

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

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

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to advance human welfare

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

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

Including the fiscal year 1989, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$7 billion. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and various foreign countries, especially in less-developed areas.

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

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

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

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*The staff list reflects the organization of the
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PRESIDENT'S REVIEW



here have already been enough wrap-ups of the 1980s to discourage me from adding one more backward glance at these last ten years—if for no other reason than that history rarely submits to the tidy symmetries of ten-year spans. But just as the decade was winding down, the world was seized by a series of changes that signaled, with sudden and stunning clarity, the closing of one age and the opening of another.

From Berlin's Brandenburg Gate to the Victor Verster Prison in South Africa, impossible things seemed to be happening with near-impossible frequency. After forty-five years of division, the reunification of Germany suddenly appeared likely, as did the end of the forty-year rule of apartheid in South Africa. Free elections in Brazil, Chile, and Nicaragua marked important advances toward democracy in Latin America. Africa's last remaining colony, Namibia, held its first free elections on the road to independence. And in Eastern Europe, in one country after another, millions of people took to the streets and besieged the old order, demanding a voice in their destinies with a passion that shocked not only their rulers but many of the people themselves. Before it was over, the seemingly unchangeable configuration of post-World War II Europe was changing profoundly and at an unprecedented rate.

It is tempting to regard all of this as a near-miraculous veering of the course of history, with little or no relation to a recent past that is already beginning to seem distant. But these events, like all turning points in human history, are the culmination of much deeper and broader changes—changes rooted in the fact that the world's problems and its political, economic, and environmental systems are more interconnected than ever before, and that the love of freedom and the desire for a better life are universal human aspirations.

I wish I could report that we at the Ford Foundation saw these events coming. But we have been as amazed as the rest of the world. And yet, in a wider sense, much of the Foundation's work of the last four decades has been focused on the forces that contributed to these changes—for example, the growing respect for civil and political liberties and the rule of law, the establishment of international human rights standards, the decentralization of governmental power, and support for local initiatives.

Indeed, in 1950, when the Trustees made their original decision to emphasize matters of global concern, they understood that the world was fast becoming an interdependent community. They believed that if the Foundation was to make a significant contribution to advancing peace and human welfare, it would have to adopt a global perspective. Ever since then, we have approached most of the problems and issues with which we have been engaged in a global context, while at the same time trying to be sensitive to local distinctions.

Over the years, we have tried to create an organization that can anticipate as well as respond to the problems of a world where distance has been obliterated; where time is measured in milliseconds; and where many of the most

urgent problems—from AIDS to the deterioration of the world’s environment—recognize no national boundaries.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

At the start of this decade, the Foundation had just completed a painful four-year retrenchment during which the size of both the staff and the budget had been reduced by half. The endowment stood at \$2.3 billion, after having fallen from more than \$3 billion to a low of \$1.7 billion. The Foundation’s programs were separated into three divisions—National Affairs, Education and Research, and an International Division—each under the direction of its own vice president. Many of the strong programs were particular to their own division and enjoyed a high degree of autonomy.

The climate in America suggested a retreat from earlier commitments to fighting poverty and championing equal rights and civil liberties. Inflation was high, and the nation seemed to have suffered a loss of faith in its own future. Along with this anxiety about what lay ahead, there seemed to be a withering of the country’s spirit of generosity, a growing unwillingness to help the least fortunate. And across the world many nations seemed more intent on building walls around their privilege than joining together to solve common problems.

To have a significant impact in this climate, we saw that we had to make optimal use of our diminished resources, both financial and human. This meant we had to face a series of interrelated questions: How could we improve the financial health of the Foundation? How could we better leverage the Foundation’s resources? What should be the Foundation’s program priorities? And how could we improve the organization of the Foundation’s overall program to increase our chances of achieving these objectives? Much of the Foundation’s history over these last ten years can be summarized in our search for answers to these questions.

Restoring Financial Health. Our goal in the area of financial management was to reduce the likelihood of the Foundation’s facing dramatic retrenchments in the future. We began with a review of our budget practices. Our conclusion was that, after discounting for inflation, budget levels should be about equal to the real rate of return we could expect to earn on our investments over the long term. We judged that rate, on an annual basis, to be about 5.8 percent.

