984]		110,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles [\$150,000—1984]		76,500
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	25,000	25,000
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild (Boston)	15,000	15,000
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.)	450,000	55,600
New York, City University of [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Policy Sciences Center (New York) [\$16,000—1984]		16,000
San Diego, University of	16,250	
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Ethnic conflict		
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	20,000	20,000
Other		
Development Foundation of the Ninth Inter-American Indian Congress (Santa Fe, N.M.)	15,300	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
International human rights law		
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland) [\$255,000—1984]		197,500
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights (New York)	120,000	50,000
Exchange of ideas and information		
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England) [\$120,000—1984]		60,000

quarterly publication about its social projects and to investigate the feasibility of creating a press to publish works by black authors.

—Two black grass-roots groups—the Southern Development Foundation in Louisiana and the Quitman County Development Organization in Mississippi's delta region—were granted funds to help local black churches initiate community service projects, including food banks, farm cooperatives, housing-repair services, and credit unions.

—Relative to their importance, black churches have been the subject of very little systematic study. To complete a major survey of the history, activities, and accomplishments of more than 2,000 historically black churches in the United States, the Foundation made a two-year grant to Duke University's Department of Religion. Among other topics, the study examines the churches' community service and civil rights activities and their evolving attitudes toward the role of women in society.

Minority-group members have been searching for ways to improve media portrayals of their problems and achievements. To further this goal, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Civil Rights Project to develop a six-part film series called *Eyes on the Prize*, which will document the efforts of blacks from 1954 to 1965 to end segregation and racial discrimination. The film will be aired on national public television and will be available with printed instructional materials for use by a variety of groups.

The Foundation has for many years supported a number of multipurpose national civil rights organizations. This year the National Urban League was granted \$5 million, of which \$4.5 million is subject to a one-to-one matching requirement over five years, to initiate a permanent development fund. Income from the fund will support programs in the league's main areas of interest: the problems of single female heads of household; teen pregnancy prevention; crime prevention; voter education and registration; and educational equity. The Foundation also awarded \$700,000 to the Special Contribution Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to assist its education, litigation, and advocacy in such areas as employment, political participation, housing, and school desegregation.

Since the early 1970s, the courts and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) have ruled that when employment tests, such as those used in police, fire, and corrections departments, are not job-related and unduly screen out large numbers of minority applicants, the tests are discriminatory. Questions about what constitutes a discriminatory test persist, however. Over the next two years, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law jointly plan to monitor the employment-testing controversy, encourage research to help inform the public policy debate, and foster interchange among testing experts and civil rights groups. The Foundation



A thrift store run by the Quitman Community Development Corporation, which is helping black churches in the Mississippi Delta expand their services to the rural poor. The Foundation is supporting a variety of efforts by black churches to serve community needs.

contributed \$200,000 to each organization for this work. Both groups, together with the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, also received continued funding for their litigation, advocacy, and public education activities in such areas as voting rights, employment, education, and housing.

Complementing its support for voting-rights litigation, the Foundation granted \$225,000 to the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, and \$300,000 to the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project for nonpartisan voter education and registration services directed toward blacks and Hispanics, respectively. The National Indian Youth Council received \$50,000 for research on American Indians' participation in the political process.

Women's Rights and Opportunities. Public discussion about working women today centers less on whether they should work outside the home than on the nature and condition of the jobs they hold. Because of a persistent and substantial gap between the average wages of men and women, growing attention is being given to "pay equity." This controversial concept, which calls for employers to realign wages for jobs thought to be of equal value when measured by criteria like skill, effort, and working conditions, raises a great many questions. They focus, for example, on current wage-setting policies in different organizations and markets, on the relation between discrimination and wage levels, and on the experiences of organizations that have intro-

duced equity policies. To help scholarly researchers shed light on these and related questions, the Foundation awarded \$250,000 to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for a major study of pay equity. NAS will commission papers addressing different aspects of the issue and then disseminate the results through a conference and a published report.

Whatever their positions on pay equity, parties to the current debate agree that the wage gap between men and women is closely linked to occupational segregation—the clustering of women in low-paying jobs. Two projects receiving supplementary funding exemplify distinct but by no means mutually exclusive solutions to the problem. The Coal Employment Project helps women in coal-mining communities find employment in non-traditional and potentially higher-paying positions; the Working Women Education Fund seeks to improve the status of clerical work, a low-paying field where women predominate. Besides wages, the fund is concerned with working conditions, particularly the effect of automation on clerical jobs. The fund strives to make business, organized labor, the computer industry, and government more aware of the potential health hazards associated with automation and to ensure that decisions about the office of the future are informed by the perspectives of the clerical workers themselves.

Women workers are also at a disadvantage compared to men because they change jobs more frequently and have more gaps in

their employment histories (usually because of childrearing), both of which affect their security after retirement. As currently structured, the private pension system rewards most the long-term employee who serves continuously and who ultimately attains a fairly high salary. Largely because their employment histories do not fit this pattern, women in 1983 received average pensions only half the size of men's. The National Senior Citizen's Law Center has undertaken, with Foundation support, a two-year project of research, policy analysis, and public education to investigate sex differentials in the administration of private pension plans and to produce and publicize a comprehensive blueprint for a sex-neutral pension system. Among devices that will be considered for achieving greater equity are portable plans that enable workers to accumulate pension rights, even though they change jobs.

All over the world, but especially in developing countries, family law can serve either to restrict women's rights through the exercise of traditional patriarchal authority or to help women achieve greater legal equality with men. Foundation-sponsored projects operating in three developing countries aim to advance women's equality by helping them obtain the protections of law.

In Nigeria, where there already exist important legal protections for women and a network of both male and female lawyers to affirm women's rights, the Foundation continued support for an innovative family-law center

through a grant to the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. The center trains law students and paralegals to give family-law advice to the poor. It deals with cases of divorce and child custody, domestic violence, and establishment of paternity; it also works to introduce the idea of professional family counseling to a society unaccustomed to such a concept.

Zimbabwe's family-law system recognizes a basic inequality between the roles of husbands and wives. According to historians, however, that inequality is more a legacy of the colonial era than a reflection of Zimbabwean customary law. Since 1982 the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Zimbabwe, with Foundation support, has been analyzing discriminatory features of the current law, suggesting legislative reforms, and proposing ways to monitor their enforcement. The center also seeks to educate the public on the need for change in this area. A project researcher writes regularly on family-law topics for the country's leading newspaper.

Through recent constitutional changes, Nepali women have been granted some rights in matters of inheritance and divorce that begin to establish them as separate persons under law. However, they are rarely able to secure these rights since they lack access to legal advice. One of the few agencies helping poor women with their legal problems is the Nepali Women's Organization, founded by Nepal's first woman attorney. To reach women in rural areas, the organization sends "barefoot lawyers" trained

in family law to teach village women about their rights. This year the Foundation made a supplementary grant to allow the organization to expand its geographical coverage, to strengthen its training of village counselors, and to begin a study of the conditions of Nepali women prisoners.

Access to Legal Services. In an effort to maintain an effective legal services program for the poor in the United States despite cutbacks in federal funding, the Foundation for the past several years has been supporting several of the backup organizations that provide advice to local legal services attorneys in areas of the law relevant to the needs of the poor. One such organization, the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law, seeks to assure that the U.S. welfare system operates in a lawful, humane, and reasonable manner. Center staff train legal services lawyers on welfare matters and also represent needy clients in cases likely to have a major effect on administration of the law. Foundation funding for the center, renewed for two years, will support research on the effects of changes in welfare eligibility regulations; distribution of materials on the welfare system to legal services attorneys and their clients; and training to increase the number of such attorneys.

The National Legal Aid and Defender Association, the major membership organization for legal services lawyers, also received continued support for its training and advocacy activities. The association has kept a close watch on the controversy over

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Access to social justice/legal services		
International Women's Health Coalition (Washington, D.C.) [\$315,000—1984]		150,000
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Ethnic conflict		
California, University of (Berkeley)	15,000	
Other		
International Women's Tribune Centre (New York) [\$100,000—1984]		40,000
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
International human rights law		
Dar es Salaam, University of (Tanzania)	25,000	16,392
Exchange of ideas and information		
Law Association of Zambia	8,900	8,900
Civil and political liberties		
African-American Institute (New York)	23,000	23,000
Lesotho, National University of		5,000
Mozambique, Government of	117,000	55,000
Public Law Institute (Kenya)	146,000	73,000
Zimbabwe, Government of	33,250	18,250
Zimbabwe, University of [\$80,000—1984]		45,732
Access to social justice/legal services		
Kenya Law Reform Commission [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe)	160,000	101,000
Zimbabwe, Government of [\$130,000—1983]		52,213
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation (Kenya) [\$10,000—1984]		2,354
Ethnic conflict		
Public Law Institute (Kenya)	39,564	39,564
Other		
Kenya, Government of [\$285,716—1984]		185,716
WEST AFRICA		
International human rights law		
African Institute of Human Rights (Senegal) [\$7,000—1984]		7,000
Henry Dunant Institute (Switzerland)	22,292	22,292
Civil and political liberties		
Abidjan, University of (Ivory Coast) [\$45,000—1984]		22,500
Dakar, University of (Senegal)	27,200	27,200
Access to social justice/legal services		
Nigerian Association of University Women	25,971	25,691
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	151,715	55,000
Ethnic conflict		
Environment and Development of the Third World (Senegal)	41,500	
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
International human rights law		
Egypt, Government of (for Zagazig University) [\$106,000—1984]		30,000
Civil and political liberties		
Institute of Law in the Service of Man (West Bank) [\$104,000—1983]		55,000
Middle East Council of Churches (Lebanon) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Access to social justice/legal services		
Amman Business and Professional Women's Club (Jordan) [\$50,000—1984]		20,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$10,000—1984]		3,000
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
Juba, University of (Sudan)	40,000	40,000
Other		
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (England)	50,000	50,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
International human rights law		
African Institute of Human Rights (Senegal)	26,200	
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$4,105—1984]	(1,459)	2,646
Exchange of Ideas and Information		
Africa Fund (New York) [\$5,856—1984]		5,856
Civil and political liberties		
Association for Civil Rights in Israel [\$50,000—1984]		29,500
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$300,000—1984]		150,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
Black Consumer Association (South Africa)	23,045	
Black Lawyers Association (South Africa) [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Black Sash (South Africa)	215,000	50,000
Black Sash Advice Office Trust (South Africa)	76,000	
Black Theology Reflection Group (South Africa)	50,000	
Critical Health (South Africa)	40,000	
Investor Responsibility Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1982]		29,844
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.) [\$210,340—1984]	15,000	131,450
Legal Resources Trust (South Africa) [\$639,500—1984]		175,000
Occupational Safety and Health Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	24,296	
Ravan Press (South Africa)	2,700	
South African Council of Churches	112,800	
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	4,000	
Ethnic conflict		
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (Israel)	5,000	
Interns for Peace (New York)	25,000	25,000
Neve-Shalom Village (Israel) [\$75,000—1984]		75,000
New Outlook (Israel) [\$30,000—1984]		30,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.) [\$46,100—1984]		25,100
Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Israel) [\$415,000—1983-1984]		150,000
Other		
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program (Washington, D.C.) [\$38,000—1984]		18,000
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Access to social justice/legal services		
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs	15,600	10,741
Women for Women [\$74,250—1983]		20,000
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Civil and political liberties		
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England)	50,000	
Access to social justice/legal services		
Action for Welfare and Awakening in the Rural Environment (India) [\$128,000—1983]		28,000

nominations of Legal Services Corporation directors, and on the operation of state and national support for legal services; it has also spoken out vigorously on federal initiatives it considers unwise or contrary to the provisions of the Legal Services Corporation Act.

Other backup organizations receiving continued support included the National Housing Law Project, which advises legal services attorneys and community groups on housing issues; and the Food Research and Action Center, which seeks to protect the rights of the poor to federal food assistance programs.

With grants to the Florida Justice Institute as well as to lawyers' groups in several states, the Foundation continued to support the development of the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Account plan, a possible alternative source of funding for legal service programs. The IOLTA plan permits the deposit of client escrow funds, which are either small in amount or to be held for a short period of time, into interest-bearing accounts. The earnings are dispersed to legal services organizations. Although IOLTA has been legally challenged in several states, the concept has been endorsed by a majority of states. The Florida Justice Institute has been providing information and technical assistance to states interested in starting IOLTA programs.

The legal systems of nations around the world are as diverse as the cultures that give rise to them. In supporting foreign initiatives in the field of law, the Foundation aims to strengthen

the potential for justice and equality inherent in the particular legal system in which the initiatives operate. As in the United States, Foundation funding abroad focuses on organizations that promise to ensure the law's protection to the disadvantaged.

When Mozambique was a colony, judicial matters were handled through "chiefs" appointed by Portugal. This system was never popular, and at independence it was replaced with makeshift "people's tribunals," which in turn gave way in 1978 to a new court system. Development of the new system has been hampered, however, by severe economic difficulties and a critical shortage of lawyers. Fewer than half of the district courts are fully staffed, and only about half of the 1,400 community, or local, courts called for have been established. Before opening additional courts, the government wishes to take stock of those now operating. The Mozambique Ministry of Justice, assisted by a grant of \$117,000, will review records and interview local magistrates, prosecutors, and defenders to document the experience of the community courts. This investigation is intended to help the government develop a sound basis on which to complete the reform of the nation's judicial system.

Africa's first public interest law firm, located in Nairobi, Kenya, was launched with Foundation assistance in 1978. Since then the Public Law Institute has established a legal aid center for Nairobi's poor; successfully intervened on behalf of low-income consumers to prevent an increase in electricity rates; and defended

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Environmental Safety (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	
Law and Society Trust (Sri Lanka)	75,000	
National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment (India) [\$100,000—1984]		35,000
Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)	23,000	8,000
Nepal Women's Organization	143,000	50,000
People's Council for Social Justice (India)	60,000	
Ethnic conflict		
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka) [\$660,000—1982-1984]		79,666
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
International human rights law		
Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation [\$8,200—1984]		1,960
Access to social justice/legal services		
Indonesia, University of [\$24,388—1983]		10,231
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation	3,750	3,750
Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families (Indonesia)	32,000	25,934
International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	10,000	10,000
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	5,964	5,964
Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women (Philippines)	15,500	15,500
Yayasan Srikandi (Indonesia)	32,500	13,900
Ethnic conflict		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	3,564	3,564
OTHER ASIA		
Civil and political liberties		
Fund for Free Expression (New York) [\$245,000—1984]		50,000
LAWASIA Research Institute (Australia) [\$45,000—1984]		25,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
Columbia University [\$575,000—1983]	600,000	960,222
International Center for Law in Development (New York)	120,000	40,000
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden)	12,500	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Civil and political liberties		
Aesculapius International Medicine (New York)	5,900	5,900
Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru)	140,000	
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$37,000—1984]	15,800	40,500
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Vicariate of Solidarity (Chile) [\$200,000—1984]		100,000
Buenos Aires, University of	7,700	6,843
International Friends of the Chilean Human Rights Commission (New York) [\$132,000—1983]		32,000
Peace and Justice Service (Chile)	10,000	10,000
Social Aid Foundation of the Christian Churches (Chile) [\$24,800—1984]		16,000
Uruguay Institute for Legal and Social Studies	49,000	24,500
Access to social justice/legal services		
Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion (Peru)	100,000	40,000
Center for Women's Services and Advancement (Chile)	24,000	12,000
Center for Women's Studies (Chile)	83,000	
Center of Peruvian Women "Flora Tristan"	10,000	10,000
Colombian Association for the Study of Population [\$140,000—1983]		62,750
Colombian Communities Foundation [\$100,000—1984]		63,375

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ISIS International (Italy)	50,000	
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Peruvian Women's Association [\$80,000—1984]		42,600
Manuela Ramos Movement (Peru) [\$48,000—1984]		24,000
Regional Corporation for the Integral Development of Woman and the Family (Colombia) [\$124,000—1981]		7,300
Ethnic conflict		
Afro-Peruvian Research Institute	31,000	8,000
Center for Research on Black Culture in Colombia	7,200	7,200
Other		
Center for Women's Studies (Chile)	5,000	5,000
Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Argentina)	50,000	25,000
Manuela Ramos Movement (Peru)	6,000	6,000
Regional Corporation for the Integral Development of Woman and the Family (Colombia)	4,000	4,000
BRAZIL		
Exchange of ideas and information		
Mulherio Communications Center [\$20,500—1984]	33,300	16,325
Civil and political liberties		
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture [\$615,000—1983-1984]		127,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
Bacabal, Diocesan See of [\$33,400—1983]		4,781
Center for the Defense of Human Rights [\$150,000—1984]		72,500
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	6,100	
Ecumenical Center of Documentation and Information	54,000	
Federation of Community Associations of Salvador	22,000	10,160
Foundation-administered project: to strengthen Indian organizations in Brazil	23,000	
Luiz Freire Cultural Center	248,500	86,569
Institute of Cultural Action	20,000	20,000
Olodum Cultural Group	5,000	5,000
Organizing Committee of the Third Latin American and Caribbean Feminist Encounter	40,000	40,000
Pastoral Commission for Favelas	350,000	62,500
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro [\$60,000—1984]		7,000
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo [\$70,000—1984]		8,250
São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$283,000—1984]		134,760
São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission	85,000	9,879
Women's Information Center	52,000	33,370
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
International human rights law		
Center for Humanistic Education (Mexico)	6,800	6,800
Exchange of ideas and information		
Latin American Anthropology Documentation Center (Mexico)	50,000	50,000
Civil and political liberties		
Central American University "Jose Simeon Canas" (El Salvador)	260,000	
Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America (Costa Rica)	14,500	14,500
Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras [\$77,000—1984]		48,100
Guatemalan Human Rights Commission	31,500	31,500
Human Rights Commission of El Salvador	9,600	9,600
Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador (El Salvador)	21,000	21,000
Mexican Academy of Human Rights	150,000	

injured parties in industrial pollution cases. With a grant of \$146,000, the institute will expand its legal services to other parts of Kenya and intensify research on the environment.

Zimbabwe has also taken steps to organize a public interest law center with the twin aims of enhancing people's access to legal remedies and promoting the professional development of lawyers. Zimbabwe's Legal Resources Foundation received funds to establish a pilot legal aid clinic in Harare that will be staffed by paralegals trained by qualified lawyers. Clinics will also be formed in more remote parts of the country to identify cases that can be taken through the country's superior courts in order to establish precedents on matters of public interest.

The Foundation also continued to support organizations in South Africa working to protect the rights of blacks who have been victimized by that country's restrictive racial policies. One of the most important of these organizations is the Black Sash, which operates offices throughout the country to advise blacks on their residency, property, and employment rights. It received renewed funding for these operations and also for the activities of its Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which has taken a leading role in assisting rural blacks who have been threatened or victimized by forced relocation. The South African Council of Churches also received support to expand a network of ecumenical fieldworkers who are helping form legal-advice bureaus and other services in black communities.

Renewed support went to two Brazilian groups that provide legal services and organize self-help efforts among slum dwellers. Lawyers for the Luiz Freire Cultural Center, which operates in Recife, the largest city in Brazil's Northeast, advise and represent community organizations and occasionally individuals on such matters as property rights, access to public services, and problems with the police. In Rio de Janeiro, some two million people, about one-third of the city's population, live in *favelas*, or shantytowns. Working through a staff of lawyers, economists, engineers, and architects and a network of agents in 150 slum communities, the Pastoral Commission for Favelas of the Catholic Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro has been helping *favelados* establish rights of possession to their lands, build homes, and obtain municipal services.

A \$100,000 grant to the Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion in Peru is supporting a program that is helping protect the territorial rights of Amazonian Indians. Lawyers for the center are attempting to establish native communities' rights to the use of communal property and natural resources and also representing them in disputes over land and in criminal matters.

The rural poor of developing countries are frequently faced with problems growing out of economic development or changes in technology. The International Center for Law in Development for several years has been helping rural groups protect their rights through the legal system when such problems arise.

For example, center staff helped fishermen in four Philippine villages find a legal resolution to the problem of commercial fishing boats intruding into traditional fishing grounds. A two-year Foundation grant of \$120,000 will enable the center to continue its work with rural organizations on law-related problems.

A special program has been developed to help China in its efforts to improve its laws, legal procedures, and legal education. Chinese officials have expressed interest in providing citizens with protection against arbitrary abuses, as well as in using legal reforms to attract foreign investment and promote economic development. To help China revitalize its legal system, the U.S. Committee on Legal Education Exchanges with China works to strengthen teaching and research in Chinese law faculties and institutes. It has arranged visiting professorships and lecture tours in China for U.S. legal experts; education for Chinese law teachers, librarians, and researchers in the United States; and a joint conference on international trade law. A Foundation grant of \$600,000 to Columbia University will enable the committee to continue these activities over the next two years.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

Fifty years after the passage of the Social Security Act of 1935, U.S. social welfare policy is undergoing unprecedented scrutiny, which may have profound implications for the future. Demographic shifts toward an aging population, rising costs associ-

ated with health care and retirement benefits for the elderly, and the results of slowed economic growth have placed financial strains on the social insurance system that are expected to continue through the next century. In recent years, spending for public assistance programs has been reduced while the number of children and female-headed families in poverty has risen. To assess policy options for dealing with these and other challenges, the Foundation initiated a three-year project that will sponsor research, policy analysis, and public discussion of the issues. An executive panel composed of leaders in public affairs, business, education, and civil rights will deliberate on the principles and objectives of future social welfare policy, and issue a report at the project's end recommending various courses of action.

A major question for social welfare policy is why there has been such a sharp increase over the past twenty years in teenage pregnancy, out-of-wedlock births, female-headed families, and welfare dependency among some inner-city residents. Aided by a Foundation grant of \$300,000, researchers at the University of Chicago will attempt to answer that question by conducting both survey and ethnographic studies of 1,000 low-income black, white, and Hispanic families in Chicago. The aim will be to gather data on the relation between poverty and welfare dependency on the one hand, and the values and family structure of the urban poor on the other.

An increasingly troublesome feature of American society in the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Access to social justice/legal services		
Federation of Honduran Women's Associations [\$45,000—1983] Rape Crisis Center (Mexico)	32,000	20,524 32,000
Refugees' and migrants' rights		
Wellesley College	49,000	49,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
International human rights law		
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica) [\$300,000—1982]		100,000
Civil and political liberties		
Fund for Free Expression (New York) [\$395,000—1984] Guyana Human Rights Association [\$14,000—1984]	(14,000)	340,000
Access to social justice/legal services		
Florida, University of	13,000	13,000
Inter-American Legal Services Association (Colombia)	20,000	20,000
Washington Office on Latin America (Washington, D.C.) [\$220,000—1983]		145,000
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	15,000	14,000
Ethnic conflict		
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$200,000—1983]		75,000
TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	\$19,929,782	\$24,848,734

Governance and Public Policy

UNITED STATES

Governmental structures and functions

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 49,000	\$ 49,000
Center for Community Change (for Coalition on Block Grants and Human Needs) (Washington, D.C.) [\$340,596—1984]		113,442
Center for Responsive Politics (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Center for the Study of the Presidency (New York)	50,000	50,000
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.) [\$700,000—1983]	700,000	962,500
Colorado, University of [\$17,500—1984]	7,000	24,500
Committee for Economic Development (New York) [\$120,000—1984]		40,000
Harvard University	1,500,000	500,000
Maryland, University of [\$167,423—1983]		53,527
Miami, University of	40,000	40,000
Minnesota, University of	7,500	7,500
National Academy of Public Administration (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta) [\$150,000—1984]		72,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$124,000—1984]		124,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (for Council of State Planning Agencies) (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Princeton University [\$330,000—1984]		165,000
Stirling Institute for Policy Analysis (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Local initiatives		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$20,875—1984]		20,875
National Association for the Southern Poor (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	
Civic participation		
ASPIRA of America (New York)	474,640	24,640
ASPIRA of New York (Bronx, N.Y.)	7,000	
Civic Education Foundation (Medford, Mass.)	390,000	390,000

1980s is the growth of poverty among children, despite substantial increases in total welfare spending over the past decade. The Children's Defense Fund, the nation's foremost advocacy group representing poor, minority, and handicapped children, received a \$700,000 supplement to help combat this problem. The fund will continue to monitor changes in tax policies, income-support programs, and other benefits affecting children, including funding for maternal and child health care, food stamps, and school lunch programs. Foundation support will also permit the fund to conduct model outreach programs designed to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancy.

In another effort to encourage national debate on major issues, the Foundation granted a \$1.2 million supplement to the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. The institute has documented changes in U.S. domestic policies during the first Reagan Administration, and will now undertake research to help determine alternative approaches to such problems as inflation and unemployment, the slow rate of economic growth, and the rapid rate of structural change in the U.S. economy. The institute's work on fiscal policy will concentrate on such issues as the budget deficit, tax reform, and the continuing process of retrenchment in some social programs.

For policy research on issues related to America's growing Hispanic population, grants totaling \$1.5 million went to the Inter-university Program on Latino Research (a consortium of four Hispanic research centers located at

Stanford University, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Texas, and Hunter College), and to the Social Science Research Council (SSRC). The Inter-university Program and SSRC will invite applications for grants to support research on the effects of Hispanic migration into the United States, on Hispanics' participation in U.S. politics, on their opportunities for education and employment, and on their participation in income-support programs.

Two grants were made to provide leadership training in governance and public policy to U.S. Hispanics, who are underrepresented in policy positions in government at all levels. One grant went to ASPIRA, the nation's preeminent organization serving the educational needs of Hispanic high school students. ASPIRA will use the funds to support the high school component of the Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program (HLOP). Leadership training and public policy workshops will be provided for 150 students at ten sites. Fifty of these students will then be placed in local internships, and ten of them will be awarded summer policy internships in Washington, D.C.

For the mid-career leadership segment of HLOP, the Foundation granted \$240,000 to the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. MALDEF currently operates a program in five Western sites providing training and placement services for young Hispanic professionals who wish to serve on local boards and commissions. The grant will help



A Puerto Rican teacher helps a young student with her writing. The Foundation this year helped establish the Puerto Rico Community Foundation, and among the projects it is funding is a small-grants program for island teachers.

MALDEF expand this program to San Antonio, Tex., and support seminars taught by elected officials, community leaders, and communications experts. Grant funds will also support a monthly newsletter and a computerized information system to improve placement opportunities nationally.

To encourage Hispanic citizenship and political participation, the Foundation awarded \$236,000 to the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Education Fund. The project seeks to increase the rate at which Hispanic resident aliens become U.S. citizens, which currently lags far behind that of non-Hispanic immigrants. Because the reasons for this discrepancy are unclear, NALEO will

first attempt to learn more about the Hispanic aliens themselves and about the organizations offering citizenship services in communities with large Hispanic populations. It will also examine the extent to which the Immigration and Naturalization Service encourages or discourages Hispanics from applying for citizenship. Later stages of the project will include the development and testing of model programs, based on NALEO's findings, to increase the rate of Hispanic naturalization.

This year witnessed the start of an effort to build a Puerto Rican Community Foundation, an island-based philanthropy that aims to marshal new resources for a population long underserved by U.S. mainland char-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Congressional Hispanic Caucus (Washington, D.C.)	15,800	15,800
Human SERVE Fund (New York)	50,000	
Jefferson Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (San Francisco)	240,000	
National Association of Latino Elected Officials Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	236,000	236,000
National Coalition on Black Voter Participation	225,000	
Northwestern University	114,533	
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	150,000	
Smith College	10,000	10,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	45,770	45,770
Syracuse University [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	20,000	20,000
Strengthening public service		
Center for Excellence in Government (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	50,000
Dispute resolution		
American Arbitration Association (New York)	100,000	50,000
Community Board Program (San Francisco) [\$400,000—1983]	150,000	325,000
Institute of Judicial Administration (New York) [\$150,000—1984]		75,000
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	2,300,000	700,000
Crime		
Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C.)	27,500	
Public policy analysis		
Brandeis University	99,992	99,992
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Chicago, University of	300,000	
Columbia University	9,360	
Cuban National Planning Council (Miami)	61,000	
Foundation-administered project: comprehensive study of the future of social insurance and welfare	1,500,000	310,111
Greater Washington Research Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1982]		50,000
Harvard University	105,267	56,384
Indiana University	76,510	76,510
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (New York)	168,450	18,450
Johnson Foundation (Racine, Wisc.)	35,000	
Michigan, University of [\$250,000—1983]	130,721	149,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$250,000—1984]		46,000
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Alexandria, Va.) [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	85,920	
New York Academy of Medicine	35,000	35,000
Northwestern University	103,792	103,792
Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.)	143,000	
Social Science Research Council (New York)	77,100	64,600
Southern California, University of	30,054	30,054
Stanford University	240,000	40,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	1,240,600	1,240,600
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	1,284,854	25,457
Utah, University of [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Wisconsin, University of	63,210	
Yale University	50,000	50,000
Other		
Harvard University	6,687	
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	40,000	
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$150,000—1984]		150,000
Partners for Livable Places (Washington, D.C.)	20,000	20,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York) [\$99,285—1984]		99,285
Puerto Rico Community Foundation	2,000,000	2,000,000
Texas, University of	6,235	

ities. Initiated in April 1985, the new foundation is expected to act as a catalyst, encouraging mainland corporations and foundations to provide more assistance for economic and social development in Puerto Rico. Initial funding totals some \$6 million—\$2 million from the Ford Foundation, \$500,000 each from the Rockefeller Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, and Carnegie Corporation, and the remainder from corporations operating on the island. Among the projects the new foundation may support are a job-creation program for youth, community self-help efforts, a small-grants program for Puerto Rico's teachers, and research on the island's economy.

Growth in the size and responsibilities of state and local governments has been a feature of American political life for the past two decades. Their functions have grown even more in recent years as social programs have been transferred to them in the wake of diminished federal funding. Recognizing both the shifts in governmental responsibility and the need to reinforce successful state and local responses to these new challenges, the Foundation this year announced a national competition for awards totaling \$2.25 million for exemplary programs designed to address important social and economic problems. The competition will focus on initiatives in areas of major national concern, such as job creation and economic development; the welfare of people unable to support themselves; neighborhood and community revitalization; education and

training; and health care and other social services. A national committee of leaders from government, business, universities, and community organizations will select the award recipients based on such criteria as creativity in responding to social or economic needs, effectiveness, and adaptability to other jurisdictions. To administer the competition and handle related activities in research, public education, and technical assistance, the Foundation granted \$1.5 million to the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Besides assisting with the competition, the school will develop a series of case studies on the award-winning innovations and will also conduct a three-year faculty research project on the process by which state and local governments introduce new programs and policies.

Several grants were made to encourage participation by citizens in decision making at the state and local levels. The growth of formal mechanisms for citizen participation in government programs, and of local action groups, is characteristic of our time. For an assessment of these developments, the Foundation granted \$390,000 to the Lincoln Filene Center at Tufts University. The center, regarded as the leading research organization in the field, will undertake a national survey to identify citizen participation programs at the state and local levels and analyze their impact on government policy making. The center will also conduct a comprehensive evaluation of citizen participation in six selected cities.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Strengthening public service		
Botswana, Government of [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (Tanzania) [\$125,000—1983]		35,000
Kenya, Government of	132,800	57,613
Public policy analysis		
African Association for Public Administration and Management (Ethiopia)	25,000	25,000
Society for International Development (Kenya)	20,000	20,000
WEST AFRICA		
Civic participation		
African Communication Association (Nigeria)	26,992	25,838
Historical Society of Nigeria [\$32,736—1984]		31,768
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$13,910—1984]		11,627
Pan-African News Agency (Senegal) [\$15,000—1984]		15,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Public policy analysis		
Egypt, Government of [\$70,000—1983]	(70,000)	
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Dispute resolution		
Independent Mediation Service Trust (South Africa) [\$200,000—1983]		90,167
Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution (New York) [\$5,000—1984]		5,000
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Strengthening public service		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$54,600—1982]	(32,009)	(2,409)
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Local initiatives		
Centre for Policy Research (India)	12,000	
Civic participation		
Pennsylvania, University of [\$16,845—1984]		1,845
Public policy analysis		
Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$150,000—1983]		27,500
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (India) [\$200,000—1984]		20,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Civic participation		
Indonesian Institute of Sciences [\$25,000—1984]		7,000
Public policy analysis		
Philippine Social Science Council	2,555	2,555
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Governmental structures and functions		
Center for Studies of the State and Society (Argentina) [\$94,000—1984]		48,000
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies	81,000	31,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Civic participation		
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile)	32,500	8,500
Institute of Peruvian Studies	96,000	30,000
Permanent Committee for Educational Defense (Argentina)	30,000	30,000
Sur Professional Consultants (Chile)	34,000	26,000
Public policy analysis		
Association for Legal Defense and Education (Peru)	9,000	9,000
Center for Population Studies (Argentina) [\$93,000—1984]		63,000
Center for Social Research on the State and Administration (Argentina) [\$49,400—1983]		16,400
Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development (Chile) [\$85,000—1983]		36,400
Pacific, University of the (Peru) [\$22,500—1984]		14,000
BRAZIL		
Civic participation		
Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Crime		
Casa de Rui Barbosa Foundation	2,400	
Public policy analysis		
Bahia, Federal University of	7,500	7,500
Columbia University	9,000	9,000
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies [\$24,000—1984]	43,000	49,488
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$109,000—1983]		49,000
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research	14,300	
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Strengthening public service		
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Nicaragua)	250,000	200,000
Public policy analysis		
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$155,000—1984]		78,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Governmental structures and functions		
Latin American Center for the Analysis of Democracy (Argentina)	130,000	
Civic participation		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	7,000	7,000
Public policy analysis		
Pittsburgh, University of	3,000	
TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	\$15,888,533	\$10,615,581

Citizen participation is also a feature of a project to be conducted with Foundation support by the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies. The center will organize citizen forums in four states to discuss structural changes in the U.S. economy and ways citizens can

deal with them. Members of the forums will include farmers, educators, business and labor leaders, government officials, and students.

Experiments in dispute resolution, in which alternative ways are developed to settle arguments between neighbors, ten-

ants and landlords, and other parties, have been supported by the Foundation for many years. The National Institute for Dispute Resolution received \$2.3 million this year to continue encouraging the institutionalization of court-ordered arbitration and introducing conflict-resolution materials and courses in higher education.

For a project in conflict resolution in San Francisco, the Foundation granted \$350,000 to the Community Board Program in that city. The board, which now provides community conflict-resolution services in twenty-two neighborhoods, will use the funds to continue these activities and to conduct an assessment of its experience in mediating disputes between people of diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.

In Latin America, one of the most striking developments over the past few years has been the replacement of authoritarian regimes by democratically elected governments. To foster analyses of this phenomenon and of the conditions necessary to sustain it, the Foundation granted funds to the Latin American Center for the Analysis of Democracy in Argentina. Scholars affiliated with the center will launch the preparatory phase of a multicountry research project entitled "The Consolidation of Democracy in Latin America."

A grant to the Institute of Peruvian Studies will support research on the problems of the increasingly radicalized younger generation of urban poor that has emerged since democratic government was re-established in Peru in 1980.

Education and Culture

54

The Foundation's Education and Culture program has three principal goals in higher education: to broaden access to colleges and universities and increase opportunities for minorities and other underrepresented groups; to help faculty achieve excellence in their teaching and scholarship; and to strengthen undergraduate curricula and curricular resources in selected fields.

In the arts, the program assists in developing new works and innovative techniques in the performing arts and promotes diversity by encouraging artists and arts institutions of high quality outside the mainstream. The Foundation also supports the documentation of contemporary performances and major living artists through videotapes, films, and oral history. In developing countries, the Foundation supports the preservation of traditional classical and folk cultures along with efforts to bring these traditions to new life in contemporary creative expression.

ACCESS AND EQUITY

The paucity of blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans on U.S. college and university faculties not only deprives American higher education of a healthy diversity but also tends to discourage minority students from aspiring to college teaching careers. The high cost of graduate education and declining federal fellowship funds are further impediments to minorities who might want to become teachers.

To help ease some of these difficulties, the Foundation this year launched a three-year doctoral fellowship program for blacks, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans. The program will be administered by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which will select forty fellows a year in a national competition. Each fellowship will cover three years of study in the arts and sciences at an institution chosen by the student and will include an annual stipend plus an allowance for tuition and fees. The program will also fund ten awards annually for three years for minority Ph.D. candidates who have completed all the requirements for the degree except the dissertation. The Foundation granted NAS \$1.2 million for the first year of the program.

NAS was also granted \$1.6 million to continue a postdoctoral fellowship program designed to expand opportunities for advancement for minority scholars who have already begun academic careers. The program provides a year of research at major universities, scholarly centers, or laboratories. This year's grant supports a seventh cohort of thirty-five fellows, which brings to 245 the number assisted.

According to recent studies, the chance to conduct research as an undergraduate can be a key factor in a student's considering an academic career. A Foundation grant of \$196,000 to Cornell University partially funded a new three-year program of summer research fellowships for minority undergraduates at Cornell, Princeton, Stanford, and the Uni-

versity of California (Berkeley). Each institution will award ten fellowships a year to sophomores and juniors for eight weeks of research under faculty supervision.

Community colleges are critical entry points to higher education for millions of minority and low-income students. In 1983 the Foundation established the Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program (TOP) to help more of these students continue their studies at four-year institutions. Twenty-four colleges were granted \$25,000 each to develop projects that would improve their students' preparation for transfer. The following year, five of these colleges received larger grants to further develop the projects. This year thirteen community colleges (listed on page 55), all of them recipients of TOP awards in 1983, were awarded a total of \$645,000 to strengthen their transfer programs. Activities will include expanded writing programs in courses required for admission to senior colleges; development of core curricula to meet senior college requirements; tutoring by undergraduates who have transferred to senior institutions; academic counseling for high-risk students; expanded contacts between community and senior college faculties; and research to identify factors that improve transfer rates.

To evaluate these grants, the Foundation awarded \$125,000 to the Center for the Study of Community Colleges in Los Angeles. For three years the center will examine the transfer rates of students in the colleges receiving the Foundation's grants.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Education and Culture		
UNITED STATES		
Access and equity		
Academy for Educational Development (New York)	\$ 85,800	\$ 85,800
Arizona State University [\$70,000—1984]		35,000
Association for Community Based Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$165,000—1983]	125,000	165,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		95,000
California Postsecondary Education Commission (Sacramento)	62,000	
Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles)	125,000	45,000
Chicago State University	135,000	75,000
Community College of Baltimore	15,000	
Community College of Philadelphia [\$225,000—1984]		85,800
Compton Community College (California)	30,000	
Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education (Washington, D.C.)	325,000	325,000
Cornell University	196,000	196,000
Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning (Columbia, Md.) [\$265,000—1983]		29,646
Cuyahoga Community College (Cleveland) [\$100,000—1984]		46,092
De Paul University [\$150,000—1984]		76,000
Florida State University [\$70,000—1984]		40,000
Hawaii, University of	15,000	
Highland Park Community College (Michigan)	80,000	
Hood College of Frederick (Maryland)	35,000	35,000
Los Angeles Community College District	175,000	
Maricopa Community College District (Phoenix) [\$225,000—1984]		86,232
Miami-Dade Community College [\$225,000—1984]		68,098
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.) [\$3,023,526—1983-1984]	2,739,997	4,135,397
New York, City University of [\$230,000—1984]	195,400	264,400
Peralta Community College District (California)	30,000	
Pueblo of San Ildefonso (Sante Fe, N.M.)	20,000	20,000
J. Sargent Reynolds Community College (Richmond, Va.)	30,000	
Roxbury Community College (Boston)	30,000	
Sacramento City College	80,000	
Smith College [\$38,790—1982]		3,497
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (Boulder, Colo.)	25,000	25,000
Faculty: teaching and scholarship		
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$1,000,000—1982]		775,000
Chicago, University of [\$300,000—1984]		100,000
Columbia University	48,000	
Commission on College Retirement (New York) [\$250,000—1984]		65,000
Consortium on Financing Higher Education (Cambridge, Mass.)	40,000	40,000
Council of Independent Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000
Harvard University [\$310,767—1984]	403,407	186,937
History of Science Society (New York)	56,000	56,000
Massachusetts, University of (Boston) [\$84,745—1984]		30,000
Mississippi, University of	310,000	
National Humanities Center (Research Triangle, N.C.) [\$210,198—1984]		105,459
National Student Exchange (Fort Wayne, Ind.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Newberry Library (Chicago)	120,000	120,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	50,000	50,000
New York Public Library	1,000,000	
New York University [\$277,800—1984]	(38,500)	157,250
Stanford University	414,425	100,000
U.S. National Committee for Byzantine Studies (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	
Virginia, University of	200,000	75,000
Yale University [\$201,000—1984]		150,000
Curriculum development		
American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.)	40,000	40,000

Two other projects focusing on relations between community colleges and four-year institutions were funded. Hood College in Frederick, Md., received a grant to organize a collaborative project with four other women's colleges (Simmons in Boston, Spelman in Atlanta, Stephens in Columbia, Mo., and Mt. Saint Mary's in Los Angeles), to link their courses and counseling services with those of nearby community colleges and thereby improve their students' preparation for transfer. A grant to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education in Denver supported a regional conference for state legislators, higher education officials, and community college leaders in fourteen western states to discuss more effective means of promoting transfer between two- and four-year institutions.

The Foundation continued to assist efforts in South Africa and Namibia to increase educational opportunities for blacks. Grants went to:

—the Council of Churches of Namibia, \$116,084, for a fellowship program enabling black Namibians to study at the University of Zimbabwe or in technical colleges in that country.

—the University of Cape Town, \$140,000, the Institute for Black Research, \$100,000, and the University of Natal, \$20,000, for supervised research by black undergraduates. The aim is to sharpen the students' analytical skills and thereby broaden their career options.

—the Institute of International Education (IIE), three grants totaling \$355,000, and the South African Council of Churches

(SACC), \$34,000, for fellowship programs enabling black South Africans and Namibians to attend American colleges and universities. Under IIE's sponsorship, the U.S.-based South African Education Program procures funding and places for qualified students who are selected by SACC's Educational Opportunities Council.

—SACHED (South African Council for Higher Education) Trust, \$350,000, to inaugurate Khanya College, a one-year "bridging" institution that will help students from black secondary schools prepare themselves for study in predominantly white South African universities.

TEACHING AND SCHOLARSHIP

Dedicated and intellectually vital faculty are a society's chief educa-

tional resource. The Foundation supports a variety of programs to help faculty deepen and broaden their learning, and to strengthen the engagement of faculty members in teaching.

A \$310,000 grant to the University of Mississippi will enable the Center for the Study of Southern Culture to expand its scholarly resources and share them with faculty from neighboring institutions. The center will join with the university's Afro-American Studies Program and its Sarah Isom Center for Women's Studies in a three-year project that will bring visiting scholars to teach, conduct research, and consult with faculty at the university. It will also award ten fellowships a year to enable faculty from other institutions, particularly black colleges in the area, to attend a series of seminars led by the

visiting scholars and university faculty. The seminars will emphasize new scholarship on blacks and women and ways of integrating it into the undergraduate curriculum.

The principal activity of the Stanford Humanities Center is a fellowship program that enables faculty from Stanford and other universities to pursue scholarly research and to participate in cross-disciplinary interchange. The fellows also contribute to the intellectual life of the campus by, for example, teaching a course, offering a lecture series, or conducting a faculty seminar. To broaden the diversity of fellows studying at the center, the Foundation provided funding this year for two fellowships annually, to be awarded to scholars from developing countries or to American minority scholars in the humanities.

A related grant was made for a fellowship program that enables foreign scholars to study at Newberry Library's D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, which houses one of the world's largest collections of materials for the study of Native American history. Many European scholars are engaged in original work on Native American history and culture, and the fellowships will encourage greater interchange between them and scholars in the United States.

Other visiting scholar and fellowship programs were also assisted this year. A grant to the History of Science Society will enable society members to advise universities interested in creating undergraduate courses on the



South African students studying in the United States under a fellowship program sponsored by the Institute of International Education and the South African Council of Churches and supported by the Foundation for many years. The program is also open to Namibians.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Amistad Research Center (New Orleans) [\$225,000—1983]		50,000
Arizona, University of [\$201,305—1983]		100,781
Atlanta University [\$250,000—1984]		84,972
Bard College [\$208,880—1984]		168,880
Brown University [\$233,624—1981]	150,000	167,089
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$140,000—1984]	325,061	49,978
Colgate University	100,000	35,000
Council of Independent Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$20,000—1984]		20,000
Duke University	140,000	
Feminist Press (New York)	20,000	
Howard University [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Institute for Research in History (New York)	20,750	20,750
Luis Muñoz Marin Foundation (Puerto Rico)	45,153	45,153
Ana G. Mendez Education Foundation (Puerto Rico)	40,000	
Metropolitan Avenue Film Project (New York)	21,970	21,970
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	260,000	
National Archives Trust Fund Board (Washington, D.C.) [\$400,000—1984]		400,000
National Council for Research on Women (New York) [\$296,600—1983]		74,000
National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies (New York)	15,675	15,675
New York, City University of [\$1,186,487—1984]	109,639	608,328
New York, State University of (Albany)	50,000	
Pittsburgh, University of [\$415,912—1983]		109,281
Radcliffe College [\$16,151—1984]		16,151
Rutgers University	18,067	
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	50,000	50,000
Spelman College [\$202,250—1983]		90,015
Swarthmore College	50,000	
Wellesley College [\$90,002—1983]	25,289	72,280
Wheaton College (Norton, Mass.)	53,000	26,500
Yale University	30,855	30,855
Administration and policy research		
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$541,350—1984]	75,000	180,675
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.) [\$330,000—1983-84]		133,375
Association of American Universities (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1984]		60,000
Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York	25,000	25,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	50,000	50,000
Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (Washington, D.C.) [\$145,128—1984]		72,564
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	50,000	
Great Lakes College Association (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	8,400	
Michigan, University of [\$240,000—1983]		68,955
National Association of College and University Attorneys (Washington, D.C.)	124,501	124,501
New York, City University of		24,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	21,000	21,000
Smith College	12,500	12,500
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (Atlanta) [\$307,500—1983]		114,500
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta) [\$200,000—1984]	205,000	405,000
Yale University	70,612	70,612
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	310,000	208,750
Artistic talent and resources		
Alliance for Community Theaters (New Orleans)	30,000	
American Composers Orchestra (New York)	110,000	70,000
American Music Theater Festival (Philadelphia, Pa.)	68,660	68,660
American Place Theatre (New York)	45,800	45,800
American Symphony Orchestra League (Washington, D.C.) [\$353,468—1984]		248,468
Art Museum Association (San Francisco) [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Arts Council of San Antonio	111,415	111,415
Ballet Hispanico (New York City Hispanic-American Dance Company) [\$150,000—1984]		60,000

history of science, a field notable for illuminating not only the development of the sciences but also their relation to issues of concern to humanists and social scientists. Harvard University's W.E.B. DuBois Institute for Afro-American Research received support for fellowships for senior scholars from the United States and abroad who will conduct research and help organize a conference on the state of Afro-American studies. A third grant renewed support for two postdoctoral and three doctoral fellowships a year at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies at the University of Virginia.

Anticipating a shortage of faculty specializing in West European studies during the 1990s, when large numbers of senior faculty will retire, the Foundation granted funds to Columbia University for a pre-dissertation fellowship program administered by the Council for European Studies. The fellowships, awarded through a national competition, enable social science graduate students to conduct research in Europe at a critical stage in their education.

The Foundation supported a major international scholarly resource with a grant of \$1 million for the conservation program of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. Their collections, consisting of some 27 million items, including 5 million books, are comparable in size and scope to the great national libraries of the United States, Britain, France, and the U.S.S.R. Conservation is the Research Libraries' most urgent need at pres-

ent. The Foundation's grant will support a project that will inventory a large portion of the libraries' general collections, verify their bibliographic records, and assess their conservation needs.

The Foundation has for many years supported social science research and training in developing countries in recognition of the critical role these disciplines play in illuminating social and economic problems and in contributing to their solution. The Foundation's principal objectives have been to strengthen the capacity of institutions to undertake research and to facilitate cooperation and interchange among scholars in various regions. Among those receiving grants this year were:

—the Philippine Social Science Council, for regional consortia of social scientists from universities outside metropolitan Manila. The consortia encourage collaborative research on the development problems of particular regions and also organize faculty workshops and refresher courses.

—the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa, to promote collaborative research and facilitate exchanges among social scientists in the region.

—the National Academy of Sciences, for the Committee for Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, which sponsors scholarly exchanges with China and joint research in the social sciences.

—the Israel Foundations Trusts, for a biennial research competition on Israel's social and economic problems. The grant, for \$1,750,000, will help establish

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bilingual Foundation of the Arts (Los Angeles)	225,000	85,000
Boston University	175,000	
Brooklyn Academy of Music [\$300,000—1983]		100,000
Caribbean Cultural Center (Visual Arts Research and Resource Center Relating to the Caribbean) (New York) [\$138,000—1984]		138,000
Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet (Carlisle)	191,630	191,630
Chamber Music America (New York)	40,000	40,000
Clark Center for Performing Arts (New York)	22,750	
Crossroads (New Brunswick, N.J.)	272,000	120,000
Dance Theater Workshop (New York)	300,000	300,000
Dance Theatre of Harlem (New York) [\$150,000—1983]	10,782	60,782
Dance—U.S.A. (Washington, D.C.) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
First All Children's Theatre (New York) [\$60,000—1984]	(25,023)	(23)
Frederick Douglass Creative Arts Center (New York) [\$150,000—1984]		10,000
Foundation for Independent Video and Film (New York)	48,282	48,282
Fund for Artists' Colonies (New York) [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Group I Acting Company (New York)	75,000	75,000
Independent Curators Incorporated (New York) [\$48,898—1984]		21,365
Manhattan Theater Club	100,000	50,000
Maryland Institute, College of Art [\$313,000—1984]		313,000
Meet the Composer (New York) [\$40,000—1983]		20,000
Minnesota Opera Company (St. Paul) [\$225,000—1984]		225,000
Music-Theatre Performing Group (New York)	200,000	
National Institute for Music Theater (Washington, D.C.)	7,524	7,524
National Poetry Series (New York) [\$50,000—1983]		16,972
New York Center for Visual History [\$150,000—1984]	49,880	124,880
New York Public Library [\$195,500—1984]		182,569
New York Shakespeare Festival	50,000	50,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore [\$135,428—1983]		41,170
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York) [\$250,000—1984]		173,000
Sundance Institute for Film and Television (Salt Lake City)	50,000	50,000
Theatre Communications Group (New York)	50,000	50,000
Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts (New York) [\$25,600—1984]		25,600
Wisconsin, University of	25,000	25,000
World Encyclopedia of Contemporary Theatre (Canada) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Yale University		32,500
Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (New York) [\$20,000—1984]		20,000
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (Portland, Ore.)	75,000	
All Indian Pueblo Council (Albuquerque, N.M.) [\$105,000—1984]	75,000	105,000
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) [\$420,000—1984]		62,500
Appalshop, Incorporated (Whitesburg, Ky.)	200,000	98,125
Archaeological Conservancy (Santa Fe, N.M.)	50,000	50,000
Center for Community Studies (New York) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Columbia University [\$135,000—1984]		135,000
East Harlem Music (New York) [\$10,000—1984]		10,000
Ethnic Folk Arts Center (New York) [\$180,000—1984]		180,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.) [\$200,000—1984]		95,000
Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)	118,075	34,530
SUN Symphony Society (New York) [\$45,000—1984]		45,000
Arts stabilization		
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society) (Washington, D.C.) [\$137,231—1982]		34,308
Ballet Theatre Foundation (New York) [\$150,000—1982]	(75,000)	
Hartford Stage Company [\$41,126—1982]	(20,564)	
Lake George Opera Festival (Opera Festival Association) (New York) [\$38,811—1982]		9,703
Long Wharf Theatre (Connecticut Players Foundation) (New Haven) [\$77,244—1982]		19,311
Michigan Opera Theatre (Detroit) [\$250,000—1982]		55,452
Other		
American Ditchley Foundation (New York)	15,000	15,000

a fund that will provide income for continuation of the competition.