Our second determination was that budgets should not be subject to volatile changes based on short-term swings in the value of the endowment. Accordingly, we established a thirty-six-month “rolling” average of our asset values as a general guide to determining new budget levels. To reduce volatility further, we confirmed the practice of fixing our overall budget on a two-year cycle.

By establishing biennial budgets using an annual spending rate of 5.8 percent of the average value of the investment portfolio and a thirty-six-month period over which to measure that average, we felt that we would be able to

budget on a predictable basis. Further, we believed we would preserve the real value of the endowment over time by, in effect, spending only the real return. If our investment experience was better than the 5.8 percent annual rate of return, we would use those additional earnings to build up the endowment.

In retrospect, these decisions—to live within the real earning capacity of our assets and to budget in a way that would better take into account fluctuations in the value of the endowment—seem fairly simple. But they have had a profoundly positive effect on the Foundation’s financial health. If ten years ago I had been asked for my most optimistic hope for the endowment’s value at the end of the decade, it would have been to stabilize the endowment at \$2 billion in 1980 dollars and have the nominal value approach \$3 billion, depending on the rate of inflation. In fact, we were able to turn \$2.3 billion into \$5.6 billion (\$3.8 billion in 1980 dollars) over a ten-year period while simultaneously expending \$2 billion on grants and operations.

Partnerships. As we considered the growing complexity of many of the problems on our evolving program agenda—poverty, human rights, international peace and security, to name a few—we concluded that in order to have an impact on these issues, we would have to increase the number of institutions, both public and private, national and local, engaged with them. Accordingly, we set about creating partnerships with other foundations, with the for-profit sector, and with government.

Throughout the 1980s we have tried to create and act on opportunities for partnerships with other organizations, wherever they could be found. And in that time, the often painstaking and deliberate work of creating partnerships has become a hallmark of our program work.

At the start of the decade, for example, the Foundation joined with several major U.S. corporations to put up nearly \$10 million to form the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, or LISC. LISC pools the money it receives from donors and then provides loans, grants, and technical assistance to community organizations for housing and other development projects. Since it was founded, LISC’s funding partnership has raised more than \$300 million for community-based development projects, attracting an additional \$1.3 billion from public and private sources, and has played a crucial role in revitalizing more than 100 distressed communities throughout the United States.

Another example of the partnership approach was the establishment of the Public Education Fund. Combining foundation and private support, PEF helped create partnerships of business, educational, and other local leaders to strengthen schools serving disadvantaged students in fifty communities across the country. Similarly, the Foundation participated in the establishment of the National-Community AIDS Partnership, which provides matching grants to community foundations and other local donors to support social services and preventive-education programs.

We have found joint ventures with community foundations, which serve particular geographic areas and represent the fastest growing sector of organized philanthropy, to be especially fruitful enterprises. In several U.S. cities, the Foundation has worked closely with community foundations to establish

local support systems for community development corporations. In this way we have been able to extend our commitment to strengthening local programs beyond our work with national intermediaries like LISC. Our work with community foundations has also allowed us to build a strong national network of funding partners. To encourage their financial growth as well as to help expand their roles in their communities, we also started a leadership development program. Since its inception, the program has provided individual grants of up to \$500,000 to twenty-seven small but established community foundations.

Overseas, the Foundation joined forces with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and with Bangladesh's central bank to support the development and expansion of the Grameen Bank, which provides low-interest loans to poor landless men and women never before deemed credit-worthy. We also joined a consortium of fifteen donors to establish the International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka, which is working to improve both the fairness and the efficiency of irrigation-management systems in countries throughout the developing world.

In India, where hundreds of millions of villagers are dependent on seriously degraded land, the Foundation was able to draw on its experience in creating LISC to help establish the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development. The society, a nongovernmental intermediary organization, provides technical and financial help to organizations active in social forestry, and encourages the collaboration of government, business, and community-based groups to support social forestry and related wasteland development activities. The Foundation has also had considerable success organizing partnerships involving universities, indigenous groups, and government agencies in social forestry projects in other parts of Asia as well as in Latin America and Africa.

Reorganization. In considering the question of how to improve our overall program, we began with this fundamental understanding: To take greater advantage of a staff that operates not only in the United States but in field offices throughout the developing world, we had to break down barriers hindering communication across the separate divisions. We decided on a limited number of thematic areas that would constitute the program agenda for the whole Foundation, focusing our program work both in the United States and abroad on six areas: Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty and Resources, Human Rights and Social Justice, Governance and Public Policy, Education and Culture, and International Affairs. We created a single program division with two vice presidents—one directing our work in the United States, the other directing our work in developing countries. We wanted them, and their staffs, to work together closely and collaboratively.