—the University of California (Los Angeles), to assist the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing in developing an English-language training center at the academy. Funds will cover travel and expenses for Chinese and American faculty, teaching and library materials, audio-visual equipment, and administrative costs.

CURRICULA AND CURRICULAR RESOURCES

The Foundation has a special interest in efforts to enrich the undergraduate curriculum. The main emphases are on strengthening international studies and foreign-language instruction; improving students' writing skills; and incorporating new scholarship on women and minorities into liberal arts courses.

Americans have long been criticized for their limited knowledge of foreign cultures and languages. In addition, many students now graduate from high school and even college with only sketchy knowledge of U.S. history and institutions. Some states are therefore moving to strengthen the teaching of history in secondary schools and some colleges are trying to broaden opportunities for international studies and foreign-language instruction. Several of these efforts were supported this year.

A three-year grant of \$275,083 to the University of California (Berkeley) is supporting a new history education center established by the School of Education. The center will administer



Teachers from San Mateo High School meet with Bernard R. Gifford (center), Dean of the Graduate School of Education, University of California (Berkeley), to discuss Project Clio, a Foundation-supported collaborative effort between the university and Bay Area high schools to improve the teaching of U.S. and world history.

Project Clio, a collaborative effort by faculty from Berkeley's history department and Bay Area teachers and administrators to improve history instruction in California secondary schools. A three-year cycle of in-service workshops will help prepare teachers to meet new state requirements for courses in U.S. and world history.

The University of Michigan received \$250,000 to join with twenty-five Midwestern liberal arts colleges in a program to advance instruction in non-Western studies. The university's centers for the study of China, Japan, the Near East and North Africa, Russia and Eastern Europe, and South and Southeast Asia are among the most distinguished in the United States. The grant will fund fellowships enabling faculty from the colleges to do research at these centers and advanced

students to begin intensive study of non-Western languages.

One of the major problems in language training in the United States is lack of a "common metric," a system of measuring proficiency that is uniform for all languages in whatever institution they are taught. To address this and related problems, the Foundation has granted funds to the American Academy of Political and Social Science to plan one or more centers to improve foreign-language instruction in the United States. Such a center or centers would conduct research on second-language acquisition, and develop teaching materials and evaluation methods.

Since its founding with Foundation support in 1958, the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) has become a unique resource for the collection and analysis of information about language study

and for the dissemination of such data in the United States and abroad. It is regularly consulted on questions ranging from English-language instruction for refugees and migrants to ways of improving the teaching of foreign languages in American colleges and universities. To help stabilize CAL's finances, the Foundation this year granted \$500,000 toward an endowment, income from which will be used for new language-training projects and to develop more diversified funding. The Foundation also granted CAL \$250,000 to move to and renovate a larger facility.

In recent years the Foundation has supported a number of efforts to improve college students' abilities to think critically and write clearly. To examine the state of writing programs throughout the nation, the Foundation granted the City University of New York \$109,639 for a survey, the first of its kind, of such programs in 300 American colleges and universities, broken down by size, public/private status, and ethnic diversity. The report will include a position statement on effective approaches to teaching writing.

In California, most Mexican American students go to community colleges. For many of them, writing in English is the single largest barrier to academic success. The University of California (Berkeley) received support for the Puente Project, which combines new methods of teaching writing to Mexican American students with counseling and the use of mentors to help students overcome anxiety about writing.

Changes in the theory and

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$500,000—1982]		102,294
Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1984]	750,000	800,000
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$37,500—1984]		37,500
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$120,000—1983] Stanford University	18,000	40,000 18,000
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) [\$325,000—1984] Makerere University (Uganda) [\$17,024—1984] Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia) Zimbabwe, University of	20,000 (40) 150,000	155,000 16,498 75,000 250,000
Policy analysis and dissemination		
European Federation for Intercultural Learning (Belgium) Nairobi, University of (Kenya) United Nations Institute for Namibia (Zambia) [\$23,925—1984] Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production [\$40,540—1983]	3,355 22,200 (5,138)	3,355 22,200 10,739 20,000
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (Sweden) Ethiopia, Government of [\$146,100—1984] Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology (Providence, R.I.) [\$205,600—1984] International Academy of Music (Nairobi) Kenya Archaeological and Ethnographic Research Agency Museum Trustees of Kenya [\$80,000—1984]	14,850	14,850 105,800 37,850 8,389 80,000
WEST AFRICA		
Teaching, learning, and curriculum		
Association to Develop Training and Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$50,000—1985]		50,000
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Association of Senegalese Researchers [\$5,000—1984] International Development Research Center (Ottawa, Canada) Senegal, Government of	190,000 50,000	5,000
Artistic talents and resources		
PEC Repertory Theater (Nigeria)	14,000	14,000
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
International African Institute (England) National Commission for Museums and Monuments (Nigeria) [\$12,000—1984] National Museum of Mali Senegalese Association of Professors of History and Geography West African Archaeological Association (Nigeria)	225,000	193,500 12,000 17,000 17,000
Other		
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	2,900	2,900
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Teaching, learning, and curriculum		
Population Council (New York) [\$25,000—1984]		25,000

practice of writing instruction in recent decades have resulted in the need to retrain many teachers at all levels. Retraining has not occurred evenly, however. Minority institutions, for example, are frequently cut off from networks that keep teachers in touch with developments in the field. A grant to the Southern Education Foundation supported a summer institute for faculty from historically black colleges to introduce them to new techniques for teaching writing and to help them improve writing programs at their colleges.

The Foundation made several grants this year to introduce new scholarship on women and minorities into the undergraduate curriculum.

Colgate University received a grant to enable a consortium of ten newly coeducational colleges and universities to provide small grants to faculty to redesign courses so as to incorporate new perspectives on women. A grant to Wheaton College supported a summer institute for faculty from two dozen northeastern colleges on integrating new research on minority and working-class women into the curriculum. Similar "mainstreaming" efforts were assisted with grants to Memphis State University, Duke University, Brown University, and the Harvard Divinity School. A two-year supplement of \$225,000 went to the University of the West Indies to include information about Caribbean women in continuing education courses.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Often overlooked in discussions

of public service by young people is the long tradition of community service by college students, whether on an extracurricular basis, as part of course work, or in exchange for financial assistance. Despite a falling off in recent years because of preoccupation with career preparation, student interest in community service is reviving, according to many educators, who also say that colleges should do more to encourage it. To get more precise information on formal community and public service by undergraduates, the Education Commission of the States was given a grant for a national survey of programs at 100 private, state, and community colleges. The survey will gather information on program characteristics, incentives for participation, costs, and policies on combining course work and community service.

To continue monitoring the desegregation of public higher education in the South and to ensure that academic programs at predominantly black colleges are enhanced in the process, the Southern Education Foundation received a supplement of \$205,000. Funds also went to the National Association of College and University Attorneys for a legal reference service that provides information on developments in education law to college and university administrators and legal counsel.

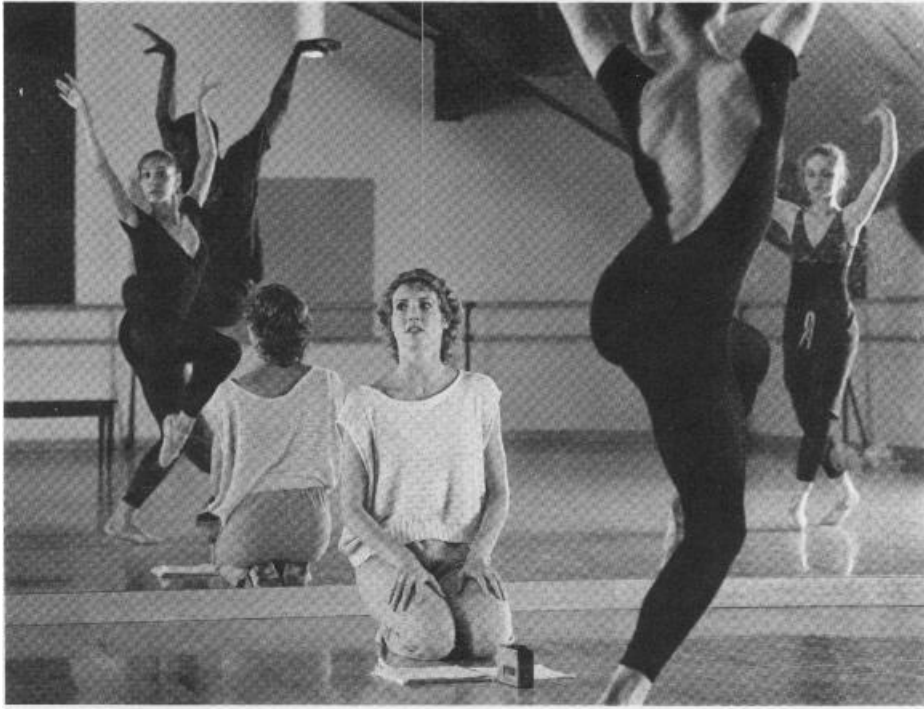
ARTISTIC TALENT AND RESOURCES

The Foundation's support for innovative artistic expression and the development of new work focuses on the performing arts. The

emphasis is on assisting collaboration among creative artists, expanding outlets for performance, and enhancing training quality.

In the performing arts today, boundaries are being crossed and interesting new work produced through collaborative efforts of theater, dance, musical, and visual artists. Collaboration has been particularly fruitful in the music theater field, which encompasses opera, musical comedy, music drama, and experimental performance art. This year, through a \$200,000 grant to Music-Theatre Performing Group, the Foundation renewed support for a consortium of music theater companies engaged in the long-term development of new work. The companies—Minnesota Opera, Music-Theatre Group/Lenox Art Center (Massachusetts and New York), and Playwrights Horizons (New York)—provide residencies for teams of creative artists who share a commitment to the collaborative process in creating and performing new art and extending the music theater form. Another interinstitutional project was supported with a grant to the American Music Theater Festival in Philadelphia. It is organizing an alliance of major regional theaters—such as the Goodman in Chicago, the American Repertory in Cambridge, Mass., and the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles—which will produce new music theater works.

Attracting audiences for innovative productions and performances is accomplished primarily by "going on the road." Yet few independent artists or small companies can deal with the com-



Choreographer Victoria Morgan (kneeling) working on a new ballet with dancers from the Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet. She came from the San Francisco Ballet to take part in the Carlisle Project, which offers young choreographers a chance to develop their talents and create new works in an unpressured environment.

plexities of touring, nor can the spaces in which they perform afford to book them. To give these artists the opportunity of bringing their work before a larger public, Dance Theater Workshop has established a National Performance Network linking primary sponsors—performance spaces that present new work—in fourteen cities. With funding from the National Endowment for the Arts and a three-year Foundation grant of \$300,000, the network will provide matching subsidies to the primary sponsor in each city. The sponsors will guarantee a minimum of four weeks of employment to out-of-state artists along with fees that cover their traveling, living, and performance expenses.

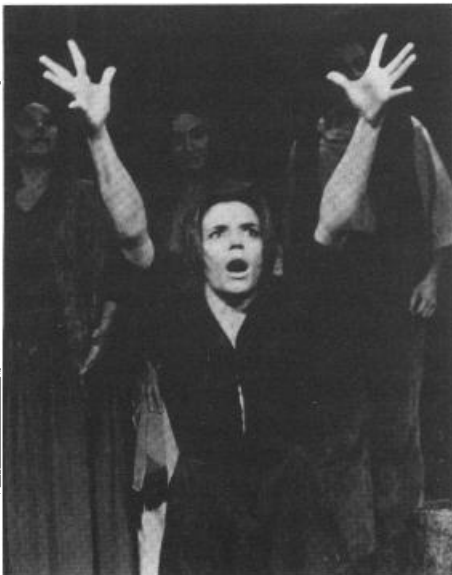
With the death of George Balanchine and with other distinguished choreographers—Jerome Robbins, Antony Tudor, and Frederick Ashton—past middle age, the fostering of new choreographic talent is of urgent importance to the future of ballet. Major ballet companies that must focus on production, touring, and audience building often cannot afford to support fledgling work and the training of new talent. The Carlisle Project at the Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet is trying a new approach to nurturing choreographic talent by emphasizing purely developmental work in an unpressured environment. It offers emerging choreographers classes, workshops, intensive musical training,

and the chance to create new ballets while working with a company of finely trained apprentice dancers. The Foundation is supporting the project with a grant of \$191,630. A different type of choreographer-development project, undertaken by the Sundance Institute in Utah, also received support. Having for several years assisted aspiring filmmakers, Sundance has begun offering similar opportunities to mid-career choreographers. Working in conjunction with the nationally known Ballet West in Salt Lake City, the Sundance project gives talented artists the opportunity to work toward the creation of large-scale dance works.

The Foundation is committed to cultural pluralism and to continuing the richness and diversity of the arts in our country. Throughout its history of supporting the arts, the Foundation has assisted minority artists and arts institutions of proven professional quality. Currently, grants are made to further the artistic growth of these groups and to help them achieve financial stability and attract wider audiences.

This year the Foundation began an initiative in Hispanic theater that aims to further the development of a vigorous art with a wide range of styles and a growing audience in many parts of the country. Grants went to the Arts Council of San Antonio for a national conference to foster communications among Hispanic artists and administrators in theater companies scattered across the United States, and for development of touring networks for Hispanic theater groups; and to

the New York Shakespeare Festival for the Festival Latino en Nueva York, a celebration of Hispanic performing arts from the United States and abroad that has been held biannually since 1978. The Bilingual Foundation of the Arts (BFA) in Los Angeles received support to strengthen its administration and its ability to increase earned and contributed income. BFA is a professional theater that features both classical and modern works, performed in Spanish and English, from the United States, Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean. In a complementary action aimed at mainstream American theater, the Foundation made a grant to the Theatre Communications Group (TCG) for its Hispanic Translation Project, which commissions translations of both



A scene from Blood Wedding, by Federico García Lorca, performed by members of the Bilingual Foundation of the Arts (BFA). Support for BFA is part of a larger Foundation effort to encourage Hispanic theater in the United States.

classical and modern plays in Spanish and distributes them through TCG's constituency of 242 theaters.

Having for many years supported such well-known black organizations as the Dance Theatre of Harlem and the Negro Ensemble Company, the Foundation is currently turning its attention to a newer generation of black performing groups and artists. For example, a grant to Crossroads Theatre Company, a predominantly black professional group in New Brunswick, N.J., will enable it to hire additional staff to increase earned and contributed income and thereby achieve the institutional stability necessary for creative growth. And a grant to the American Music Theater Festival in Philadelphia supported the first full-scale performance of *X*, a major new opera about Malcolm X by a young black composer, Anthony Davis.

The Foundation maintains an interest in improving opportunities for women in the arts. Support was renewed for the Women's Project of the American Place Theatre, which gives female stage directors practical experience and increased visibility in the professional theater. In addition, the Foundation helped support a national conference on women in the arts at the University of Wisconsin. The conference assessed the current condition of women in various arts fields and evaluated the progress made during the past ten years.

Despite excellent recording techniques, there is a dearth of films and videotapes documenting the lives and creative histories of major contemporary

artists. To help remedy this deficiency, the Foundation this year granted Boston University's Aesthetic Research Project funds to videotape conversations with senior American artists and cultural figures who have made vital contributions to the art of the twentieth century. The tapes will be maintained in two central locations—at the Boston University Library and at the Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center in New York City. A second documentation project supports a film archive of major American literary figures maintained by the New York Center for Visual History.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION

This year the Foundation began a new effort in India to explore the connections between various aspects of culture (music, drama, crafts, painting, architecture, and literature) and to relate them to the broader historical and social fabric of particular regions. This integrated approach is being tried first in two very different Indian states—Rajasthan in the rugged, hilly northwest, and Orissa, a tropical, rice-growing region in the east.

A \$100,000 grant to the Jaigarh Public Charitable Trust is supporting transformation of Jaigarh Fort in Rajasthan into a multidimensional museum complex and study center. Among its features will be displays of the sixteenth-century Rajput warriors who founded the fort and of the women who also lived there; archives of tribal folklore and music; a seventeenth-century garden; an eighteenth-century puppet theater; and workshops

for local artisans producing traditional crafts. In Orissa, three grants are supporting independent but complementary studies by local researchers on the Mahanadi River, the lifeline of Orissan agriculture and culture. The Institute of Applied Language Sciences received \$96,000 to enable an interdisciplinary team of scholars to document the folklore of different ethnic groups living in a cross section of Mahanadi villages. Grants to Sambalpur University and to Utkal University are underwriting studies of the architecture of temples along the Mahanadi, built from the seventh through the fourteenth centuries. These studies represent a new emphasis in the history of Indian art in that they focus on the rural societies where many cultural forms originated. Seminars and conferences will attempt to develop an integrated methodology for these research projects, and will disseminate the results to researchers working in other parts of India.

The Foundation continued to support the folk performing arts in India with a grant to the Indian National Theatre in Bombay for research and documentation on the drama, dance, and song of Maharashtra and Gujarat states. To encourage contemporary Indian theater, a grant went to the National Centre for the Performing Arts, also in Bombay, to establish a new unit for development of experimental plays.

Interest in archaeology is burgeoning in many parts of the developing world as nations realize that rapid modernization may obliterate irreplaceable treasures. Several grants were made this

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	31,500	19,292
Artistic talents and resources		
El-Hakawati Theatre Company (West Bank) [\$100,000—1984]		50,000
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
American Research Center in Egypt (Princeton, N.J.)	15,000	10,000
Egypt, Government of (for the National Art Development Institute of Mashrabeya) [\$14,100—1984]		14,100
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$75,000—1984]		34,000
Sana'a University (Yemen)	8,400	8,400
Sudan, Government of (Directorate of Antiquities)	35,500	35,500
Yarmouk University (Jordan)	150,000	67,250
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
Teaching, learning, and curriculum		
SACHED Trust (South Africa) [\$212,000—1984]		136,000
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
African Studies Association (Los Angeles) [\$23,000—1984]	28,908	51,908
Association for Sociology in Southern Africa (South Africa) [\$4,000—1984]		4,000
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal) [\$200,000—1983]		100,000
International Development Research Centre (Ottawa, Canada)	25,000	25,000
Israel Foundations Trustees	1,750,000	290,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
Artistic talents and resources		
Open School (South Africa)	50,000	
Disadvantaged groups in higher education		
Cape Town, University of (South Africa) [\$275,000—1984]	140,000	275,000
Council of Churches of Namibia	116,084	
Institute for Black Research (South Africa)	100,000	100,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	355,000	85,000
Natal, University of (South Africa) [\$120,000—1984]	10,000	20,000
New York, State University of (Albany)	11,585	11,585
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	350,000	24,513
South African Council of Churches [\$92,150—1984]	34,000	92,150
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa) [\$30,000—1983]		5,000
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Africa Centre Limited (London)	25,000	
Graphic Equalizer (South Africa)	37,000	
Skotaville Publishers (South Africa) [\$40,000—1984]		20,000
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	30,000	30,000
Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	50,000	
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Teaching, learning, and curriculum		
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies [\$163,000—1984]	(23,000)	
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Bangladesh National Museum	16,400	8,100
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Bangla Academy	49,900	
Bangladesh, Government of	49,680	10,000
Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation [\$25,210—1984]		9,550
Bangladesh National Museum	150,000	40,000
Dhaka, University of [\$41,160—1984]		4,000
Rajshahi University	39,000	25,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago) [\$40,000—1984]	15,000	35,000
Homi Bhabha Fellowship Council (India) [\$250,000—1983]		250,000
Institute of Applied Language Sciences (India)	96,000	
G.B. Pant Social Science Institute (India) [\$100,000—1983]		30,000
Sambalpur University (India)	41,000	
A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies (India) [\$100,000—1983]		35,000
Utkal University (India)	31,000	
Artistic talents and resources		
Theatre Academy (India) [\$73,000—1983]		4,250
Policy analysis and dissemination		
Centre for Women's Development Studies (India) [\$200,000—1983]		21,000
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Australian National University	5,000	5,000
Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute (India) [\$210,000—1983]	130,000	131,200
Indian National Theatre	125,000	
Institute of Historical Studies (India)	11,500	6,000
International Society for Traditional Arts Research (India) [\$70,000—1982]		17,500
Jaigarh Public Charitable Trust (India)	100,000	
Jaipur Development Authority (India) [\$70,000—1984]		26,000
Kalakshetra (India) [\$200,000—1984]		50,000
Kalidasa Akademi (India) [\$116,000—1984]		38,000
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (India) [\$50,000—1982]		16,360
Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad (India) [\$200,000—1982]		44,000
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College (India) [\$88,000—1982]		23,136
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (India) [\$125,000—1984]		75,840
Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York)	25,000	
Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust (India) [\$70,000—1984]		35,000
National Centre for the Performing Arts (India)	152,781	2,781
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (India) [\$75,000—1984]		30,000
Sampradaya (India) [\$25,000—1984]		12,500
Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra (India) [\$35,000—1984]		15,000
Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Sri Lanka, Government of [\$50,000—1983]	37,000	37,000
Theosophical Society (India)	41,000	23,400
Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (India) [\$49,000—1984]		17,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Teaching, learning, and curriculum		
De La Salle University (Philippines)	50,000	47,438
Indonesia, Government of	68,800	24,603
Philippine Social Science Council	28,945	27,770
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Indonesia, Government of	203,500	100,415
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	13,060	13,060
Philippine Social Science Council	205,079	28,080
Social Science Foundation (Indonesia) [\$200,000—1982]		13,207
Thammasat University (Thailand)	22,800	7,275
Policy analysis and dissemination		
Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Education)	15,000	15,000
Artistic talents and resources		
Press Foundation of Asia (Philippines)		1,616
Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia) [\$71,250—1983]		2,476
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia (Academy of Ensemble Music) [\$12,245—1984]	9,705	9,725

year to advance archaeological research and training in the use of modern techniques of conservation and artifact analysis. For example, the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute in Pune, India, received \$130,000 for an experimental project in which computers will be used to compile a bibliography of Indian archaeology from the paleolithic period through 500 A.D., and to conduct a metrical analysis of paleolithic tools and studies of chalcolithic pottery and megalithic monuments.

Although Jordan has one of the richest archaeological heritages in the world, most of its treasures are relatively unknown and unprotected. They include prehistoric settlements and campsites going back 500,000 years, fortified cities dating to 3,000 B.C., reservoirs and villages of the early Islamic period, Crusader castles, and fine old buildings of the Ottoman period. The Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, established in 1984 at Yarmouk University in northern Jordan, is training professionals to protect this heritage, which is threatened with destruction by natural forces and by the rapid pace of development in Jordan. A two-year grant of \$150,000 to the university will be used to create a library, buy technical equipment, conduct field research, and award master's-degree fellowships in both archaeology and anthropology.

In Indonesia, the Foundation's work stresses the interpretation as well as the preservation of the past. The Ministry of Education of the Government of Indonesia received funds for the restoration

of Old Banten, a pre-colonial urban site on the northern coast of West Java, which is of great importance for study of both trade patterns and Islamic culture in Indonesia. A two-year supplement of \$125,000 went to the University of Gadjah Mada for curriculum development, for new laboratory equipment, including a microcomputer, and for staff training and library acquisitions, including audio-visual materials on art history and archaeology.

The Foundation continued to support the preservation of traditional music with grants in Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America. The International Academy of Music in Kenya received \$150,000 to organize a central library of tapes of indigenous vocal and instrumental music, and for new teaching materials, research, and publications on local music and instruments. The College of Music of the University of the Philippines was granted \$135,000 to develop a center for research and training in ethnomusicology, which connects musical forms to their surrounding social contexts. The emphasis will be on the "Malay," or non-Western musical tradition of the Philippines, which is linked to Indonesian and Polynesian cultural patterns. Funds also went to the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru for a survey of traditional Andean music, field research in the Andean highlands, and creation of an Andean music archive at the university.

To enhance the capacity of museums to preserve cultural artifacts and traditions, the Foundation supported efforts in West

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia (Academy for the Performing Arts) [\$88,000—1983-1984]		35,664
Arts Council of Jakarta (Indonesia)	4,808	3,972
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	2,900	2,900
Australian National University	15,786	15,786
Centhini Foundation (Indonesia) [\$24,390—1984]		10,532
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia) [\$150,000—1983]	125,000	166,173
Indonesia, Government of (Ministry of Education)	80,000	57,500
Mindanao Ethno-Culture Foundation (Philippines)	6,440	1,525
National Library of Indonesia [\$60,000—1984]		17,053
Otago, University of (New Zealand)	27,460	15,000
Philippine Social Science Council	2,795	2,795
Philippines, University of	137,000	20,490
Press Foundation of Asia (Philippines) [\$6,800—1982]		4,628
Silpakorn University (Thailand)	3,842	3,842
Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia) [\$85,000—1984]		44,068
Thailand, Government of (Fine Arts Department)	61,390	53,086
OTHER ASIA		
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
California, University of (Los Angeles)	450,000	50,000
International Group for the Study of Women (Japan) [\$85,600—1982]		18,400
National Academy of Sciences (Committee for Scholarly Cooperation with the People's Republic of China, Washington, D.C.)	300,000	75,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Center for Research and Planning of the Environment (Chile) [\$50,000—1984]		37,500
Colombian Corporation for Social Science Development [\$16,000—1984]		8,200
Economic and Social Development Institute (Argentina)	10,000	10,000
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences [\$162,000—1984]		100,000
Women's Documentation Center (Peru)	78,000	33,500
Disadvantaged groups in higher education		
Howard University (Washington, D.C.)	32,500	32,500
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Archbishopric of Arequipa (Peru)	30,000	12,207
Center for the Study and Development of Culture and the Arts (Chile) [\$94,000—1984]		47,000
National Academy of History (Peru)	7,500	7,500
Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of	17,500	15,900
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	9,500	9,500
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France) [\$35,000—1983]	(15,000)	
BRAZIL		
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Jose Bonifacio University [\$16,500—1984]		16,500
Brasilia, University of [\$32,000—1984]		20,000
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences [\$225,000—1984]	9,300	134,300
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning [\$3,200—1984]		3,200
Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science	245,000	45,000
Ceara, Federal University of [\$25,000—1984]	(21)	24,979
Carlos Chagas Foundation	200,000	
Institute of Higher Studies in Religion [\$22,000—1984]		22,000
Institute of Political and Social Studies	7,000	7,000
Research Development Foundation	15,000	
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of [\$80,000—1984]		20,656
Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research [\$163,400—1984]	11,500	120,525
Getulio Vargas Foundation	48,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Artistic talents and resources		
Cultural Association for Support of Black Arts [\$110,000—1983]		42,008
Rio Grande do Norte, Federal University of	12,000	
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
Central American Historical Institute (Nicaragua) [\$25,500—1984]		25,500
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$210,000—1984]		157,000
Central American University (Nicaragua)	200,000	
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Costa Rica)	37,540	37,540
Mexico, College of	127,000	31,800
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Agricultural and Livestock Society of CEPEC (Mexico)	15,900	15,900
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Teaching, learning, and curriculum		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	507,000	337,671
Scholarship and scholarly resources		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$79,000—1983]		12,500
Disadvantaged groups in higher education		
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica) [\$450,000—1984]		450,000
Cultural preservation and interpretation		
Center for Cuban Studies (New York)	46,000	
National Dance Theatre Company (Jamaica)	5,787	
Princeton University [\$12,000—1984]		12,000
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	\$22,056,893	\$23,774,876

Africa and Bangladesh. The National Museum of Mali received funds for audio-visual documentation and dissemination on West African architecture, rituals, and dance. The grant will also support meetings enabling museum personnel in the region to share techniques in audio-visual documentation. A two-year supplement went to the International African Institute in London for workshops, symposia, cataloging projects, and training to help museums in West Africa improve their collections and storage, display, and outreach activities. A grant to the Bangladesh National Museum will be used for staff training overseas, design of a course in museology, improved displays, and a computerized inventory of the collections.

In the United States, a three-year project to document the distinctive culture of Appalachia was supported with a \$200,000 grant to Appalshop, a media cooperative in Whitesburg, Ky., that serves as an artistic center for the region. The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress received a grant of \$118,075 to begin a project to present to American Indian tribes modern tapes of traditional tribal music and narratives originally recorded on cylinders between 1890 and 1930. In addition, grants of \$75,000 each went to the All Indian Pueblo Council and to the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians to develop archives that will make tribal historical records more accessible, and to train Indians as archivists, researchers, and students of their own history.



At the National Museum in Khartoum, Sudanese conservators restore Nubian frescoes, one of the great medieval art treasures of the world, which date from the time when Nubia was a Christian kingdom. A Foundation grant is supporting assistance by foreign conservation experts and acquisition of equipment, such as the microscopes in the background.

Since the 1950s the Foundation has provided more than \$500 million—approximately one-twelfth of its total grant making in this period—to encourage independent analysis and informed public discussion of international affairs. Currently the International Affairs program supports work in seven fields: international peace, security, and arms control; the global economy; U.S. foreign policy; international refugees and migration; international relations, particularly in developing countries; international organizations and law; and neglected fields of foreign area studies. A central aim of the program is to develop a network of analysts in the United States, Europe, Japan, China, and developing countries who can view international issues from a mix of global, national, and disciplinary perspectives.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND ARMS CONTROL

For many years the Foundation has enabled some two dozen major, independent institutions, both in the United States and abroad, to do research, policy analysis, and advanced training in the field of security and arms control. Grantees include Harvard and Stanford universities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Brookings Institution, the Rand Corporation, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London), the French Institute of International Relations, the Australian National University, and the Research Institute

for Peace and Security (Tokyo).

The Institute for East-West Security Studies, a relatively new institution serving the international security and arms control community, received supplemental support for its European program. Established in New York in 1982, the institute enables foreign and security policy specialists from North America and Western and Eastern Europe to undertake collaborative work on such issues as the effective control of chemical weapons and the implications of space-based missile defense for NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Perhaps the institute's most important contribution is the ongoing dialogue and debate it promotes among mid-level officials and researchers from the East and West. Such discussions foster a shared vocabulary of strategic ideas, a greater understanding of other nations' security interests, and lasting international contacts.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in London received continued general-support funds. On November 1, 1985, IISS also began receiving income from a capital fund that the Foundation helped establish with a \$2.5 million grant in 1981. A unique information center and forum for discussion and debate that the Foundation helped establish in 1958, IISS publishes reliable data about military and strategic affairs. Its annual *Military Balance* is a standard reference volume assessing the military power and defense expenditures of countries throughout the world. IISS researchers have recently analyzed such topics as U.S.–West European relations, military competition in space, and Latin

American perceptions of Soviet policy in that region.

The Foundation's work in international security and arms control focuses not only on technical military and diplomatic questions, but also on the political, economic, historical, social, psychological, and organizational aspects of how states pursue their security interests and resolve conflicts. To help young strategists broaden their perspective beyond U.S. policy choices, the Foundation renewed support to two fellowship programs. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are the focus of a program administered by Columbia University, where Ph.D. candidates and postdoctoral scholars combine security studies with advanced training in the language and history of these countries and in their contemporary political, social, and economic developments. A similar fellowship program administered by Harvard



U.N. Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart will join the Foundation in 1986 as scholar-in-residence to study ways of strengthening international institutions.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Affairs		
UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
International peace, security, and arms control		
Aberdeen, University of (Scotland)	\$ 8,000	
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	50,000	\$ 50,000
Arms Control Association (Washington, D.C.) [\$474,300—1984]		272,595
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$20,000—1984]		20,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	20,000	
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (France)	174,500	174,500
Australian National University [\$101,000—1984]		43,756
Berlin, Free University of [\$200,000—1983-84]		61,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$411,000—1984]		88,944
California Institute of Technology [\$91,000—1984]		30,000
Center for European Policy Studies (Belgium)	164,000	139,000
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	50,000	16,000
Chicago, University of	120,000	120,000
Columbia University [\$530,110—1984]		223,522
Committee for National Security (Washington, D.C.) [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
Copenhagen, University of (Denmark)	20,000	20,000
Cornell University	99,700	99,700
Council on Foreign Relations (New York) [\$53,000—1984]		53,000
Duke University [\$90,300—1984]		22,575
Edinburgh, University of (Scotland) [\$124,700—1984]		64,700
European-American Institute for Security Research (Marina del Rey, Calif.)	25,000	25,000
Foreign Policy Research Institute (Philadelphia, Pa.)	50,000	25,000
Forum Institute (Washington, D.C.)	18,500	18,500
French Institute of International Relations [\$315,263—1984]		90,000
Georgetown University [\$175,000—1984]		105,000
Harvard University [\$356,268—1982]	491,818	679,686
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	19,445	19,445
Illinois, University of (Urbana) [\$160,000—1984]		50,000
Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York)	458,000	458,000
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	80,000	53,336
International Economic Association (France)	10,000	
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England) [\$3,000,000—1981-1982]	250,000	865,775
Lancaster, University of (England) [\$113,958—1984]		36,500
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium)	10,000	10,000
Maryland, University of	209,500	108,306
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$341,000—1984]		85,250
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	57,500	8,000
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago) [\$185,000—1983]		21,400
National Resources Defense Council (New York) [\$84,000—1984]		84,000
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs [\$250,000—1984]	33,180	119,180
Pittsburgh, University of	55,700	
Public Agenda Foundation (New York) [\$220,000—1984]		74,957
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.) [\$300,000—1984]		280,000
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan) [\$189,980—1984]		78,420
Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C.) [\$24,850—1984]		24,850
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York) [\$100,000—1983]		25,000
Southampton, University of (England) [\$255,600—1984]		77,700
Society of Service and Politics (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik) (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	180,000	95,000
Washington Strategy Seminar (Bethesda, Md.)	12,000	
Yale University [\$27,204—1984]	14,950	42,154
International economics		
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$30,000—1984]	30,000	60,000

University awards grants to young scholars who combine security studies with advanced training on the nations of Western Europe.

Although most research institutions concerned with security and arms control are located in the developed world, a few centers in Third World countries have been established in recent years. With support from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore initiated a security studies program in 1981 to encourage original research on sources of conflict in the region. The Foundation currently helps fund an internship program enabling young Southeast Asian scholars to work at the institute on such topics as armed Communist movements in Asia.

In Mexico, much of the research on security has been produced by military colleges or peace research organizations. In 1983 a group of scholars from various universities and government agencies established the Latin American Strategic Studies Center, which aims to move security studies into the mainstream of social science research in Mexico. Foundation assistance will enable the center to publish new research on arms inventories in Latin America, the strategic influences of external powers, and other aspects of regional security. Grant funds will also support research awards for junior scholars, travel costs for senior researchers, and library acquisitions.

The Foundation also supports studies and conferences on pressing topics of international security and arms control. For

example, the Foundation funded a major study of the super-powers' strategic command, control, and communications systems—the metaphorical “button” by which U.S. and Soviet political leaders control their nuclear forces. Cosponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Peace Studies program of Cornell University, the project will produce recommendations for enhancing crisis control and preventing nuclear accidents.

The Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS) in Brussels received supplemental support for a project to devise a nuclear non-proliferation policy for Western Europe. Chaired by J.J. Holst, director of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, the project has undertaken studies of eight near-nuclear states. CEPS researchers have concluded that a coherent nonproliferation policy must be considered in the broader context of arms control, deterrence, and defense policies in and for Western Europe—a major challenge since the security policies of individual states are not always compatible. In the coming year the CEPS project expects to publicize its findings, refine its proposals for strengthening the 1968 nonproliferation treaty, and promote discussions among policy makers in Western Europe, Japan, and Third World countries.

Another key element of the Foundation's work is assisting efforts to increase public understanding of peace and security issues in the United States. Since 1970 the Foundation has granted more than \$1.5 million for semi-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Australian National University [\$110,000—1983]		40,000
Boston University	20,000	20,000
Bretton Woods Committee (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.) [\$200,445—1983]	325,000	94,177
Brussels, Free University of (Belgium)	15,000	15,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Center for European Policy Studies (Belgium)	62,000	62,000
Centre for Economic Policy Research (England)	309,910	42,500
Columbia University	50,000	23,873
Council on Foreign Relations (New York) [\$25,000—1984]		25,000
Foundation for American Communications (Los Angeles) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland)	84,500	
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Switzerland) [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Harvard University	13,440	
Institute for International Economics (Washington, D.C.) [\$565,000—1983-1984]	(9,938)	320,063
International Development Conference (Washington, D.C.)	10,000	10,000
Japan Center for International Exchange [\$500,000—1983]		156,000
Johns Hopkins University	10,000	10,000
Library of Congress	49,700	49,700
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$64,000—1984]	5,500	45,750
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor) [\$330,000—1983]	442,800	717,800
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	1,049,106	975,873
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.)	850,000	575,000
Pennsylvania, University of	50,000	50,000
Social Science Research Council (New York) [\$62,711—1984]		62,711
Society for International Development (Italy)	15,000	15,000
Sussex, University of (England)	24,228	24,228
Trade Policy Research Centre (England) [\$296,358—1984]	119,250	156,317
United Nations Association of the USA (New York)	10,000	10,000
Williams College	10,000	
Yale University	38,500	38,500
U.S. foreign policy		
African-American Institute (New York)	115,000	75,000
American Academy of Diplomacy (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000—1984]		45,571
American Council on Germany (New York)	25,000	25,000
American Friends of Bilderberg (New York) [\$20,000—1984]		20,000
American Public Radio Associates (St. Paul, Minn.)	22,000	
Asia Society (New York)	375,000	375,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D.C.) [\$32,500—1984]		32,500
Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies (Mexico)	225,000	
Columbia University [\$253,400—1982]	78,300	123,436
Council on Foreign Relations (New York) [\$825,000—1984]	300,000	875,000
CSF Associates (Huntington Valley, Pa.)	60,220	60,220
Environmental Mediation International (Washington, D.C.)	24,970	24,970
European University Institute (Italy)	4,000	
Former Members of Congress (Washington, D.C.) [\$135,250—1984]		68,000
Foundation-administered project: study group on South Africa and U.S. foreign policy	450,000	115,908
Harvard University [\$50,000—1983]		25,000
Institute for Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	24,471	24,471
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$140,000—1984]		40,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$256,000—1983]		9,500
National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies (New York) [\$150,000—1984]		45,000
National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.) [\$137,500—1984]		137,500
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.) [\$54,231—1984]	(9,874)	44,357
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	50,000
Sigma Delta Chi Foundation (Chicago)	120,000	68,000
Southern California, University of [\$62,100—1984]	20,850	62,100
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta)	50,000	50,000
TransAfrica Forum (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1983]		75,000
Trilateral Commission (New York) [\$130,000—1983]		30,000
United Nations Association of the USA (New York) [\$150,000—1984]		100,000

nars designed to reach across the universities and into local communities. Grants to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Research Institute (Philadelphia), and the universities of Pittsburgh and Michigan will fund meetings attended by political, civic, and business leaders, the press, and scholars and scientists specializing in security and arms control. Topics to be discussed include the security implications of continuing U.S. budget and trade deficits, U.S.–Soviet relations, and the strategic defense initiative.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the largest general scientific organization in the world and publisher of the weekly *Science*, received support for its public-education activities in science, arms control, and national security. In recent years the association's annual meeting has included eight to ten symposia on national and global security topics. Grant funds will support Soviet and European participation in these symposia and enable the association to develop audio-visual materials, conduct media briefings, and publish summaries of the sessions.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

In the field of international economics and development, the Foundation supports research on three major themes: how nations cope with international economic forces; the political dimensions of economic relations both within and between states; and the uncertain future of the international economic system.

Analysts disagree on both the causes of and solutions to such worldwide economic problems as unemployment, inflation, slow growth, and debt. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) in Cambridge, Mass., received Foundation grants totaling \$1.1 million for research aimed at strengthening the factual base of policy discussions. Founded in 1920, NBER is renowned for the quality and objectivity of its empirical economic research. Unlike most economic research centers, which rely largely on resident staff, the bureau acts as an intellectual broker, enlisting affiliated academic economists and government policy experts for specific projects.

One Foundation-supported NBER project is a study of developing countries' debt problems. Project coordinator Jeffrey Sachs, a professor of economics at Harvard University, has commissioned in-depth studies of six developing countries to learn why some of them coped better with the debt crisis than others. NBER researchers will also attempt to determine the impact of First World macroeconomic policies on growth in the Third World and the effectiveness of the recent rescheduling of debt-service payments.

Another NBER project, conducted jointly with the Center for European Policy Studies in Brussels, will examine the causes of persistent U.S.–European conflict over trade in computers, aircraft, steel, communications equipment, and agricultural products. NBER researchers will also look at the effects of misaligned exchange rates—particu-

larly the overvalued U.S. dollar—on trade, production, and employment in the United States and several of its trading partners.

Among the Third World institutions receiving funds for research and training in international economics was the Corporation for Latin American Economic Research in Santiago, Chile. Led by founding director Alejandro Foxley, an internationally respected economist and policy analyst, the corporation will conduct studies on external constraints to Chilean economic development, new approaches to regional economic cooperation, and the influence of international financial markets on the national economy. A complementary program of research apprenticeships and teaching seminars will help expand the pool of Chilean economists familiar with international issues.

A second major strand of the Foundation's work in international economics concerns the politics of economic policies. To encourage better cooperation and communication between academics and policy makers, who frequently complain that academic research is too abstract and untimely to be useful in policy deliberations, NBER received a \$360,000 grant for a project on U.S. international trade policy. Guided by three senior scholars from the University of Wisconsin, graduate students and young faculty will conduct research on such topics as the political economy of trade policy, the role of the courts in shaping U.S. trade policy, and U.S. trade conflicts with Japan. Throughout the proj-

ect, NBER researchers will discuss their findings with officials of the executive branch of the U.S. government, as well as congressional aides and trade experts.

The John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University received support for a meeting of scholars and policy makers to explore ways of reforming the U.S. foreign economic policy-making process, which is widely perceived as slow, complex, and unfair. Two broad questions will be considered: Is it possible to develop an analytic framework capable of encompassing such an enormous and complex process? How should public discussions of the problem be organized to make them more coherent and nonpartisan?

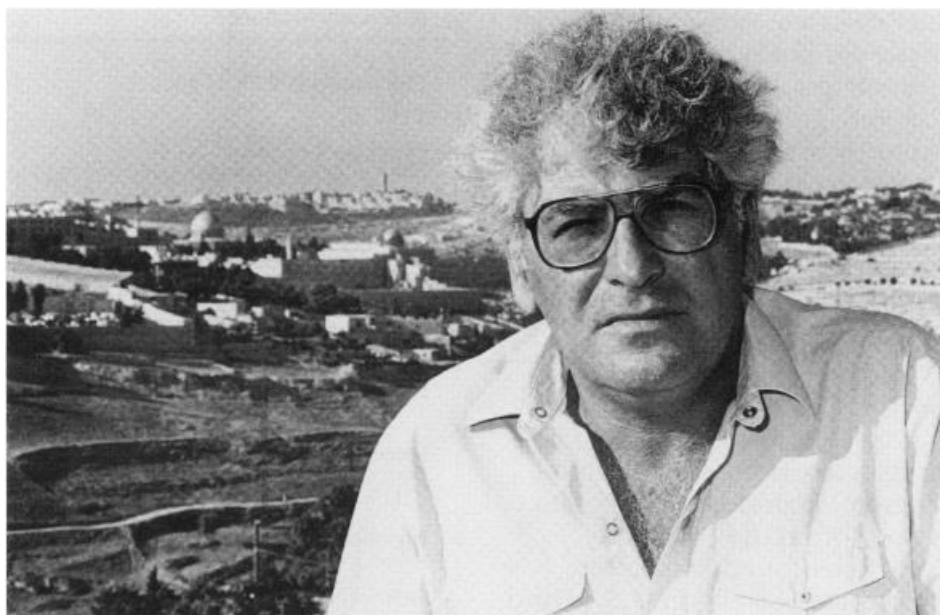
A grant to the Trade Policy Research Centre in London will fund a detailed study of the Republic of Korea's trade policy and its implications for other developing countries. From the early 1960s to the late 1970s, government-subsidized exports and protected key industries helped fuel Korea's remarkable economic growth. The 1979-80 oil shock, however, created serious economic difficulties, prompting a reconsideration of Korea's trade policies. Soogil Young, director of the trade policy program at the Korean Development Institute, has proposed that Korea consider liberalizing its trade policy, while pressing more developed nations to provide open and non-discriminatory access to their home markets. The grant to the center, founded in 1968 with Foundation assistance, will enable Young to refine his proposals and examine three issues

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Virginia, University of [\$100,000—1983]		50,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) [\$544,500—1983]		272,250
Refugee and migration policy		
American Council for Nationalities Service (New York) [\$450,000—1984]		450,000
California, University of (San Diego) [\$448,000—1984]		100,000
Center for Migration Studies of New York [\$140,242—1983]	10,000	73,197
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland) [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50,000	50,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	500,250	500,250
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$158,000—1984]		96,320
New York University [\$206,795—1984]		82,720
Population Council (New York) [\$45,368—1984]		45,368
Refugee Policy Group (Washington, D.C.) [\$425,000—1984]		200,000
York University (Canada)	50,000	50,000
International relations		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	213,600	213,600
American Enterprise Institute for Public Research (Washington, D.C.)	110,000	
Columbia University	19,618	
Harvard University [\$60,000—1984]		60,000
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$600,000—1984]		200,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	17,908	17,908
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	20,000	
Oxford, University of (England)	137,000	137,000
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	25,000	
South Carolina, University of [\$22,000—1984]		22,000
International studies		
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (Stanford, Calif.) [\$187,500—1984]		187,500
American Council of Learned Societies (New York) [\$672,656—1982-1984]		235,562
American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (Washington, D.C.)	4,747	4,747
British Universities Association of Slavists [\$60,000—1984]		60,000
Columbia University [\$580,123—1982]	438,060	566,114
Georgetown University	73,336	28,414
Harvard University	28,000	
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	20,000	
Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies [\$30,000—1984]		10,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	26,978	26,978
Princeton University	102,450	34,150
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund (Washington, D.C.)	24,618	24,618
Social Science Research Council (New York)	482,000	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.)	30,000	
International organization and law		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	250,000	
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	49,075	
California, University of (Berkeley)	50,000	
Citizens for Ocean Law (Washington, D.C.)	100,000	23,500
Harvard University	50,000	50,000
Hawaii, University of	21,500	21,500
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	15,000	15,000
United Nations Association of the USA (New York)	49,400	49,400
World Affairs Council of Northern California (San Francisco)	20,000	20,000
Other		
International House of Japan (New York)	200,000	125,000

believed critical to the success of trade liberalization: designing policies that facilitate the transition to a more liberal trade stance; increasing public understanding of trade policy; and strengthening the rules of the international trading system to restrain protectionism.

The future of the international economic system is the third major focus of the Foundation's work in international economics. In recent years there has been mounting dissatisfaction with the performance of the system and doubts about the adequacy of international rules and institutions to deal with current and future economic problems. Moreover, the system has been bedeviled by disagreements over the global economic outlook, the international effects of domestic economic policies, and the distribution of the costs and benefits of policy cooperation.

Grants to the Brookings Institution, the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) in London, and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva will support research on the growing interdependence of national economies and on obstacles to international economic cooperation. Brookings and CEPR researchers will examine such topics as the European exchange-rate system, and the role of international organizations—for example, the International Monetary Fund—in facilitating economic cooperation. Analysts at the Graduate Institute will explore the thesis that there is a global business cycle and that traditional policies to insulate domestic economies from external



Meron Benvenisti, an Israeli historian, heads the West Bank Data Project, which documents Israeli and Arab settlement in formerly Jordanian territory. Supported by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, the project has had a major impact on Middle East peace discussions.

disturbances may no longer be effective. The project will attempt to measure the size and frequency of the international business cycle, discover its causes, and assess its implications for the conduct of national policy and international economic cooperation.

A complementary grant to the National Bureau of Economic Research will support research on past attempts at international coordination of macroeconomic policy, trade, exchange rates, and debt. Led by Martin Feldstein, a professor of economics at Harvard and president of the NBER, the project aims to inform policy discussions on ways to strengthen international cooperation.

The University of Michigan received \$425,000 for a research and training program focusing on U.S. participation in international

trade discussions. Established in 1983 with Foundation support, this interdisciplinary program introduces legal and political considerations into economic analyses. Such issues, frequently overlooked by academic economists, are of critical importance to trade policy discussions. The program's work on bilateral U.S.–Canadian trade issues and multilateral trade in general has been well received by policy makers, who actively participate in the program's seminars, conferences, and policy briefings.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The central aim of the Foundation's work in U.S. foreign policy is to increase understanding of the policy-making process and recommend ways of improving it. To this end, the Foundation supports major institutions that con-

duct research, serve as sources of advice for policy makers, and promote public discussion of U.S. foreign policy. Institutions currently assisted include the Overseas Development Council, the Asia Society, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the African-American Institute.

This year the Overseas Development Council (ODC) in Washington, D.C., received \$850,000 for its research and publications program. Founded in 1969 with support from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, ODC focuses exclusively on U.S.-Third World relations. In the past, ODC concentrated on foreign aid and security but now addresses a broader range of economic, political, social, and environmental concerns. One of ODC's ongoing activities is the congressional staff briefing program, which provides regular opportunities for key Capitol Hill staffers to discuss issues of mutual interest with Third World representatives.

A grant to the Asia Society provided partial support for its Asian Agenda, a program of policy studies and public education on major issues in U.S.-Asian relations. Functioning primarily as a clearinghouse for information and a coordinator of policy discussions, the Asia Society seeks to broaden public knowledge of a region that traditionally has remained the preserve of specialists. Over the past two years the Asian Agenda has focused on three topics: Islam and public life in Asia; Asia and the American economy; and Japan and the United States in Asia. New proj-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
International studies American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (Stanford, Calif.) [\$18,870—1984]		18,870
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
International economics and development Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$169,000—1984]		46,000
Refugee and migration policy Lesotho, National University of [\$26,500—1982]		8,900
International relations Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations [\$110,000—1983]		58,000
International studies Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	13,000	9,283
WEST AFRICA		
Refugee and migration policy Lagos, University of (Nigeria) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva)	40,200 31,800	40,200
International relations Ife, University of (Nigeria)	200,000	78,299
International studies Bordeaux, University of (France)	6,216	6,216
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
International peace and security International Peace Academy (New York) [\$47,500—1984]	(17,819)	(17,819)
International economics and development Egypt, Government of [\$31,000—1984]	5,000	15,500
International relations Egypt, Government of (for Cairo University) [\$20,000—1984]		2,830
International studies Arab Studies Society (Jordan) Social Science Research Council (New York)	25,000 9,000	25,000
OTHER AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
U.S. foreign policy Africare (Washington, D.C.) [\$234,350—1984] Resolution (Southern Africa Media Center) (San Francisco)	15,935	60,417 15,935
International relations L'Harmattan (France)	10,000	10,000
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
International economics and development Bangladesh, Government of [\$272,000—1982]		30,000
INDIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA		
International peace and security Centre for Policy Research (India) [\$116,000—1982] United Nations University (Japan) [\$100,000—1982]		26,082 40,000

ects will include Asia's new generations and changing values and the Soviet role in Asia.

The Foundation continued its support for the International Affairs Fellowship Program of the Council for Foreign Relations. Acting as a bridge between the academic and policy-making communities, the program enables young foreign policy specialists to broaden their experience in international affairs through scholarly study or government service.

The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies received support for the Inter-American Dialogue, which brings together prominent U.S. and Latin American citizens for discussions of key issues in hemispheric relations. Founded in 1982 to promote solutions to such problems as the Latin American debt crisis and conflict in Central America, the dialogue has published two widely circulated and well-received reports: *The Americas at a Crossroads* and *The Americas in 1984: A Year for Decisions*.

Because of the growing need for careful analysis and informed public discussion of the unfolding tragedy in South Africa, the Foundation has constituted an informal study group to examine developments there and to consider their implications for U.S. foreign policy. Franklin A. Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation, is leading the project. Thomas was chairman of the Study Commission on U.S. Policy Toward South Africa, which in 1981, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation, published the widely discussed report, *South Africa: Time Running*



Linked by satellite, citizens in San Diego and Moscow recall their World War II experiences and assess the conflict's effects on their societies. One of five Foundation-supported "space bridges," this project is part of an effort by the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies to encourage citizen participation in the U.S. foreign policy-making process.

Out. Other members of the study group include former commission members, Foundation trustees, staff, and consultants, and a broad spectrum of concerned Americans.

Since an informed electorate is essential to the conduct of foreign policy in a democratic society, the Foundation seeks to promote U.S. public understanding of and participation in the policy process. The Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies, founded in 1982 by Chicago businessman Richard Dennis, received support for an innovative program to promote public discussion of four important foreign policy and national security issues: the proliferation of nuclear weapons, Central America, strategic defense, and U.S.-Soviet relations. The center has joined with the Department of Commu-

nications of the University of California (San Diego) to experiment with direct satellite-television hookups between audiences in the United States and the Soviet Union. The center is organizing five of these "space bridges," which cover such topics as a day in the life of U.S. and Soviet high school students; women, home, and workplace; and how science fiction reflects each society's view of the future.

The Sigma Delta Chi Foundation of the Society of Professional Journalists received a grant to develop a practical guidebook and sample feature articles to assist reporters and editors in writing stories about the Third World. The program grew out of an experiment in Hattiesburg, Miss., where the local paper, the *American*, ran a series of articles and editorials under the headline

"Main Street Mississippi and the Third World." The articles described how the interests of local farmers, merchants, and citizens were linked to events in other parts of the world.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

In addition to aiding refugee resettlement and helping protect the rights of refugees (see pages 18 and 38), the Foundation supports research on the policy implications of international movements of populations.

The National Bureau of Economic Research received a \$500,000 grant to examine the im-

pact of immigration on jobs, wages, and working conditions in the United States and other developed countries—an issue at the heart of discussions on immigration law reform. Eighteen economists from four countries will explore the links and trade-offs among immigration, trade, and capital flows. Questions addressed by the study include: Does the immigration of low-wage workers reduce imports of labor-intensive products? If the United States restricts the flow of low-wage workers, will it export more capital to low-wage countries and import more foreign goods? Is the recent recovery of

the U.S. economy at least partially attributable to readily available labor from other countries?

Because individual nations cannot completely control international population movements, governments are increasingly dealing with migration through bilateral or regional negotiations. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) received support for studies examining the internationalization of migration in the Middle East and South Asia, two regions with contrasting patterns of migration. In the Middle East, both sending and receiving countries support migration; in South Asia, however, population flows are largely unwanted by receiving countries. The MIT group will seek answers to such questions as: How do the rules of access and entry set by one state affect the rules of access of other states in the region? What are the links between migration and other issues, and how do these links affect bilateral relations? What are the prospects for effective bilateral and regional agreements over the next decade?

A grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provided partial support for a seminar on refugee law in Nigeria, where more than one million "illegal aliens" have been forcibly expelled in the last two years. Many of those expelled fit the U.N.'s definition of a refugee: a person with a well-founded fear of political or religious persecution in his or her country of origin. Bringing together representatives of governmental and private agencies, the five-day seminar will lay the foundation for appropriate domestic legisla-



Guatemalan children attending classes at the Emiliano Zapata refugee camp in Mexico, where tens of thousands of Guatemalans have sought refuge from the guerrilla war in their homeland. The Foundation supports research on refugee-policy issues.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International economics and development		
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations [\$435,000—1983]		109,750
Institute for Financial Management and Research (India) [\$25,000—1984]		12,500
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$160,000—1984]	(75,000)	80,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
International peace and security		
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) [\$100,000—1984]		100,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$125,000—1983]	50,000	75,000
International economics and development		
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	25,000	25,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	211,275	211,275
Philippines, University of the [\$130,000—1984]		58,169
Thammasat University (Thailand) [\$269,350—1984]		28,500
International studies		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)	8,418	8,418
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	4,032	4,032
OTHER ASIA		
International relations		
Korea University	14,000	14,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
International peace and security		
Institute for European—Latin American Research (Argentina)	34,000	24,500
Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Mexico)	48,000	36,000
International economics and development		
Argentine Center for Macroeconomic Studies	12,000	
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	342,000	145,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia) [\$125,000—1984]		92,000
Group for Analysis of Development (Peru)	75,000	54,500
Institute of Peruvian Studies [\$30,000—1984]		15,000
International relations		
Andes, University of (Colombia) [\$40,000—1984]		40,000
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru) [\$12,000—1983]		3,190
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile)	350,000	220,625
Peruvian Center for International Studies [\$170,000—1983-1984]		90,000
International studies		
Junta of the Cartagena Agreement (Peru)	18,000	18,000
BRAZIL		
International economics and development		
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of [\$241,000—1984]		121,000
International relations		
Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$120,000—1984]		90,288
Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of	70,200	60,200
International studies		
Research Development Foundation [\$1,200—1984]		1,200
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA		
International peace and security		
Latin American Center for Strategic Studies (Mexico)	115,000	

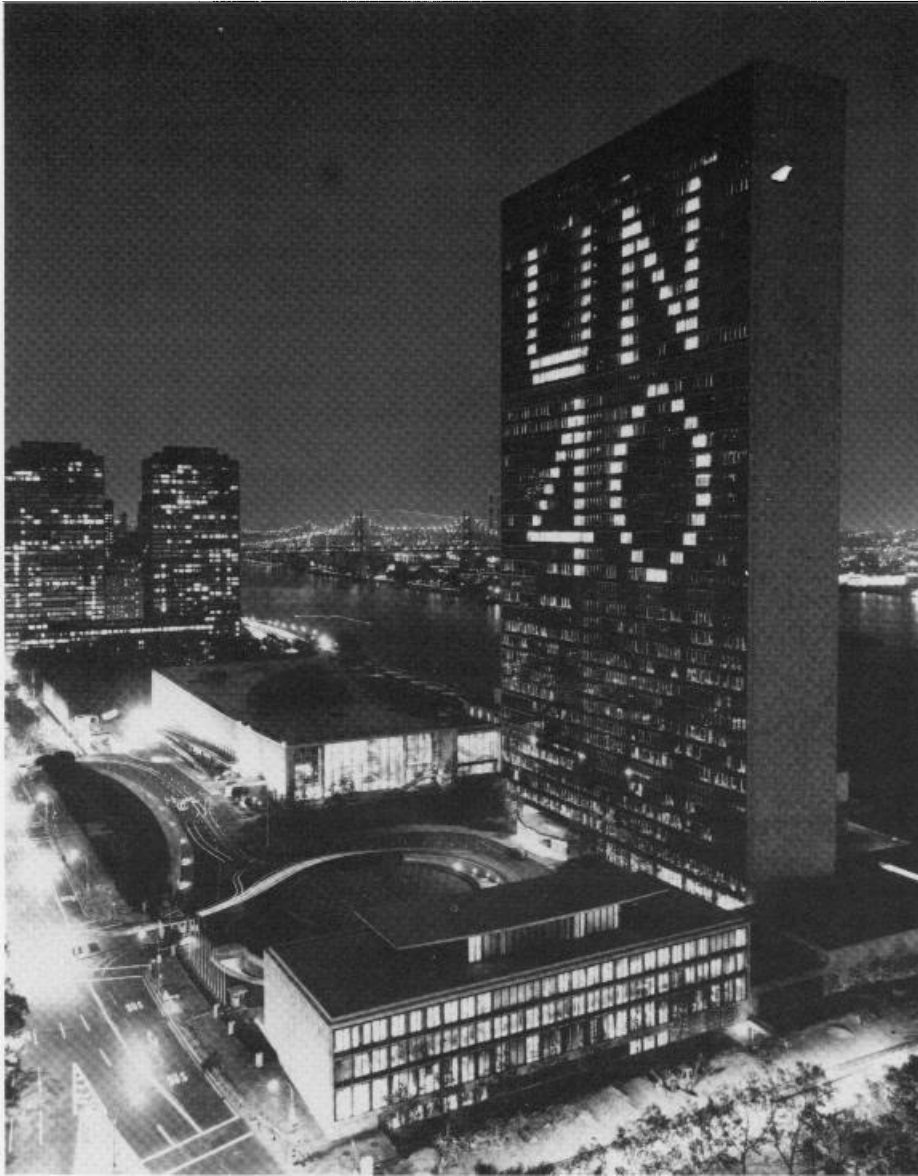
tion and help establish an informed body of opinion on issues related to refugee law.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Foundation's work in international relations falls into two categories: the foreign policies and regional relations of developing countries and the broad political, social, cultural, and historical aspects of international affairs.

A grant to the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences helped launch Argentina's first private program of research, training, and public education in international relations, a neglected field during seventeen years of Peronist and military rule. Argentina's limited analytical resources were evident in its miscalculation of British and U.S. reactions in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict. The faculty's research focuses on national issues such as Argentina's territorial disputes with Chile and England. Moreover, studies on Mexico and Brazil aim to improve relations with these countries and to extract useful lessons from their foreign policy experiences. Finally, faculty analysts seek to better understand U.S. policies toward Latin America.

The University of Ife in Nigeria received supplemental support for its department of international relations, which offers Nigeria's only comprehensive program of graduate-level training in that field. The department annually enrolls fifty students in its master's program and a small but growing number of Ph.D. candidates. University faculty and staff have undertaken a vari-



Many member states of the United Nations, which celebrated its fortieth anniversary in 1985, have been taking a close look at the world body's managerial, budgetary, and personnel policies. This year the United Nations Association received support for a study aimed at improving the management of the U.N.

ety of research topics, including the world oil market, Nigerian foreign policy and public opinion, and the role of transnational corporations in Africa. Research findings are published in various journals, including the *Ife International Relations Occasional Papers*, a publication launched in 1980 with Foundation support.

A grant to Oxford University will fund a new lectureship in international relations, a field for which student demand exceeds the university's supply of teachers. Oxford is one of the world's preeminent centers of graduate instruction in the broad historical, political, and strategic dimensions of international relations, an approach that contrasts sharply with the more technical, policy-oriented training offered by many U.S. institutions.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW

The Foundation seeks to enhance the effectiveness of international and regional organizations and to encourage scholarly research on them. After his retirement, Brian E. Urquhart, Under Secretary General of the United Nations, will join the Foundation in 1986 as scholar-in-residence, a position that will allow him to reflect on his forty-year career at the U.N. and on ways of strengthening international institutions.

A grant to the United Nations Association (UNA) funded the initial stages of a major study of management and decision making at the U.N. A growing number of member states have sharply criticized the U.N.'s managerial, budgetary, and personnel

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International economics and development		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$23,400—1984]		23,400
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico)	41,000	
Central American Economic Integration Secretariat (Guatemala)	20,000	
Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Mexico)	157,000	59,000
Regional Coordination for Economic and Social Research (Costa Rica) [\$140,000—1984]		87,000
U.S. foreign policy		
Florida International University (Miami)	20,000	20,000
University of the Americas (Mexico)	5,130	5,130
International relations		
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics (Mexico) [\$300,000—1984]		187,000
Central American Higher Education Council (Costa Rica) [\$27,000—1984]		27,000
OTHER LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
International economics and development		
Program of Joint Studies in Latin American Economic Integration (Brazil) [\$49,000—1984]	14,850	62,787
U.S. foreign policy		
American University (Washington, D.C.)	33,000	22,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (New York)	300,000	300,000
International relations		
African-American Institute (New York) [\$7,800—1984]		7,800
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) [\$86,000—1983]		43,000
Association of Caribbean Universities/ Research Institutes Foundation (Coral Gables, Fla.)	10,000	10,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$49,500—1984]		49,500
Harvard University [\$15,000—1984]		15,000
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico	37,000	37,000
Latin American Corporation of International Studies (Venezuela) [\$160,000—1984]		60,000
Latin American Studies Association (Austin, Tex.)	40,000	40,000
International studies		
Latin American Studies Association (Austin, Tex.)	21,000	21,000
Research Institute for the Study of Man (New York) [\$10,000—1984]		10,000
Other		
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.) [\$5,000—1984]		5,000
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	\$13,828,503	\$18,992,349

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Along with the Foundation's Education and Culture program, the International Affairs program assists neglected fields of foreign area studies in the United States, as well as in the Third World.

A \$482,000 three-year grant to the Social Science Research Council helped establish a joint committee with the American Council of Learned Societies to support research on Islamic societies. Although the actions of Islamic militants have lately received much attention, there has not been a comparable increase in comprehension of the underlying processes and attitudes that produced such turbulent political developments as the Iranian revolution. The project aims to promote a deeper understanding of the complexities of Islamic societies and of the unifying influence of the Islamic religion upon them. The joint committee, composed of U.S. and foreign scholars representing several disciplines, will sponsor workshops and seminars, provide postdoctoral research and retraining grants, and encourage publication of comparative analyses of Islam and politics in several Islamic societies.

The Foundation also made several small grants to strengthen East European studies in the United States. Georgetown University, for example, received support for the preparation of a textbook on contemporary Soviet-East European relations—the first survey on this subject since Zbigniew Brzezinski's *Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict*, last revised in 1967.

policies. The UNA study is examining the political factors influencing the organization's management policies, with the aim of identifying politically feasible reform measures.

For a project designed to help resolve conflicts over international rivers, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences received \$250,000 on behalf of the International Institute for Ap-

plied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria. IIASA scientists will develop analytical tools to explore the complicated economic, political, and environmental issues associated with managing common water resources. Case studies will be conducted on the Danube River in Europe and on an international river basin in sub-Saharan Africa, most likely the Senegal.

Part of the Foundation's work in population aims to improve family-planning programs and fertility-control methods; and also to encourage national leaders to consider the effects of population growth and distribution on social and economic welfare. This work builds on other population-related activities supported by the Foundation in the United States and abroad. They include efforts to improve the health of mothers and children; to develop economic and other opportunities for women and men that will reduce their reliance on large numbers of children; to expand women's education and income-generating opportunities; and to address various problems caused by the increased movement of refugees and migrants throughout the world (see pages 10, 18, 38, 42, and 76).

Grants this year to the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research (Bangladesh) and to the Ministry of Health and Population Control of the Government of Bangladesh will assist a program to promote women's reproductive health.

In 1983 the Bangladeshi government introduced a national program of population control, but the results have been disappointing, in part because so many women have discontinued the use of contraceptives. Common reasons given for discontinuation are pelvic pain, vaginal discharge, and other symptoms of infection in the genital tract. At present, family-planning personnel do not screen clients for

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Population		
UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE		
Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
Duke University [\$213,500—1983]		\$ 66,710
Florida State University [\$336,734—1982]		136,734
Louvain, Catholic University of (Belgium) [\$300,000—1982]		60,000
North Carolina, University of [\$156,000—1983]		58,500
Population Council (New York) [\$1,300,000—1983]		555,284
Texas, University of [\$338,500—1983]		95,043
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
GENERAL		
Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
Chiang Mai University (Thailand) [\$153,400—1983]		71,726
Population problems (social sciences)		
Mexico, College of	\$ 20,000	
Dissemination of information		
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (New York)	150,000	50,000
Presbyterian Church of East Africa Chogaria Hospital (Kenya) [\$17,500—1982]		8,750
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Population problems (social sciences)		
Nairobi, University of (Kenya) [\$200,000—1984]		80,000
Family-planning programs		
Kenya, Government of	21,070	21,070
Dissemination of information		
Family Planning Association of Kenya [\$40,000—1983]		4,677
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Population problems (social sciences)		
Population Council (New York) [\$350,000—1983-1984]	150,000	180,268
ASIA		
BANGLADESH		
Reproductive science and contraceptive development		
Bangladesh, Government of	258,100	35,480
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition	200,000	23,000
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research	159,236	79,236
International Women's Health Coalition	73,500	
Population problems (social sciences)		
Institute of Statistical Research and Training [\$25,000—1982]		8,000
Family-planning programs		
Bangladesh, Government of [\$35,880—1983]	(11,926)	(11,926)
Bangladesh Association for Prevention of Septic Abortion	24,120	8,560
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
ANDEAN REGION AND SOUTHERN CONE		
Population problems (social sciences)		
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population (Peru) [\$150,000—1982]		22,500
BRAZIL		
Population problems (social sciences)		
Brazilian Association for Population Studies	27,000	6,401
TOTAL, POPULATION	\$1,071,100	\$1,560,013

infection, and treatment afterward is rarely available. The Foundation's grants will fund research among rural and urban women on the extent and causes of genital-tract infections related to contraceptive methods. Once the general pattern of infections is determined, both government and private family-planning agencies will have a basis for patient screening and treatment and for encouraging women to continue contraceptive use.

To encourage greater awareness of population issues among government officials, the Foundation made a three-year grant of \$150,000 to the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. The committee is an international nonpartisan organization that brings together representatives from parliaments around the world, former heads of government, and experts from various international population groups. They strive to improve family-planning services, advance the status of women, and awaken interest in population issues among decision makers in their countries. The Foundation's grant will enable the committee to expand its publications and communications activities, summarize information on changes in population policies in various countries, distribute fact sheets on current research, and provide information on sources of funding for population activities.

The need for high-quality demographic analysis has gradually gained recognition in the Middle East and North Africa. Institutions in the region are hampered, however, by limited funding for

advanced training in the population field. Since the mid-1970s the Foundation has supported research and training in the region to clarify the connections between demographic issues and economic and social development. One of the forms this support has taken is a regional research competition, which received renewed funding this year through a \$150,000 grant to the Population Council. The funds will cover four semi-annual com-

petitions and workshops that enable scholars to exchange information and research findings. Among the topics that researchers have investigated in recent years are breast-feeding and fertility in a rural community in Yemen; the effects on Egyptian women of male labor migration; the effects of poor nutrition and infection on children and child-spacing in rural Sudan; and health problems of women and children in West Bank villages.



A major aim of the Foundation's population work is promoting the reproductive health of women like these, shown waiting outside a clinic in Bangladesh. Funds this year went for research on the causes and treatment of infections that interfere with contraceptive use among Bangladeshi women in rural and urban areas.

Special Program Actions

82

As nonprofit organizations have taken on a larger role in America, the Foundation has increased its support of organizations and activities that strengthen the nonprofit sector's efficiency and accountability, improve its statistical and analytical data base, and extend its outreach to other parts of society.

Among organizations serving the nonprofit sector that received support this year were:

—the Foundation Center, the principal national repository of data on private philanthropy. The center collects information on the grant activities of private foundations and makes it publicly available through a regional system of libraries. It also publishes the *Foundation Directory*, which contains listings on the 4,000 foundations in the United States with assets of \$1 million or more. The center received a grant of \$420,000 for general support of its programs and to assist its relocation to larger and more efficient quarters in New York.

—Yale University's Program on Nonprofit Organizations, the nation's leading source of research on the structure, behavior, and governance of philanthropic enterprises. The program conducts studies on such topics as the functioning and role of the nonprofit sector, the characteristics of the philanthropic labor force, trends in giving patterns of the

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
<h2>Special Program Actions</h2>		
Reductions and refunds Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of \$1,000 or less	\$ (152,035)	\$ (92,700)
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund Manual on the responsibilities of officers and directors of nonprofit organizations	15,000	15,000
Association of Black Foundation Executives (Washington, D.C.) Annual dues and general support	15,000	15,000
Center for Non-Profit Corporations (Trenton, N.J.) Research and dissemination on New Jersey's nonprofit sector	50,000	50,000
Columbia University Media and Society seminars	660,000	452,802
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.) Annual dues Special program fund [\$250,000—1983] Communications Assistance Program [\$100,000—1983] Puerto Rico Community Foundation [\$195,000—1984] Comparative study of philanthropic resources in the Washington, D.C., area	22,000	22,000 50,000 50,000 195,000 20,000
Council of Michigan Foundations Annual dues [\$5,000—1984]	5,000	10,000
Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation (Brookline, Mass.) Curriculum materials on America's independent sector	25,000	25,000
Folkworks (New York) Training and fund raising for nonprofit organizations	10,000	
42nd Street E.T.C. Banner campaign and "Treasures of 42nd Street" festival	5,000	
Foundation Center (New York) General support	420,000	420,000
Fund for the City of New York General support [\$2,500,000—1984]		1,250,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Grantmakers in the Arts (New York)		
Conference on emerging artists and arts institutions	2,000	2,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)		
Annual dues [\$5,000—1984]	6,000	11,000
Study by John Gardner of leadership development	50,000	50,000
Reserve fund	250,000	250,000
Studies of the effects of new tax policies on charitable giving	10,000	10,000
National Center for Charitable Statistics (Washington, D.C.)		
Research on nonprofit organizations	40,000	40,000
National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.)		
Coverage of the U.N. Conference on Women in Nairobi, Kenya	35,290	35,290
Fund-raising campaign	50,000	50,000
New, Inc./Fourth World Movement (New York)		
History of volunteer movements serving the poor	35,000	35,000
New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps		
United Nations Plaza Project	2,500	2,500
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers		
Annual dues [\$5,000—1984]	5,000	10,000
Relocation expenses	15,000	15,000
New York University		
Study to improve the portfolio management of fiduciary institutions	25,000	25,000
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York		
General support	50,000	50,000
Project on the Vietnam Generation (Washington, D.C.)		
Study of the effects of the Vietnam War	25,000	25,000
Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)		
Preparation of accounting guide for nonprofit organizations	10,000	10,000
United Way of Tri-State (New York)		
Matching contribution	10,154	10,154
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)		
General support [\$50,000—1984]		50,000
Yale University		
Research on charitable giving	100,000	50,000
TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS	\$ 1,815,909	\$ 3,213,046
TOTAL, 1985 GRANTS AND PROJECTS	\$123,309,440	\$141,279,799

wealthy, and the economic interdependence of business and nonprofit organizations. A \$100,000 grant will enable Gabriel Rudney, a former U.S. Treasury Department official affiliated with the program, to continue gathering data on the nonprofit sector's employment and output so that they may eventually be included in the national statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

—Independent Sector, a national association of voluntary organizations and private and corporate philanthropies, which conducts research and advocacy on behalf of the nonprofit community. Currently, Independent Sector is analyzing the adverse effects on the nonprofit sector of proposals to limit the tax deductibility of charitable contributions. The findings are disseminated to lawmakers and the public. A \$250,000 grant will help build a special reserve fund to enable Independent Sector to meet financial emergencies.

Grants also went to the National Center for Charitable Statistics to collect and analyze basic data on nonprofit organizations; to the Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York for a program to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of New York's philanthropic and voluntary agencies; and to the Center for Non-Profit Corporations in New Jersey for research and public information on that state's 3,500 nonprofit organizations.

Program-Related Investments

84

In addition to making grants, the Foundation advances its philanthropic goals through program-related investments (PRIs). PRIs are not investments in the conventional sense, since their primary purpose is not to produce earnings for the Foundation. Rather, they attempt to advance social goals by providing financing for such projects as the rehabilitation of low-income housing, the commercial revitalization of rundown neighborhoods, or the creation of jobs for the unemployed. Another purpose of PRIs is to finance program-related ventures that will produce income to help maintain the operations of nonprofit organizations.



The Enterprise Foundation has received both loan and grant support to improve housing in poor neighborhoods. Here, a resident of a Chicago project contributes "sweat equity" to satisfy part of his down payment.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Approvals

Invested or
Guaranteed

Program-Related Investments

Program-related investments are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. Investments approved in fiscal 1985 are listed below, together with earlier year commitments on which there were disbursements during the year. The "Approvals" column shows amounts committed and the "Invested" column shows amounts loaned or invested in Fiscal Year 1985.

1985 Approvals

URBAN POVERTY

Boston Housing Partnership (Boston, Mass.)

Rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing
Five-year loan, 5%

\$ 1,050,000

\$1,050,000

Institute for Community Economics (Greenfield, Mass.)

Low-income housing development

1,000,000

ICA Revolving Loan Fund (Somerville, Mass.)

Expansion of worker-owned businesses
Five-year loan, 3%

750,000

500,000

Local Initiatives Support Corp. (New York, N.Y.)

Low- and moderate-income housing development in Chicago

900,000

National Trust for Historic Preservation (Washington, D.C.)

Rehabilitation of commercial, industrial, and residential properties of historic significance

1,000,000

NEWSED Community Development Corporation (Denver, Colo.)

Commercial revitalization of low-income Hispanic neighborhood
Four-year loan, 7%

360,000

360,000

Oakland Planning and Development Corp. (Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Neighborhood development loan fund

450,000

Piton Foundation (Denver, Colo.)

Community development loan fund

2,000,000

Interfaith Revolving Loan Fund (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Expansion of worker-owned businesses

500,000

Remediation and Training Institute (Washington, D.C.)

Equipment purchase and start-up assistance for community learning centers

1,500,000

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES

International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Nairobi, Kenya)

Construction of headquarters building

650,000

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development (Berea, Ky.) Expansion of hardwood lumber venture in Appalachian Kentucky	650,000	
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke, Va.) Loan fund for rural water and wastewater projects	1,000,000	
EDUCATION AND CULTURE		
Clark Center for the Performing Arts (New York, N.Y.) Renovation of new facilities	150,000	
Subtotals	\$11,960,000	\$1,910,000
Pre-1985 Approvals		
URBAN POVERTY		
Bay Area Residential Investment and Development Group (San Francisco, Calif.) Working capital for low- and moderate-income housing Five-year loan, 5%		750,000
East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation (Oakland, Calif.) Development of community resource center Ten-year loan, 8%		95,186
Trust for Public Land (New York, N.Y.) Loan fund for nonprofit organizations Five-year loan, 5%		250,000
Jazzmobile (New York, N.Y.) Renovation of multi-purpose arts center One-year loan, 6%		334,406
Famicos Foundation (Cleveland, Ohio) Development of low- and moderate-income housing Ten-year loan, 5%		1,100,000
RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES		
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.) Loan fund for development of syndicated low-income housing Ten-year loan, 5%		2,000,000
OTHER		
Telecommunications Cooperative Network (New York, N.Y.) Working capital for communications network among nonprofit organizations Four-year loan, 8%		217,368
Subtotal		\$4,746,960
TOTALS	\$11,960,000	\$6,656,960

Since 1968, when the PRI program was initiated, the Foundation has made 177 investments totaling \$116.7 million. This year \$12 million in new investments was committed. Projects receiving funding are described under the various program areas. Among them were: a remedial education program for dropout youth (see page 3); a partnership to rehabilitate low- and moderate-income housing in Boston (see page 14); construction of a new headquarters for the International Council for Research in Agroforestry in Nairobi, Kenya (see page 20); a timber cutting and marketing operation to provide jobs for the rural poor in Appalachian Kentucky (see page 27); and a fund to finance drinking water and waste-water facilities in rural Virginia (see page 29).



A Georgia lad looks through the paneless window of his rural home. The Housing Assistance Council, aided by a \$2 million Foundation PRI, is helping increase the availability of housing for the rural poor.

Grants and Projects

FISCAL YEARS PRIOR TO 1982

86

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
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Following is a list of Foundation grants approved in fiscal years prior to 1982 under the previous program structure of the Foundation. Only those grants are listed on which there was activity in 1985. The "Approvals" column shows supplementary approvals or reductions and the "Payments" column shows payments and refunds occurring in 1985. Brackets show the original approval amount of grants.

National Affairs

Georgetown University [\$250,000—1981]		\$160,000
Harvard University [\$175,000—1981]		12,855
TOTAL, NATIONAL AFFAIRS		<u>\$172,855</u>

Education and Public Policy

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

American Association for Higher Education (Washington, D.C.) [\$94,820—1981]		\$ 22,047
Arizona, University of [\$235,000—1981]		19,500
Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies (New York) [\$18,075—1979]	\$(18,075)	(18,075)
Atlanta University Center [\$3,607,501—1977]		200,000
College Entrance Examination Board (New York) [\$245,799—1981]		61,156
Council on Library Resources (Washington, D.C.) [\$750,000—1979]		184,000
Institute of Judicial Administration (New York) [\$219,240—1979]		71,674
Intercultural Development Research Association (San Antonio) [\$150,000—1981]		19,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	75,000	68,766
Memphis State University	140,000	58,220
National Chicano Council on Higher Education (Berkeley, Calif.) [\$202,500—1981]		39,000
Seattle School District [\$348,000—1983]	(16,764)	(16,764)
Whitney M. Young, Jr., Memorial Foundation (New York) [\$50,161—1981]		5,000

THE ARTS

Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles [\$250,000—1979]		62,500
Contemporary Theatre, A (Seattle) [\$241,547—1981]		60,386
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center (Waterford, Conn.) [\$292,489—1981]		62,500
Eliot Feld Ballet (Original Ballets Foundation, New York) [\$280,000—1981]		68,500
Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum (Delaware) [\$20,000—1970-75]		13,750
International Arts Relations (New York) [\$148,974—1981]		9,543
Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association [\$250,000—1981]		62,500
Texas Southern University [\$100,000—1975]		20,000

PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Chicago, University of	130,900	80,892
Kentucky, University of [\$90,000—1981]	(373)	11,626
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC POLICY	\$310,688	\$1,165,721

International Division

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Center for Research Libraries (Chicago) [\$250,000—1980]		\$ 50,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) [\$200,000—1981]		60,000
Malaysia, Government of [\$35,000—1977]	\$(11,483)	(11,483)
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka) [\$25,000—1981]	(18,960)	3,300
Karachi, University of (Pakistan) [\$236,000— 1981]		35,000
Thailand, Government of [\$123,500—1977]	(11,078)	

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council [\$10,880—1981]		7,893
Bangladesh, Government of [\$338,000—1980-1981]		154,900
Bangladesh Bank [\$125,000—1981]		16,918
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies [\$170,000—1979]	(47,124)	
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$140,000—1981]		40,000
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology [\$160,000—1978]		11,144
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition [\$129,350—1981]		33,500
Chittagong, University of [\$157,000—1979]		17,700
Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (Seattle) [\$142,000—1981]	(12,543)	(10,643)

INDIA

Administrative Staff College of India [\$128,000—1978]		26,150
Agricultural Finance Corporation [\$177,000—1980]		50,000
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University [\$205,000—1975]	(10,292)	(10,292)
Bihar, Government of [\$125,000—1978]	(2,529)	66,000
Bombay, University of [\$33,000—1981]		2,542
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages [\$370,000—1976]		17,604
Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery [\$276,000—1980]		35,000
Homi Bhabha Fellowship Council [\$150,000—1977]		20,687
Human Rights Institute [\$25,000—1979]		5,000
Indian Association for the Study of Population [\$70,000—1981]		10,000
Indian Council of Agricultural Research [\$160,000—1980]	(1,047)	14,580
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$300,000—1980]		50,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)	GRANTS AND PROJECTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) [\$180,000—1978]		10,968	Lagos, University of (Nigeria) [\$300,000—1978]		25,043
Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) [\$85,000—1978]		8,697	Mali, Government of [\$138,700—1981]		7,500
Karnataka, Government of [\$16,500—1981]		5,500	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust [\$200,000—1981]		24,207	Egypt, Government of [\$69,063—1980]		6,461
Mysore, University of [\$70,000—1981]		18,067			
National Dairy Development Board [\$450,000—1979]		4,250			
G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology [\$224,000—1977]	(53,964)	(3,113)	POPULATION		
Patna University [\$104,000—1981]		50,000	Planned Parenthood of New York City [\$200,000—1983]	150,000	75,000
Prajna Pathashala Mandal [\$25,000—1979]		10,000	Vanderbilt University [\$364,358—1981]		66,404
Rajendra Agricultural University [\$225,000—1979]	(66,044)	(1,504)			
Rajasthan, Government of [\$60,000—1979]		20,000			
Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry [\$197,500—1980]		12,000	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND WORLD PROBLEMS		
Roorkee, University of [\$243,000—1980]		23,299	Denver, University of [\$45,000—1980]		5,000
Social Work and Research Center [\$32,300—1981]		9,800	Harvard University [\$80,000—1981]	(15,652)	27,164
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University [\$220,000—1981]		4,263	Social Science Research Council (New York)	(16,466)	
University Grants Commission [\$300,000—1977]	(14,456)	(1,162)	TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	<u>\$(131,838)</u>	<u>\$1,293,543</u>
INDONESIA					
Indonesia, Government of [\$300,000—1981]		2,715			
Social Science Foundation [\$250,000—1981]		54,828			
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies [\$125,000—1980]		35,000			
BRAZIL					
Brasilia, University of [\$214,000—1974-1977]		12,530			
São Paulo, University of [\$17,490—1984]		17,490			
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA					
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$67,500—1972]		26,500			
Makerere University (Uganda) [\$250,000—1980]		(16,498)			
WEST AFRICA					
American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pa.) [\$110,000—1981]		37,500			
African Association of Education for Development [\$80,134—1980]		20,134			
			General		
			Reductions and refunds:		
			Net miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each and approvals and payments of \$1,000 or less.	\$ (94,670)	\$ (68,838)
			United Nations Development Corporation (New York) [\$2,880,000—1969]	<u>(2,300,000)</u>	<u>(1,300,000)</u>
			TOTAL, GENERAL	<u>(2,394,670)</u>	<u>(1,368,838)</u>
			TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS (Years prior to 1982)	\$ (2,215,620)	\$ 1,263,281
			TOTAL, GRANTS AND PROJECTS (1985 and prior years)	<u>\$121,093,820</u>	<u>\$142,543,080</u>

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88

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Introduction to Financial Statements

Investments

The market value of the Foundation's investments was \$3.8 billion at the end of the 1985 fiscal year, \$413 million more than last year's \$3.4 billion. The total return on the Foundation's investments in fiscal 1985 was 18.0 percent. Returns for the various portfolio components were as follows:

RATES OF RETURN	
	Year ended September 30, 1985
U.S. equities	14.2%
U.S. fixed income	22.6
International securities	22.6
Real estate	16.3
Venture capital	-2.8
Short-term investments	9.5
Total fund:	18.0%

These returns compare with 14.5 percent for the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index, 21.2 per-

cent for the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index, and 41.1 percent for the Capital International Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East. Changes in the deployment of the Foundation's portfolio assets throughout the year contributed to the positive performance of the total fund (see below).

Income and Expenditures

Total realized income, consisting of dividends, interest, and net capital gains, amounted to \$423.8 million, an increase of \$113.6 million or 37 percent over fiscal 1984. Interest income increased by more than 20 percent to \$181 million, resulting in part from an asset redeployment into fixed-income securities.

Program expenditures (primarily grants approved to organizations and individuals

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS (as of September 30)				
	1985		1984	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$1,532.8	40.5%	\$1,584.4	47.0%
U.S. fixed income	1,822.1	48.2	1,382.3	41.0
International securities	286.1	7.6	269.1	8.0
Securities with limited marketability				
	140.0	3.7	132.2	4.0
	<u>\$3,781.0</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$3,368.0</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

and direct charitable activities) were \$123.6 million. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$13.6 million and \$9.6 million, respectively.

Program-Related Investments

As noted on page 84, the Foundation invests a portion of its capital in projects that advance philanthropic purposes in various areas of the Foundation's interest. The Trustees have authorized up to \$75 million for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1985, \$48.2 million in investments and \$2.0 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$16.4 million in funding commitments and guarantees were in process.

During the fiscal year, new commitments of \$12.0 million were made and loans against commitments of \$6.7 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$3.6 million and investment income of \$1.9 million were received. The table to the right summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1985 and 1984.

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). The tax for fiscal 1985 is \$8.3 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from increased unrealized appreciation on investments. For fiscal years 1971 (the year of inception of the tax) through 1985, the Ford Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes totaling \$87.5 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations

to disburse approximately 5 percent of the market value of investments, less the federal excise tax. The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for grants, for program-related investments, for direct conduct of charitable activities, and for certain administrative expenses. The Foundation exceeded its estimated fiscal 1985 payout requirement of \$173.1 million by \$8.1 million. The excess distribution will be available to meet future payout requirements.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY

	1985	1984
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$45,171	\$41,739
Current activity:		
—New investments made	6,657	6,608
—Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(3,570)	(3,176)
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	48,258	45,171
Investments, guarantees*, and commitments outstanding	16,353	11,050
Total investments, guarantees*, and commitments outstanding	<u>\$64,611</u>	<u>\$56,221</u>
Allowance for possible losses	\$15,023	\$14,408
Program development and support**	1,300	1,070
Investment income received	1,882	1,072

*A guarantee of \$2,025,000 was outstanding at the end of fiscal 1985 and fiscal 1984. A guarantee commitment of \$1,500,000 was outstanding at the end of fiscal 1985 and fiscal 1984.

**Includes cost of developing new PRIs, assisting investees, and evaluating ongoing and complete investments.

The Ford Foundation

Statement of Financial Position

92

	September 30,	
	1985	1984
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments , at market	\$3,780,967	\$3,368,027
Cash (includes interest-bearing accounts of \$213,000 at September 30, 1985 and \$177,000 at September 30, 1984)	978	2,077
Receivables and other assets		
Investment-related	65,076	78,934
Other	980	1,503
Program-related investments , net of allowances for possible losses of \$15,023,000 at September 30, 1985 and \$14,408,000 at September 30, 1984	31,209	28,737
Land and buildings , at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$8,182,000 at September 30, 1985 and \$7,707,000 at September 30, 1984	18,048	18,522
	<u>\$3,897,258</u>	<u>\$3,497,800</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	\$ 98,629	\$ 122,130
Payables and other liabilities		
Investment-related	15,020	28,639
Other	14,863	11,019
Federal excise tax		
Current	8,285	5,760
Deferred	12,054	8,515
	<u>148,851</u>	<u>176,063</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	4,832	28,497
Unappropriated	3,743,575	3,293,240
	<u>3,748,407</u>	<u>3,321,737</u>
	<u>\$3,897,258</u>	<u>\$3,497,800</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

93

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1985	1984
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 65,533	\$ 68,105
Interest	180,525	149,721
	246,058	217,826
<hr/>		
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	119,003	133,961
Grants approved—individuals	3,559	3,070
Direct conduct of charitable activities	453	613
Program support	15,373	15,188
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	615	976
	139,003	153,808
General management	13,599	13,162
Expenses incurred in the production of income	9,634	9,949
Provision (benefit) for federal excise tax		
Current	8,285	5,764
Deferred	3,539	(3,606)
	174,060	179,077
	71,998	38,749
<hr/>		
Appreciation (depreciation) on investments		
Realized	177,726	92,403
Unrealized	176,946	(197,526)
	354,672	(105,123)
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	426,670	(66,374)
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,321,737	3,388,111
Fund balance at end of year	\$3,748,407	\$3,321,737

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash

94

**For the year ended
September 30,
1985 1984**

	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by:		
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	\$ 426,670	\$ (66,374)
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(176,946)	197,526
Deferred federal excise tax	3,539	(3,606)
Depreciation on buildings	475	475
Provision for possible losses on program- related investments and related guarantees	615	976
Funds provided by operations	254,353	128,997
Repayments of program-related investments	3,570	2,676
Decrease (increase) in receivables and other assets:		
Investment-related	13,858	(37,656)
Other	523	831
Increase (decrease) in federal excise tax payable	2,525	(3,876)
	274,829	90,972
Cash used by:		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	2,430,656	3,128,892
Disposals	(2,194,661)	(3,000,574)
	235,995	128,318
Decrease (increase) in unpaid grants:		
Current year payments	146,063	116,268
Less current year approvals	(122,562)	(137,031)
	23,501	(20,763)
Decrease (increase) in payables and other liabilities		
Investment-related	15,940	(18,700)
Other	(6,165)	(3,005)
Program-related investments	6,657	6,608
	275,928	92,458
(Decrease) in cash	(1,099)	(1,486)
Cash beginning of year	2,077	3,563
Cash end of year	\$ 978	\$ 2,077

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

95

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 with comparable yields.

—All other securities or real estate holdings 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.

LAND AND BUILDINGS: Land and buildings owned by the Foundation are carried at cost. Depreciation on the buildings is recorded using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives, principally 50 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 classified as appropriated fund balance.

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

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

Note 2—Investments

Investments held at September 30, 1985 and 1984, were as follows:

	1985		1984	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$1,777,428	\$1,309,434	\$1,811,959	\$1,435,990
Fixed income securities	1,853,432	1,763,390	1,416,553	1,407,624
Convertible securities—fixed income and preferred stock	10,153	8,590	7,339	7,104
Limited marketability securities	139,954	96,849	132,176	91,551
	<u>\$3,780,967</u>	<u>\$3,178,263</u>	<u>\$3,368,027</u>	<u>\$2,942,269</u>

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1985 and 1984, land and buildings comprised:

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$8,182,000 in 1985 and \$7,707,000 in 1984	<u>14,312</u>	<u>14,786</u>
	<u>\$18,048</u>	<u>\$18,522</u>

Depreciation expense of \$475,000 in both 1985 and 1984 has been included in the program support and general management expenditure classifications.

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax 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). The provision for federal excise tax consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision 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 \$2,025,000 and is committed to provide \$14,853,000 in loans to nonprofit organizations.

Report of Independent Accountants

97

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 the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1985 and 1984, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

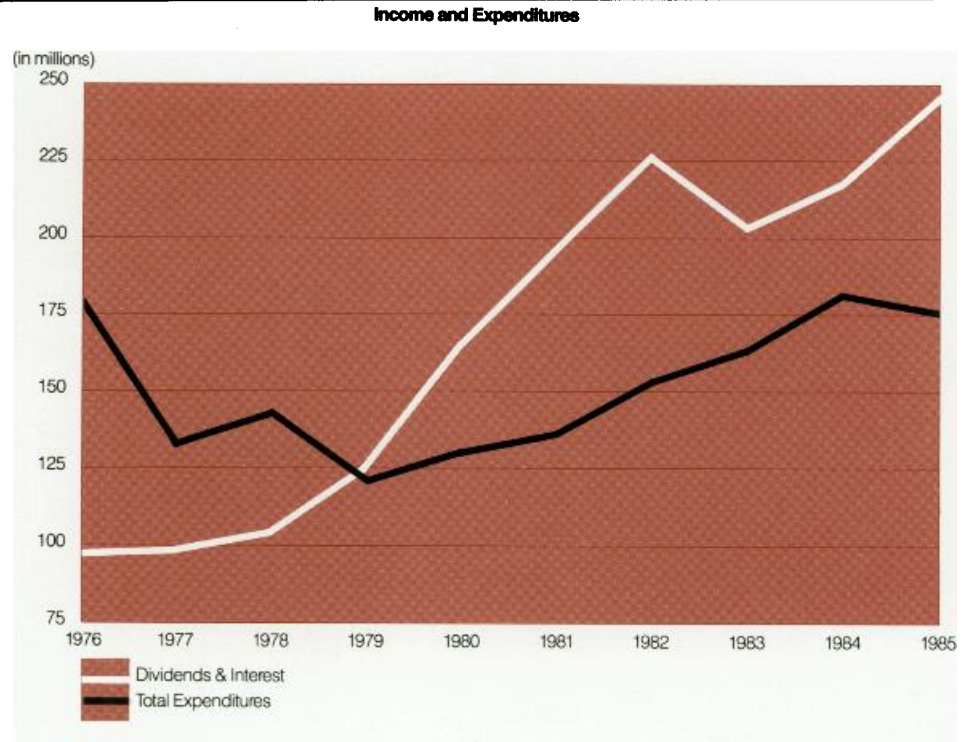
Price Waterhouse

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
NOVEMBER 25, 1985

The charts at right summarize several aspects of the Foundation's investment experience over the past decade.

The near right chart compares expenditures with income (dividends and interest). As shown, expenditures substantially exceeded income through 1978, at which point the trend was reversed.

The chart on page 99 sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The black line shows that the nominal value of the Foundation's investments increased from \$2.3 billion at the end of fiscal 1976 to \$3.8 billion at the end of fiscal 1985. The white line is a restatement of assets adjusted for the effects of inflation during the period.



Ten-Year Summary

FISCAL YEARS 1976-1985 (in millions)

INVESTMENTS

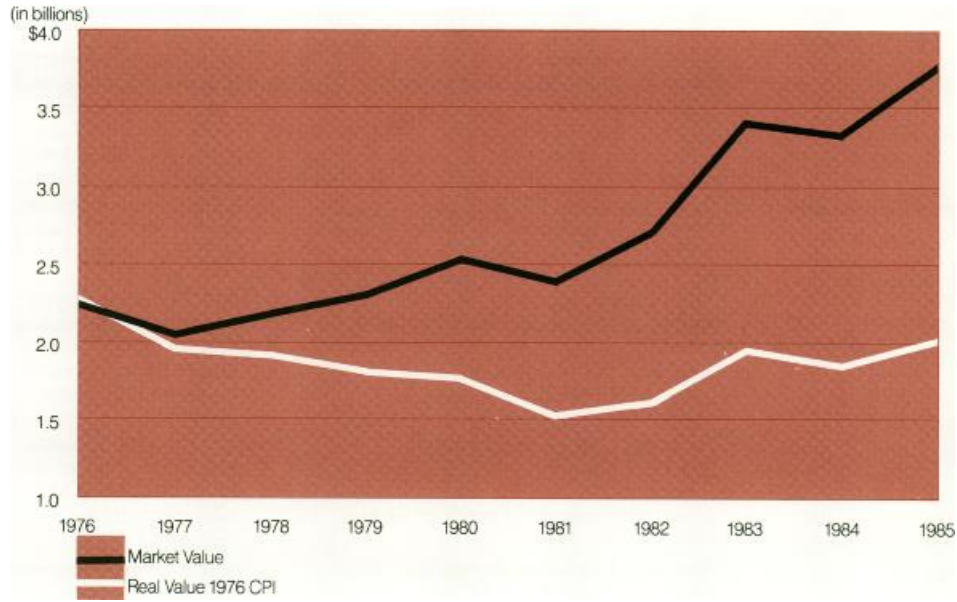
- Market value at end of year
- Cost at end of year
- Net appreciation (depreciation) on investments

FUND BALANCE, at end of year

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

- Dividend and interest income, and realized capital gains
- Program activities
- Program support, general management, expenses incurred in the production of income, and provision for current federal excise tax

**Investments
(Real and Nominal Dollars)**



1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
\$3,781.0	\$3,368.0	\$3,437.2	\$2,737.3	\$2,445.5	\$2,583.0	\$2,346.9	\$2,211.9	\$2,091.1	\$2,289.3
3,178.3	2,942.3	2,814.0	2,467.7	2,323.7	2,148.7	2,022.1	1,929.5	1,978.5	2,051.4
354.7	(105.1)	645.5	225.6	(184.2)	194.7	163.0	175.6	(113.3)	379.3
3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5	2,285.5	2,117.0	1,978.5	2,124.2
423.8	310.2	494.9	304.1	325.1	247.1	245.8	117.6	113.5	105.3
123.6	138.6	106.4	108.6	98.0	87.0	84.6	106.3	100.8	135.4
46.9	44.1	47.7	40.2	37.4	38.8	33.8	32.3	33.2	34.1

Index

100

Boldface numbers refer to the narrative portions of the report; lightface numbers refer to the grants list that accompanies the text.

- Aberdeen, University of** 69
Abidjan, University of 26, 44
Academy for Educational Development 3, 7, 7, 55
Academy for State and Local Government 9
Acción International 21
Action Aid-Kenya 23
Action for Welfare and Awakening in the Rural Environment 45
Addis Ababa University 60
Administrative Staff College of India 30, 86
Adult Education Services 36
Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe 23
Advice and Development for Migration Zones 36
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 49
Aesculapius International Medicine 46
Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians 58, 67
Africa Centre Limited 64
Africa Fund 45
African-American Institute 17, 44, 70, 74, 79
African Association for Public Administration and Management 52
African Association of Education for Development 87
African Bar Association 16
African Communication Association 52
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning 23, 26
African Institute of Human Rights 44, 45
African Studies Association 64
Africare 74
Afro-Peruvian Research Institute 47
Aga Khan Foundation 16
Aga Khan Foundation U.S.A. 34
Agribusiness Foundation 34
Agricultural and Livestock Society of CEPEC 67
Agricultural Development Council 27, 29, 30, 34
Agricultural Finance Corporation 86
Ahmadu Bello University 23, 26
Akademi Seni Karawitan Indonesia (Academy of Ensemble Music) 65
Akademi Seni Tari Indonesia (Academy for the Performing Arts) 66
Alabama, University of 7
Allegheny Conference on Community Development 6, 9
Allegheny West Foundation 9
Alliance for Community Theaters 57
Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 11
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences 10, 17
All Indian Pueblo Council 58, 67
Alpha Kappa Alpha Educational Advancement Foundation 39
Alternative Schools Network 3
American Academy of Arts and Sciences 70, 72, 79
American Academy of Diplomacy 70
American Academy of Political and Social Science 55, 59
American Arbitration Association 51
American Association for Higher Education 86
American Association for the Advancement of Science 6, 39, 69, 71
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 72, 74
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists 39
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education 6
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education 39
American Bar Foundation 41
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation 40, 41
American Composers Orchestra 57
American Council for Nationalities Service 72
American Council of Learned Societies 55, 72, 79
American Council on Education 57
American Council on Germany 70
American Ditchley Foundation 58
American Enterprise Institute for Public Research 72
American Farmland Trust 21
American Friends of Bilderberg 70
American Friends Service Committee 22, 23, 26, 32-33, 33, 41, 87
American Indian Lawyer Training Program 21
American Indian Resources Institute 28-29
American Institute for Contemporary German Studies 72
American Institute of Indian Studies 58, 65
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences 11, 17
American Land Resource Association 21
American Music Theater Festival 57, 61, 63
American ORT Federation 16
American Place Theatre 57, 63
American Public Radio Associates 70
American Research Center in Egypt 64
American Society of International Law 39, 69, 72
American Symphony Orchestra League 57
American University 79
American University in Cairo 16, 26
American University of Beirut 16
Amistad Research Center 57
Amman Business and Professional Women's Club 45
Amnesty International of the U.S.A. 38, 39
Anand Niketan Ashram Trust 30
Andalus University 33
Andean Commission of Jurists 46
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University 33, 86
Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation 33
Annapurna Mahila Mandal 33, 35
Anna University 30
Antioch University 39
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights 39, 45
Appalshop, Incorporated 58, 67
Applied Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences 3
Arab Studies Society 74
Archaeological Conservancy 58
Archbishopric of Arequipa 66
Archbishopric of Santiago for the Academy of Christian Humanism 34, 46, 53, 79
Arena Stage (Washington Drama Society) 58
Argentine Center for Macroeconomic Studies 77
Arizona, University of 28, 57, 86
Arizona Bar Foundation 40
Arizona State University 21, 55
Arms Control Association 69
Artisans Cooperative 22
Art Museum Association 57
Arts Council of Jakarta 66
Arts Council of San Antonio 57, 62-63
Asian Institute of Management 33
Asian Social Institute 33
Asia Society 70, 74
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies 45, 60, 69, 75, 79, 86
ASPIRA of America 49, 50
ASPIRA of New York 49
Association for Civil Rights in Israel 45
Association for Community Based Education 55
Association for Legal Defense and Education 53
Association for Sociology in Southern Africa 64
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge 18, 33, 34, 66
Association of American Colleges 57
Association of American Universities 57
Association of Black Foundation Executives 82
Association of Caribbean Universities/Research Institutes Foundation 79
Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York 57
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh 27
Association of Neighborhood Housing Developers 9
Association of Senegalese Researchers 60
Association of the Bar of the City of New York 69
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund 40, 82
Association to Develop Training and Research in Africa 60
Ateneo de Manila University 33
Ateneo de Naga 33
Atlanta Partnership of Business and Education 6
Atlanta University 57
Atlanta University Center 86
Atlantic Institute for International Affairs 69
Atma Jaya Foundation 18
Australian National University 18, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70

- Bacabal, Diocesan See of 47
Bahia, Federal University of 53
Ballet Hispanico 57
Ballet Theatre Foundation 58
Baltimore, Community College of 55
Banaras Hindu University 30
Bangla Academy 64
Bangladesh, Government of 17, 52, 64, 74, 80, 86
Ministry of Health and Population Control 80
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development 27
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council 32, 86
Bangladesh Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health 17
Bangladesh Association for the Prevention of Septic Abortion 17, 80
Bangladesh Bank 86
Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme 17
Bangladesh Handicraft Cooperative Federation 64
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies 64, 86
Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs 45
Bangladesh National Museum 64, 67
Bangladesh Project Management Institute 17
Bangladesh Protibondhi Foundation 17
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee 27, 34-35, 86
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology 86
Bangladesh Water Development Board 26
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition 80, 86
Bank Street College of Education 3, 7, 9
Bard College 57
Barros Sierra Foundation 19
Battelle Memorial Institute 11
Bay Area Institute 41
Bay Area Residential Investment and Development Group 85
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation 9
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev 45
Berlin, Free University of 69
Bhagavatula Charitable Trust 10, 17
Bihar, Government of 86
Bilingual Foundation of the Arts 58, 63
Birma Agricultural University 27
Birzeit University 16
Black Consumer Association 45
Black Lawyers Association 45
Black Sash 45, 47
Black Spectrum Theatre Company 7
Black Theology Reflection Group 45
Bogor Agricultural University 33, 34, 35
Bombay, University of 86
Bonifacio (Jose) University 66
Bordeaux, University of 74
Border College Consortium 6
Boston-Fenway Program 11
Boston Housing Partnership 14, 84
Boston University 34, 40, 58, 63, 70
Botswana, Government of 52
Boys Clubs of America 3
Bradley (Emma Pendleton) Hospital 7
Brandeis University 3, 51
Brasilia, University of 66, 87
Brawijaya University 33
Brazilian Association for Agrarian Reform 34
Brazilian Association for Population Studies 80
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences 66
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning 18, 66
Brazilian Society for Instruction 77
Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science 66
Breastfeeding Information Group 16
Bretton Woods Committee 70
British Refugee Council 41
British Universities Association of Slavists 72
Brookings Institution 6, 68, 69, 70, 73, 77
Brooklyn Academy of Music 58
Brooklyn Teen Pregnancy Network 7
Brown University 3, 34, 57, 61
Brussels, Free University of 70
Buenos Aires, University of 46
Burk (Frederick) Foundation 11
Cahiers du Samizdat, Les 39
Cairo Family Planning Association 11-12, 16
California, University of (Berkeley) 6, 20, 30, 44, 51, 55, 57, 59, 60, 70, 72, 87
California, University of (Davis) 7
California, University of (Los Angeles) 57, 59, 66, 79
California, University of (San Diego) 11, 72, 75
California Institute for Rural Studies 21
California Institute of Technology 69
California Postsecondary Education Commission 55
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation 21
Cal Poly Kellogg Unit Foundation 27
Cape Town, University of 17, 55, 64
Caribbean Cultural Center 58
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 70
Casa de Rui Barbosa Foundation 53
Catholic Charities (Brooklyn, N.Y.) 9
Catholic Relief Services 23, 26
Catholics for a Free Choice 40
Catholic University of America 40
Ceará, Federal University of 66
Center for Agrarian Studies 36
Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion 46, 48
Center for Applied Linguistics 59-60, 60
Center for Communication 39
Center for Community Change 22, 36, 40, 49
Center for Community Studies 58
Center for Cuban Studies 67
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 33, 77
Center for Development Research and Promotion 19
Center for Educational Research and Development 18
Center for Educational Studies 19, 36
Center for European Policy Studies 69, 70, 70, 71, 73
Center for Excellence in Government 51
Center for Humanistic Education 47
Center for Law and Social Policy 40
Center for Mass Education in Science 27
Center for Migration Studies of New York 72
Center for Non-Profit Corporations 82, 83
Center for Northern Mexican Border Studies 70
Center for Peasant Research and Advancement 34
Center for Population Options 7
Center for Population Studies 53
Center for Public Advocacy 7
Center for Public Health Research 19
Center for Public Policy Research 8
Center for Research and Higher Studies, National Polytechnic Institute 19
Center for Research and Planning of the Environment 66
Center for Research Libraries 86
Center for Research on Black Culture in Colombia 47
Center for Responsive Politics 49
Center for Rural Affairs 21, 29
Center for Social Research on the State and Administration 53
Center for Socio-Economic Studies of Development 53
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement 11, 19
Center for Studies of the State and Society 52
Center for Teaching and Research in Economics 79
Center for the Defense of Human Rights 47
Center for the Development of Non-Formal Education 7
Center for the Great Lakes 21, 29
Center for the Studies of Contemporary Culture 47
Center for the Study and Development of Culture and the Arts 66
Center for the Study of Community Colleges 54, 55
Center for the Study of Social Policy 6
Center for the Study of the Presidency 49
Center for the Support of Children 7
Center for Women's Services and Advancement 46
Center for Women's Studies 46, 47
Center of Educational Research and Development 34
Center of Peruvian Women "Flora Tristan" 46
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law 40, 44
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles 86
Centhini Foundation 66

- Central American Economic Integration Secretariat 79
 Central American Higher Education Council 53, 67, 79
 Central American Historical Institute 67
 Central American Institute of Business Administration 36, 53
 Central American University 67
 Central American University "Jose Simeon Canas" 37, 47
 Central America Resource Center 41
 Central Germantown Council 9, 13
 Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages 86
 Central Luzon State University 25, 33
 Central Pennsylvania Youth Ballet 58, 62
 Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development 30
 Centre for Economic Policy Research 70
 Centre for Policy Research 52, 74
 Centre for the Study of Developing Societies 52
 Centre for Women's Development Studies 65
 Centro Presente 11
 Chagas (Carlos) Foundation 18, 66
 Chamber Music America 58
 Charta 77 Foundation 39
 Chemin-Pays 23, 26
 Chiang Mai University 21, 33, 80
 Chicago, University of 48, 51, 55, 69, 86
 Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety 11, 17
 Chicago Council on Foreign Relations 69, 71
 Chicago State University 55
 Children's Defense Fund 7, 49, 49
 Children's Hospital Medical Center 7
 Children's Storefront Foundation 12
 Child Welfare League of America 7
 Chinatown Resources Development Center 11
 Chinese Young Economists 34
 Chittagong, University of 86
 Christian Community Service Agency 12
 Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore 17
 Christian Methodist Episcopal Church 40, 40
 Chulalongkorn University 46, 77
 Citizens Committee for New York City 11
 Citizens for Ocean Law 72
 Citizens Forum on Self-Government/National Municipal League 9
 Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York 9
 Citizens Information Service of Illinois 11
 Civic Education Foundation 49
 Civil Rights Project 40, 41
 Clark Center for the Performing Arts 58, 85
 Cleveland Education Fund 6
 Clinica Msgr. Oscar A. Romero 12
 Coal Employment Project 40, 43
 Coalition on Block Grants and Human Needs 49
 Coastal Enterprises 6
 Colgate University 57, 61
 College Entrance Examination Board 3, 86
 Colombian Association for the Study of Population 36, 46
 Colombian Communities Foundation 46
 Colombian Corporation for Social Science Development 66
 Colorado, University of 49
 Columbia University 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 19, 39, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 57, 68, 69, 70, 72, 82
 Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America 47
 Commission on College Retirement 55
 Committee for Economic Development 6, 49
 Committee for National Security 69
 Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras 47
 Committee for the Promotion of Rural Development Research 36
 Committee to Protect Journalists 39
 Communities Organized to Improve Life (COIL) 9
 Community Board Program 41, 51, 53
 Community Consolidated School District 15 12
 Community Crime Prevention Program 11
 Community Development Corporation of Boston 9
 Community Foundation of Greater Washington 7, 10
 Community Health of South Dade 7, 10
 Community Services Guild 30
 Community Training and Assistance 12
 Community Training and Assistance Center 18-19
 Compton Community College 55
 Concerned Women for Family Planning 17
 Congressional Hispanic Caucus 51
 Congress of National Black Churches 40, 40
 Conservation Foundation 21, 29
 Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education 55
 Consortium on Financing Higher Education 55
 Constitutional Rights Foundation 3, 4
 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 32
 Contemporary Theatre, A 86
 Cooperative Assistance Fund 11
 Copenhagen, University of 69
 Cornell University 21, 22, 29, 33, 54, 55, 69, 70
 Corporation for Latin American Economic Research 71, 77
 COSMOS Corporation 11, 17
 Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning 55
 Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa 26, 60, 64
 Council of Chief State School Officers 6, 12
 Council of Independent Colleges 55, 57
 Council of Michigan Foundations 82
 Council of New York Law Associates 11
 Council of Non-Governmental Development Organizations 26
 Council of State Planning Agencies 49
 Council of the Great City Schools 3
 Council on Foreign Relations 69, 70, 74, 75
 Council on Foundations 7, 79, 82
 Council on Library Resources 86
 Council on Postsecondary Accreditation 57
 Cranfield Institute of Technology 11
 Critical Health 45
 Crossroads Theatre Company 58, 63
 CSF Associates 70
 Cuban National Planning Council 51
 Cultural Association for Support of Black Arts 67
 Cultural Survival 49
 Curry Foundation 21
 Cuyahoga Community College 55
 Dakar, University of 23, 26, 44
 Dance Theater Workshop 58, 62
 Dance Theatre of Harlem 58
 Dance-U.S.A. 58
 Dandora Catholic Church 12, 16
 Dar es Salaam, University of 23, 44
 Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute 65, 65
 De La Salle University 33, 34, 65
 Denver, University of 87
 Denver Indian Center Development Corporation 9, 13
 De Paul University 6, 55
 Designwrights Collaborative 21
 Detroit Public Schools 6
 Development and Peace Service 19, 36
 Development Foundation of the Ninth Inter-American Indian Congress 41
 Development Group 30
 Dhaka, University of 64
 Diponegoro University 18
 District of Columbia Public Schools 5, 6
 Douglass (Frederick) Creative Arts Center 58
 Downriver Community Conference 3
 Drew Economic Development Corporation 9, 13
 Duke University 40, 41, 57, 61, 69, 80
 Dunant (Henry) Institute 44
 DuPont (Henry Francis) Winterthur Museum 86
 East Anglia, University of 30
 East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation 85
 Eastern and Southern African Management Institute 52
 East European Cultural Foundation 39
 East Harlem Block Nursery 3
 East Liberty Development, Inc. 9
 East St. Louis Community Foundation 9, 13
 Economic and Social Development Institute 66
 Ecumenical Center of Documentation and Information 47
 Edinburgh, University of 69
 Educational Beginnings 23
 Educational Testing Service 5, 6

- Education Commission of the States 5, 6, 57, 61
 Education Development Center 5, 6
 Egypt, Government of 16, 26, 27, 44, 52, 64, 74, 87
 Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence 6, 11, 17, 51
 Ejido and Community Forest Resources 21-22, 36
 El-Hakawati Theatre Company 64
 Enterprise for Cooperation Toward Development 34
 Entrepreneurship Development Institute 33, 35
 Environmental Mediation International 70
 Environmental Quality International 16, 16
 Environmental Safety 46
 Environment and Development of the Third World 44
 Environment Liaison Centre 22, 23
 Episcopal Church of the Sudan 16, 19
 Equal Rights Advocates 40
 Equity Policy Center 22
 Ethiopia, Government of 60
 Euro Action-ACORD 16, 27
 European-American Institute for Security Research 69
 European Federation for Intercultural Learning 60
 European University Institute 70
 Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development 36
 Experiment in International Living 23
 Exploratorium 6
- Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation** 82
 Famicos Foundation 85
 Family Life Center Foundation 40, 40
 Family Planning Association of Kenya 80
 Farmworkers Justice Fund 38, 40
 Federation of Community Associations of Salvador 47
 Federation of Honduran Women's Associations 49
 Feld (Eliot) Ballet (Original Ballets Foundation) 86
 Feminist Press 57
 First All Children's Theatre 58
 First Nations Financial Project 22, 32
 Flatbush Development Corporation 11, 17
 Florida, University of 22, 49
 Florida International University 79
 Florida Justice Institute 40, 45
 Florida State University 55, 80
 Focus Society for Developmental Research and Communication 30
 Folkworks 82
 Food and Agricultural Organization 26
 Food Research and Action Center 7, 21, 40, 45
 Foreign Policy Research Institute 69, 71
 Former Members of Congress 70
 42nd Street E.T.C. 82
- Forum Institute 69
 Foundation Center 82, 82
 Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology 60
 Foundation for American Communications 70
 Foundation for Community Development and Infant Help 36
 Foundation for European Intellectual Cooperation and Exchange 39
 Foundation for Higher Education and Development 77
 Foundation for Independent Video and Film 58
 Foundation for Management Education and Development 18
 Foundation for Research in Community Health 17
 Foundation for the Integration, Development, and Education of the Northwest State of Rio Grande do Sul 36
 Foundation for the Well-Being of Indonesia 18
 Foundation for Vocational Education of Indonesian Labor 18
 Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery 86
 Franklin Institute 6
 Freire (Luiz) Cultural Center 47, 48
 French Institute of International Relations 68, 69
 Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority 7
 Fund for Artists' Colonies 58
 Fund for Free Expression 39, 46, 49
 Fund for the Advancement of Science and Mathematics Education in North Carolina 6
 Fund for the City of New York 82
 Fund for the Continuity of Polish Independent Literature and Humanities 38, 39
 Funding Exchange 40
- Gadjah Mada, University of** 33, 34, 66, 66
 Gandhi (Kasturba) National Memorial Trust 87
 Gandhian Institute of Studies 30
 Gandhi (Mahatma) Memorial College 65
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 70
 Georgetown University 69, 72, 79, 86
 George Washington University 3, 22, 26
 Gezira, University of 26, 27
 Girls Clubs of America 6
 GLIE Community Youth Program 9, 13
 Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development 80, 81
 Global Perspectives in Education 6
 Gorakhpur, University of 30
 Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute 30
 Graduate Institute of International Studies 70, 73
 Gramme Bank 27, 34
 Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo 47
 Grantmakers in the Arts 83
- Graphic Equalizer 64
 Greater Washington Research Center 7, 51
 Great Lakes College Association 57
 Greenmount Development, Inc. 9
 Grinker, Walker and Associates 6, 7
 Group for Analysis of Development 77
 Group for Environmental Studies 36
 Group for the Promotion of Japuiba 36
 Group I Acting Company 58
 Guatemalan Human Rights Commission 47
 Gujarat Institute of Area Planning 17, 30
 Gujarat State Development Council 33
 Guttmacher (Alan) Institute 7
 Guyana Human Rights Association 49
- Haitian Centers Council** 12
 Haitian Refugee Center 39, 41
 Haitian Task Force 12
 Hammar skjold (Dag) Foundation 60
 Harlem Interfaith Counseling Service 9
 Harmattan, L' 74
 Hartford Stage Company 58
 Harvard University 6, 7, 12, 22, 37, 39, 49, 51, 52, 55, 57, 61, 68, 69, 70, 72, 72, 79, 86, 87
 Hawaii, University of 55, 72
 Health and Hospitals of the City of Boston 7
 Hebrew University of Jerusalem 69
 Helsinki Watch 37-38, 39
 Highlander Research and Education Center 21, 58
 Highland Park Community College 55
 High Scope Educational Research Foundation 3, 7, 9, 10, 19
 Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University 20, 30
 Hispanic Policy Development Project 6
 Historical Society of Nigeria 52
 History of Science Society 55, 56-57
 Home Economics Education Society 17
 Homewood-Brushton Revitalization and Development Corporation 9
 Homi Bhabha Fellowship Council 65, 86
 Hood College 55, 55
 Housing Assistance Council 21, 85
 Howard University 57, 66
 Huayuna Institute for Promotion and Development 32, 34
 Human Awareness Programme 27
 Human Environment Center 3, 4
 Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, 47
 Human Rights Institute 86
 Human Rights Internet 37, 39
 Human SERVE Fund 51
 Hunting Park Community Development Corporation 9
- Ibadan, University of** 26, 52
 ICA Revolving Loan Fund 84
 Ife, University of 16, 74, 77-78
 Igorot Community Assistance Program 33
 Illinois, University of 21, 69

- Illinois South Project 21, 28
 Independent Curators Incorporated 58
 Independent Mediation Service Trust 52
 Independent Sector 83, 83
 Indian Association for the Study of Population 86
 Indiana University 51
 Indian Council for Agricultural Research 20
 Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations 77
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research 86
 Indian Council of Medical Research 17, 86
 Indian Institute of Education 33
 Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) 17, 30, 33
 Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore) 30
 Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) 87
 Indian Institute of Technology (New Delhi) 87
 Indian Law Institute 30
 Indian National Theatre 64, 65
 Indian School of Political Economy 30
 Indian Water Resources Society 30
 Indochina Resource Action Center (formerly Indochina Refugee Action Center) 12, 19
 Indonesia, Government of 18, 25, 33, 65, 87
 Ministry of Agriculture 32
 Ministry of Education 65-66, 66
 Ministry of Health 11
 Ministry of Public Works 33
 Indonesia, National Library of 66
 Indonesia, University of 18, 33, 46
 Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation 18, 46
 Indonesian Environmental Forum 33
 Indonesian Institute of Sciences 52
 Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation 46
 Indonesian Society for Perinatology 18
 Industrial Cooperative Association 11, 15
 Innovations and Networks for Development 23, 26, 33
 Institute Agama Islam Nigeri Jami'ah Ar-Raniry 18
 Institute for Alternative Agriculture 21
 Institute for Black Research 55, 64
 Institute for Community Economics 11, 84
 Institute for Community Education and Training 22, 36
 Institute for Consultation and Legal Aid for Women and Families 46
 Institute for Development Studies 18
 Institute for East-West Security Studies 68, 69
 Institute for Educational Leadership 5, 6, 12
 Institute for European-Latin American Research 77
 Institute for Financial Management and Research 77
 Institute for International Economics 70
 Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution 52
 Institute for Policy Studies 70
 Institute for Puerto Rican Policy 51
 Institute for Regional Education 22
 Institute for Research in History 57
 Institute for Social Analysis 11
 Institute for Social and Economic Change 30
 Institute of Applied Language Sciences (India) 64, 65
 Institute of Community Economics 15
 Institute of Cultural Action 47
 Institute of Development Studies 30
 Institute of Economic and Social Research 36
 Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies 53
 Institute of Higher Studies in Religion 66
 Institute of Historical Studies 65
 Institute of International Affairs 69, 72
 Institute of International Education 30, 39, 55-56, 60, 64, 70, 72
 Institute of Judicial Administration 51, 86
 Institute of Law in the Service of Man 44
 Institute of Nutrition and Food Service 17
 Institute of Peruvian Studies 34, 53, 53
 Institute of Political and Social Studies 66
 Institute of Regional Analysis 30
 Institute of Rural Management 30
 Institute of Social Studies Trust 17, 22
 Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences 40
 Institute of Southeast Asian Studies 65, 69, 77, 86
 Institute of Statistical Research and Training 80
 Integrated Social Services Center 27
 Inter-American Institute of Human Rights 49
 Inter-American Legal Services Association 49
 Inter-American University of Puerto Rico 79
 Intercultural Development Research Association 86
 Interfaith Revolving Loan Fund 11, 84
 Inter-Industry Economic Research Fund 34
 Interlink Press Service 39
 International Academy of Music 60, 66
 International African Institute 60, 67
 International Arts Relations 86
 International Bee Research Association 23
 International Center for Law in Development 46, 48
 International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management 22, 27, 33
 International Center for Research on Women 22
 International Center for Tropical Agriculture 22, 32, 36
 International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas 22, 26, 32
 International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research 11, 12, 17, 18, 80, 80
 International Centre for Ethnic Studies 17, 46
 International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights 39
 International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology 23, 32
 International Commission of Jurists 41
 International Council for Research in Agroforestry 20, 22, 23, 26, 30, 84
 International Council of Voluntary Agencies 23, 26, 72
 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics 30
 International Development Conference 70
 International Development Research Centre 60, 64
 International Economic Association 69
 International Extension College (London) 12
 International Fertilizer Development Center 34
 International Food Policy Research Institute 22, 26, 27, 32
 International Friends of the Chilean Human Rights Commission 46
 International Group for the Study of Women 66
 International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights 39
 International House of Japan 72
 International Human Rights Law Group 37, 39
 International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis 79
 International Institute for Strategic Studies 68, 69
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction 34
 International Institute of Tropical Agriculture 22, 23, 26, 32
 International Irrigation Information Center 22
 International Irrigation Management Institute 22, 24, 26, 30
 International Law Association American Branch 39
 International Livestock Centre for Africa 23, 26
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center 22, 23, 26, 32
 International Organization of Consumers Unions 46
 International Peace Academy 74
 International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua 36
 International Refugee Center of Oregon 12
 International Rice Research Institute 22, 26, 30, 32
 International Service for National Agricultural Research 22, 32
 International Society for Traditional Arts Research 65
 International Support Service for Training Programs and Technologies in Western Africa and the Sahel 26
 International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources 23
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population 12
 International Women's Health Coalition 40, 44
 International Women's Tribune Centre 44
 Interns for Peace 45
 Interuniversity Program on Latino Research 49-50
 Investor Responsibility Research Center 45
 ISIS International 47
 Israel Foundations Trustees 58-59, 64

- Israeli Association of Slavic and East European Studies 72
Ivory Coast, Government of 26
- Jaigarh Public Charitable Trust** 63, 65
Jaipur Development Authority 65
Jalisco, College of 19
Japan Center for International Exchange 70
Jazzmobile 85
Jebel Marra Rural Development Project 20, 26
Jefferson Foundation 51
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago 12
Jisaidie Cottage Industries 23
Jobs for America's Graduates 3
Jobs for Youth 3
John Jay College of Criminal Justice 11
Johns Hopkins University 7, 10, 17, 70
Johnson Foundation 51
Joint Center for Political Studies 51
Juba, University of 27, 45
Junta of the Cartagena Agreement 77
Justice Resource Institute 11
- Kabalikat Ng Pamilyang Pilipino** 18
Kalakshetra 65
Kalidasa Akademi 65
Kalyani, University of 30
Kandito Women Association 23
Karachi, University of 86
Karnataka, Government of 87
Kasetsart University 21, 33
Keller (Helen) International 18
Kentucky, University of 86
Kenya, Government of 23, 44, 52, 80
Ministry of Agriculture 32
National Environment and Human Settlements Secretariat 30
Kenya Archaeological and Ethnographic Research Agency 60
Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organizations Association 23
Kenya Law Reform Commission 44
Kenya National Council of Social Service 23
Kenya National Housing Cooperative 12
Kenya Women Finance Trust 23
Kenya Young Men's Christian Association 16
Khartoum, University of 26, 45, 64
Khomasdal Civic Association 16, 17
Khon Kaen University 21, 26, 33, 34
King (Martin Luther, Jr.) Center for Nonviolent Social Change 40
Korea University 77
- Lagos, University of** 74, 87
Lake George Opera Festival (Opera Festival Association) 58
Lancaster, University of 69
Land Stewardship Project 21
Lanka Jatika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya 30
- Latin American Anthropology Documentation Center 47
Latin American Center for Strategic Studies 69, 77
Latin American Center for Support of Knowledge and Popular Education 36
Latin American Center for the Analysis of Democracy 53, 53
Latin American Corporation of International Studies 79
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Costa Rica) 67, 77, 77
Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies 77, 79
Latin American Studies Association 79
Law and Society Trust 46
LAWASIA Research Institute 46
Law Association of Zambia 44
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council 40
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law 40, 42, 45
Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights 39, 39, 41
League of Women Voters Education Fund 40
Legal Action Center of the City of New York 40
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles 41
Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador 47
Legal Resources Foundation 44, 47
Legal Resources Trust 45
Lesotho, National University of 23, 44, 74
Library of Congress 58, 67, 70
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives 65
Livestock Integration 36
Local Initiatives Support Corporation 9, 12, 22, 84
Long Wharf Theatre (Connecticut Players Foundation) 58
Los Angeles Community College District 55
Los Angeles Educational Partnership 6
Louvain, Catholic University of 69, 80
Low Income Housing Information Service 11
Lutheran Council in the United States of America 40
- MACE Foundation** 9
Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad 65
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization 23
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda 65
Maharashtra, Government of 17
Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science 17
Maharashtra Association of Anthropological Science 30
Mahila Sewa Trust 10, 17, 33
Mahila Vikas Sangh 33
Makerere University 60, 87
Malaysia, Government of 86
Mali, Government of 87
Mali, National Museum of 60, 67
Mananga Agricultural Management Centre 23
- Manhattan Theater Club 58
Manipal Industrial Trust 30
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation 3, 3, 6, 7
Marga Institute 77, 86
Maricopa Community College District 55
Market Foundation 11
Martinez (Arabella) Institute 12
Maryland, University of 12, 49, 69
Maryland Institute College of Art 58
Massachusetts, University of (Boston) 55
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 3, 49, 68, 69, 70, 72, 76, 86
MATTIN, Ltd. 16, 16
Mazarodze Herbal Clinics and Hospitals Cooperative Society Limited 16
MDC, Inc. 3, 21, 22, 31-32
Meet the Composer 58
Memphis Board of Education 6
Memphis State University 40, 61, 86
Mendenhall Ministries 40
Mendez (Ana G.) Education Foundation 57
Mennonite Central Committee 27
Metropolitan Assistance Corporation 11
Metropolitan Avenue Film Project 57
Metropolitan Museum of Art 65
Mexican Academy of Human Rights 37, 47
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund 40, 50, 51
Mexican American Unity Council 9
Mexican Institute for Community Development 36
Mexican Institute of Appropriate Technology 36
Mexican Institute of Social Studies 36
Mexican Rural Crafts Marketing 19
Mexico, College of 36, 67, 80
Miami, University of 49
Miami-Dade Community College 55
Michelson (Christian) Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom 22
Michigan, University of 3, 6, 39, 51, 57, 59, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73
Michigan Opera Theatre 58
Michigan State University 6
Middle East Council of Churches 44
Middle East Media 27
Midwest Voter Registration Education Project 39
Mindanao Ethno-Culture Foundation 66
Minia, University of 22, 26
Minnesota, University of 3, 49
Minnesota Opera Company 58, 61
Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School 27
Mississippi, University of 55, 56
Mississippi Action for Community Education 9
Missouri Lawyer Trust Account 40
Montague and Ashton Community Service 27, 33
More Jobs for Less Cost Program 12
Mountain Association for Community Economic Development 21, 27, 85
Mountain State Agricultural College 33

- Mozambique, Government of 44, 46
Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations 74
Ms. Foundation for Women 40
Muir (John) Institute 21, 30
Mulherio Communications Center 47
Multi-Cultural Career Intern Program 3
Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Training in Population 80
Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay 17
Municipal Foundation for Social and Community Development 53
Muñoz Marin (Luis) Foundation 57
Museum Trustees of Kenya 12, 60
Music Theatre Group/Lenox Art Center 61
Music-Theatre Performing Group 58, 61
Mutants' University 26
MYRADA (India) 30, 33
Mysore, University of 87
- NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund 42**
NAACP Special Contribution Fund 40, 42
Nairobi, University of 23, 23-24, 30, 32, 60, 74, 80
Namibia, Council of Churches of 55, 64
Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology 30
Natal, University of 55, 64
National Academy of History 66
National Academy of Public Administration 49
National Academy of Sciences 7, 22, 31, 34, 39, 40, 43, 51, 54, 55, 58, 66, 72
National Archives Trust Fund Board 57
National Art Development Institute of Mashrabeya 64
National Association for the Southern Poor 49
National Association of College and University Attorneys 57, 61
National Association of Independent Schools 6
National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) Education Fund 50, 51
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges 6
National Association of Town Watch 11
National Autonomous University of Mexico 36
National Bureau of Economic Research 70, 71-73, 72, 76
National Catholic Educational Association 6
National Center for Charitable Statistics 83, 83
National Center for Policy Alternatives 21
National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment 46
National Centre for the Performing Arts 64, 65
National Chicano Council on Higher Education 86
National Child Labor Committee 3
National Child Nutrition Project 7
National Christian Council of Kenya 12, 16
National Coalition of Advocates for Students 6, 41
National Coalition on Black Voter Participation 42, 51
National Commission for Museums and Monuments 60
National Commission on Working Women 40
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing 40
National Committee for Full Employment 3
National Committee on Pay Equity 40
National Conference of Black Mayors 49
National Conference of State Legislatures 7
National Conference on Women and the Law 40
National Congress of American Indians Fund 40
National Council for Research on Women 57
National Council for Science and Technology 36
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. 7
National Council on Employment Policy 3
National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies 57, 70
National Dairy Development Board 87
National Dance Theatre Company 67
National Demonstration Water Project 21, 29
National Economic Development and Law Center 11
National Executive Service Corps 11
National Fire Protection Association 11, 17
National Foundation for the Improvement of Education 60
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research 21, 49
National Housing Cooperative Union 16
National Housing Law Project 40, 45
National Humanities Center 55
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild 41
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum 38, 41
National Indian Youth Council 40, 42
National Institute for Dispute Resolution 51, 53
National Institute for Music Theater 58
National Institute of Urban Affairs 17
National Legal Aid and Defender Association 40, 44-45
National Neighborhood Coalition 9
National Opinion Research Center 69
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives 11
National Poetry Series 58
National Postgraduate Medical College 16
National Public Radio 70, 83
National Puerto Rican Coalition 51
National Puerto Rican Forum 3
National Puerto Rican/Hispanic Voter Participation Project 40
National Rural Development and Finance Corporation 21
National Senior Citizens Law Center 40, 43
National Student Exchange 55
National Technical University of the Altiplano 33, 34
National Temple Non Profit Corporation 9
National Trust for Historic Preservation 15, 84
National Urban Coalition 11
National Urban Fellows 12
National Urban League 3, 42
National Youth Employment Coalition 3
National Youth Service Corps 16
Native American Rights Fund 40
Natural Resources Defense Council 21, 22, 69
Nature Conservancy 21
Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development 17
Nehru Foundation for Development 17
Nehru (Jawaharlal) University 46
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation 90
Nepal, Government of 24, 30
Nepal Women's Organization 43, 46
Neve-Shalom Village (Israel) 45
Newberry Library 55, 56
New Hampshire College 12, 19
New, Inc./Fourth World Movement 83
New Outlook 45
New School for Social Research 51
NEWSSED Community Development Corporation 9, 84
New York, City University of 41, 55, 57, 60
New York, State University of (Albany) 40, 55, 57, 72
New York Academy of Medicine 51
New York Center for Visual History 58, 63
New York Circus 12
New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps 83
New York Interface Development Project 3
New York Public Library 55, 57-58, 58
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers 83
New York Shakespeare Festival 58, 63
New York State Council on Children and Families 7, 8
New York University 22, 39, 55, 72, 83
New York Urban League 6, 40
Nigeria, Government of 26, 32
Nigeria, University of 26
Nigerian Association of University Women 44
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies 43, 44
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York 83, 83
North Broward Hospital District 7
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill) 5, 6, 7, 80
Northeast Denver Housing Center 9
Northeastern University 3
Northeast-Midwest Institute 21, 29
Northern Lights Institute 21
North Side Civic Development Corporation 9

- Northwestern University 7, 17, 51
 Norwegian Institute of International Affairs 69
 NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund 12, 40, 51
 Nusa Cendana University 33
 Nutrition Foundation of India 17
- Oakland Planning and Development Corporation** 9, 14, 84
 Occupational Safety and Health Law Center 45
 ODN Productions 7
 Older Women's League 40
 Olodum Cultural Group 47
 O'Neill (Eugene) Memorial Theater Center 86
 Open School 64
 Operation Life Community Development Corporation 9
 Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island 9
 Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America 3
 Orange County Refugee Community Resources Opportunity Project 12, 19
 Oregon Shakespeare Festival Association 86
 Organization for Social Science Research in East Africa 58, 60
 Organization of Rural Associations for Progress 23
 Organizing Committee of the Third Latin American and Caribbean Feminist Encounter 47
 Otago, University of 66
 Overseas Development Council 70, 74
 Overseas Development Institute 22
 Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters 12, 41, 44, 46, 47
 Oxfam America 23
 Oxford, University of 6, 72, 78
 Oxford Committee for Famine Relief 45
- PACE of Philadelphia** 9, 15
 Pacific, University of the 18, 53
 Padjadjaran University 33
 Palach (Jan) Information and Research Trust 39
 Pan African Institute for Development 26
 Pan-African News Agency (Senegal) 52
 Pant (G.B.) Social Science Institute 65
 Pant (G.B.) University of Agriculture and Technology 87
 Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies 52, 87
 Park Heights Development Corporation 9
 Partners for Livable Places 51
 Partnership for Productivity Service Foundation 23, 44
 Partnerships Data Net 11
 Pastoral Commission for Favelas 47, 48
 Patna University 30, 87
- Peabody Institute of Baltimore 58
 Peace and Justice Service 46
 Peasant Development 34
 PEC Repertory Theater 60
 Pennsylvania, University of 7, 8, 52, 70
 People's Council for Social Justice 46
 People's Firehouse 11, 17
 People's Institute for Development and Training 33
 Peralta Community College District 55
 Permanent Committee for Educational Defense 53
 Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel 26
 Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of 18, 66, 66
 Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences 66
 Peruvian Center for International Studies 77
 Peruvian Women's Association 47
 Phelps-Stokes Fund 41
 Philadelphia, Community College of 55
 Philadelphia Cooperation Office 9
 Philadelphia Miniversity 11
 Philippine Association for Intercultural Development 34
 Philippines, Government of the 33
 Philippines, University of the 33, 66, 66, 77
 Philippine Social Science Council 52, 58, 65, 66
 Piton Foundation 11, 14, 84
 Pittsburgh, University of 53, 57, 69, 71
 Pittsburgh Board of Public Education 6
 Pittsburgh Partnership for Neighborhood Development 13-14
 Planned Parenthood of New York City 87
 Plan Sierra 36
 Playwrights Horizons 61
 Poland Watch Center 39
 Police Athletic League 11
 Police Executive Research Forum 11, 18
 Police Foundation 11
 Policy Sciences Center 41
 Policy Studies Organization 39
 Population and Community Development Association 18
 Population Council 7, 16, 17, 18, 22, 60, 72, 80, 81
 Prajna Pathashala Mandal 87
 Pratt Institute 11
 Presbyterian Church of East Africa 16
 Presbyterian Church of East Africa Chogaria Hospital 80
 Press Foundation of Asia 65, 66
 Princeton University 49, 67, 72
 Private Industry Council of the City of New York 3
 Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute 39
 Professional Assistance for Development Action 30
 Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro 47
 Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo 47
- Program for Appropriate Technology in Health 7, 16
 Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology 86
 Program of Joint Studies in Latin American Economic Integration 79
 Project on the Vietnam Generation 83
 Public Agenda Foundation 69
 Public Education Fund 6
 Public Law Institute 44, 46-47
 Public/Private Ventures 3, 4, 7, 9
 Public Voice for Food and Health Policy 21
 Pueblo of San Ildefonso 55
 Puerto Rican Community Foundation 50-51, 51
 Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund 41, 42, 51
- Queensland, University of** 34
 Quitman County Development Organization 41, 41
- Radcliffe College** 57
 Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund 72
 Rahad Agricultural Corporation 26
 Rajasthan, Government of 87
 Rajendra Agricultural University 30, 87
 Rajshahi University 17, 64
 Ramakrishna Mission 30
 Ramos (Manuela) Movement 47
 Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry 87
 Rand Corporation 68, 69, 70, 72, 83
 Rape Crisis Center 49
 Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan 65
 Ravan Press 45
 Readers International 39
 Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children Federation) 16
 Refugee Policy Group 16, 72
 Regional Coordination for Economic and Social Research 79
 Regional Corporation for the Integral Development of Woman and the Family 47
 Remediation and Training Institute 2, 3, 51, 84
 Research and Development Center for Natural Resources in Sonora 36
 Research Development Foundation 66, 77
 Research Institute for Peace and Security 68, 69
 Research Institute for the Study of Man 79
 Residents' Association of Plataforma 18
 Resolution (Southern Africa Media Center) 74
 Resources for the Future 69
 Reynolds (J. Sargent) Community College 55
 Rhode Island, University of 6
 Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of 66
 Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University of 53, 77

- Rio de Janeiro University Institute of Research 53, 66
 Rio Grande do Norte, Federal University of 67
 Rochester, University of 7
 Rocky Mountain SER/Jobs for Progress 3
 Roorkee, University of 30, 87
 Roosevelt (Eleanor) Institute 3, 4
 Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies 51, 53, 70, 75
 Round Valley Agrarian Institute 21
 Roxbury Community College 55
 Rural Coalition 21
 Rural Development and Training 36
 Rural Development of Guanajuato 19, 36
 Rural Development of Hidalgo 36
 Rural Industrial Development Charitable Trust 23
 Rural New England 21
 Rural Research and Consultancy 36
 Rural-Urban Solidarity 36
 Rutgers University 22, 33, 57
- SACHED (South African Council for Higher Education) Trust** 5, 16, 56, 64
 Sacramento City College 55
 St. John's Presbyterian Church 12
 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 21, 28
 Salvadorean Humanitarian Aid, Research, and Education Foundation 12
 Sambalpur University 64, 65
 Sampradaya 65
 Sana'a University 11, 16, 64
 San Carlos, University of 18
 San Diego, University of 41
 San Francisco Education Fund 6
 San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs 41
 San Jose Development Corporation 9, 13
 São Paulo, Pontifical Catholic University of 47
 São Paulo, University of 87
 São Paulo Pro-Indian Commission 47
 Sarjivini Society for Mental Health 17
 Satya Wacana Christian University 34
 Save the Children Federation 45
 Scientists' Institute for Public Information 69
 Seattle School District 86
 Self-Employed Women's Association-Bharat 33
 Senegal, Government of 60
 Senegalese Association of Professors of History and Geography 60
 SER/Jobs for Progress 3
 SER Research Institute 34
 Service Center for the Development of Tehuacan 36
 Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development 22, 36, 41
 70001, Ltd. 3
 Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra 65
 Sigma Delta Chi Foundation 70, 75
 Silliman University 33
- Silpakorn University 66
 Silveira House Mission Centre 23
 Sinha (A.N.) Institute of Social Studies 65
 Skotaville Publishers 64
 Smith College 51, 55, 57
 Social Aid Foundation of the Christian Churches 46
 Social Science Foundation 65, 87
 Social Science Research Council 26, 30, 34, 50, 51, 70, 72, 74, 79, 87
 Social Work and Research Centre 30, 87
 Society for International Development (Italy) 70
 Society for International Development (Kenya) 52
 Society for Participatory Research in Asia 17
 Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development 30
 Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies 17
 Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford Stuyvesant 9
 Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture 65
 Society of Service and Politics (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik) 69
 Sokoine University of Agriculture 23
 SOS CORPO-Women's Health Group 18
 South African Council of Churches 45, 47, 55-56, 64
 Southampton, University of 69
 South Carolina, University of 41, 72
 Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Associations Coalition 12, 19
 Southeast Development, Inc. 9
 Southeast Women's Employment Coalition 22
 Southern Appalachian Leadership Training Program 21
 Southern Association of Colleges and Schools 57
 Southern California, University of 51, 70
 Southern Center for International Studies 70
 Southern Development Foundation 41, 41
 Southern Education Foundation 41, 57, 61
 Southern Regional Council 39, 41
 Southern Tenant Farmers Union 41
 Southwest Educational Development Corporation 12
 Southwest Research and Information Center 21
 Southwest Voter Registration Education Project 39, 42
 Spelman College 57
 Sri Lanka, Government of 65
 Srinivas Malliah Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust 65
 Sriwijaya University 18, 33
 Stanford University 31, 36, 51, 55, 56, 60, 68
 Stirling Institute for Policy Analysis 49
 Structured Employment/Economic Development Corporation 11, 14
 Stuart (Martha) Communications 41
 Studio Museum in Harlem 58
 Study Group in Education—Methodology, Research and Action 18
- Sudan, Government of 26, 64
 Sudanaid 16
 Sumatera Utara University 65, 66
 Sundance Institute for Film and Television 58, 62
 SUN Symphony Society 58
 Sur Professional Consultants 53
 Sussex, University of 70
 Swarthmore College 57
 Syracuse University 7, 51
- Tacoloy Economic Development Corporation** 9, 13
 Tamil Nadu, Government of 33
 Tamil Nadu Agricultural University 30, 33, 87
 Task Force for Historic Preservation and the Minority Community 9
 Tata Steel Rural Development Society 24, 30
 Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka 33
 Technoserve 23, 34
 Telecommunications Cooperative Network 85
 Tennessee Bar Foundation 41
 Texas, University of (Austin) 3, 51, 80
 Texas Southern University 86
 Thailand, Government of 33, 66, 86
 Thammasat University 65, 77
 Theatre Academy 65
 Theatre Communications Group 58, 63
 Theosophical Society 65
 Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women 46
 Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts 65
 Trade Policy Research Centre 70, 72
 Training and Development Corporation 3
 TransAfrica Forum 70
 Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago 12
 Trilateral Commission 70
 Trust for Christian Outreach and Education 6, 16
 Trust for Public Land 85
 Tufts University 7, 52
 Tuskegee Institute 21
- Ubiniq 27
 Udayana University 18
 Union of American Hebrew Congregations 41
 United Federation of Teachers 6
 United Nations Association of the USA 70, 72, 78-79
 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements 16
 United Nations Development Corporation 87
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 66
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 74, 76
 United Nations Institute for Namibia 60

- United Nations Institute for Training and Research 39
 United Nations Research Institute for Social Development 27
 United Nations University 74
 U.S. Committee on Legal Education Exchanges with China 48
 United States Conference of Mayors 11
 U.S. National Committee for Byzantine Studies 55
 United States–South Africa Leader Exchange Program 45
 United Way/Crusade of Mercy 12
 United Way of Tri-State 83
 University Associates 34
 University College, London 22
 University Grants Commission 87
 University of Agricultural Sciences (India) 20, 30
 University of Sciences 34
 University of the Americas 79
 Urban Affairs Corporation 7
 Urban Affairs Partnership 11
 Urban Community College Transfer Opportunities Program 54
 Urban Development Department 16
 Urban Educational Systems 11, 17
 Urban Institute 49, 51
 Uruguay Institute for Legal and Social Studies 46
 Utah, University of 51
 Utkal University 64, 65
- Vanderbilt University** 7, 10, 21, 87
 Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation 45
 Vanvasi Seva Kendra (Tribal Service Organization) 33
 Vargas (Getulio) Foundation 66
 Vera Institute of Justice 7, 11, 17-18
 Vie Meilleure 16
 Village Reconstruction Organization 30
 Virginia, University of 12, 55, 57, 72
 Virginia Water Project 21, 29, 85
 Vocational Foundation 11
 Vocational Training Corporation 16
 Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance Limited 23, 33
 Voluntary Health Association of India 17
- Voluntary Organizations in Community Enterprise 23
 Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts 58
 VOSA Limited 22
 Voter Education Project 39, 41
- Wallenberg (Raoul) Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law** 46
 Washington Office on Latin America 49
 Washington Strategy Seminar 69
 Watts Labor Community Action Committee 9, 13
 Wellesley College 7, 49, 57
 West African Archaeological Association 60
 Western Australia, University of 18
 Western Governors' Association 21
 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education 55, 55
 Western Network 21
 Western Organization of Resource Councils 21
 West Indies, University of the 19, 49, 53, 61, 67
 West Oak Lane Community Development Corporation 9
 West Virginia, State of 6
 WGBH Education Foundation 51
 Wheaton College 57, 61
 Wider Opportunities for Women 41
 Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre 17, 27
 Williams College 70
 Wilson (Woodrow) International Center for Scholars 64, 72, 74
 Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development 22, 27, 29-30, 33, 34
 Wisconsin, University of (Madison) 6, 7, 8, 51, 58, 63
 Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee) 6
 Witwatersrand, University of the 45, 64
 Women and Employment 22
 Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 83
 Women's Documentation Center 66
 Women Employed Institute 41
 Women's Equity Action League 41
 Women for Women 45
 Women's House of the Northeast 36
- Women's Information Center 47
 Women's Legal Defense Fund 41
 Women's Research and Education Institute 57
 Working Women Education Fund 41, 43
 Working Women's Forum 30
 World Affairs Council of Northern California 72
 World Encyclopedia of Contemporary Theatre 58
 World Neighbors 33
 World Priorities 22
 World Resources Institute 22, 23
 World University Service in the United Kingdom 16, 19
 Writers and Scholars Educational Trust 41
- Xavier Institute of Social Service** 30
 Xavier Labour Relations Institute 30
 Xavier University 6
- Yale University** 6, 51, 55, 57, 58, 69, 70, 82, 83
 Yarmouk University 64, 65
 Yayasan Batamarta Bangun 34
 Yayasan Bina Anaprasa 18
 Yayasan Kusuma Buana 18
 Yayasan Obor Indonesia 33
 Yayasan Sosial Tani Membangun 34
 Yayasan Srikandi 46
 York University 72
 Young (Whitney M., Jr.) Memorial Foundation 86
 Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association 58
 Young Women's Christian Association 23
 Youth Action Homes Away from Home 6
 Youth Project 21, 34
- Zagazig University** 27, 44
 Zimbabwe, Government of 44
 Zimbabwe, University of 23, 43, 44, 60
 Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production 23, 60
 Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council 23

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