The new structure effectively removed the artificial barriers between the two-thirds of our grants made in the United States and the one-third for activities overseas. It also made it easier for us to address issues from a transnational point of view and to take greater advantage of the natural links between problems we work on in the United States and those overseas. Our

thinking was that with a single program division, no matter where the Foundation was working, we could devote all our intellectual energies and programming ability to that work. As a result, whether you looked at the Foundation's work in the United States or Asia or Africa or Latin America, you would see some combination of similar interests—in urban and rural poverty, in education and culture, in human rights and governance, in international affairs—rooted in local needs and opportunities.

The new structure was based on our belief that the United States and many other nations were wrestling with many of the same problems, however different they might appear on the surface, and that approaches and solutions conceived in one place might be relevant in other places. We believed there was a great deal to be learned across national boundaries—certainly between the United States and developing countries, but also among the countries of the developing world.

We consciously started to build a system that would encourage the Foundation's staff to share experiences, problems, solutions, and strategies. A system that would, for example, make it easier for a program officer working on water management problems in the southwestern United States to learn from the Foundation's experience working on similar problems in South Asia, or for community housing schemes in East Africa or elsewhere to be informed by the Foundation's extensive community development work in the United States.

After five years, we decided to take a look at how the new structure was working. Such assessments of programs and management had occurred periodically in the Foundation's history. Midway through the 1980s, panels of outside experts undertook a comprehensive review of our programs and performance. In addition, we asked a consultant to interview a broad range of community, business, and other leaders about their views of the Foundation and its program. The findings of the review, which were reported to the Board and the staff, were the basis for fine-tuning our program agenda and strategies.

It was clear from the review that having one program division had made it easier to approach problems and devise strategies with a more global perspective, and that this was having a decidedly positive effect on our work worldwide. The review also reinforced our belief that a further step was warranted to maximize our effectiveness. We decided to merge the two program vice presidencies into one office, in charge of all the Foundation's programs, and then organize both U.S. and overseas staff under that one vice president. We felt that this refinement would result in even greater coordination. That is the step we took at the end of this fiscal year when Susan Berresford accepted the responsibility of overseeing the Foundation's programs both in the United States and overseas.

To reinforce the intent of this new structure, and to provide greater support to our field offices and increase their cooperation with each other, we created three regional director positions based in New York. John Gerhart was appointed regional director for the Middle East and Africa, Peter Geithner for

Asia, and Thomas Trebat for Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, we asked the New York-based program directors responsible for the six thematic areas to broaden the focus of their work.

We are also in the process of creating staff training programs and seminars on programming techniques, on methods of program evaluation, and on ways to encourage diversity in grantee organizations. In addition, we are continuing to address issues of staff diversity and are strengthening our efforts in career planning throughout the Foundation.

This phase of the program division's reorganization, which took effect at the start of the 1990 fiscal year, has one central goal: to improve the Foundation's ability to develop strong programs. The consolidation of the U.S. and International Affairs Programs and the Developing Country Programs makes it easier for us not only to examine lessons from similar work in different parts of the world and to adjust our programs accordingly, but also to plan and implement multi-country strategies on such topics as global warming and international economics.

THE WORK AHEAD

The reorganization of our program work and improvements in our financial condition are not ends but means to accomplish our program objectives and to meet the challenges posed by dramatic developments around the world. The spread of democracy is a powerful sign of hope, but it must be nurtured in order to grow. That will require patience, ingenuity, and a willingness to tolerate the dissent and disquiet that flow from freedom. The same is true in the economic sphere. Prosperity and growth, which are not the inevitable results of political liberation, will require immense amounts of determination, realism, and hard work.

We are committed to playing a significant role in this crucial time. In the United States, the challenges are staggering as we see a growing division between the haves and the have-nots, with failure, alienation, and despair depriving too many of our young people of a meaningful and productive role in society. In other parts of the world, the reduction in East-West tensions has released energies that can now be focused on addressing human needs. Through our presence in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, we will continue to assist the people of those regions in their quest for a better life. In the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the depth and breadth of changes have offered the Foundation important opportunities to contribute to the development of democratic values and pluralism in that region and to assist in the integration of the Soviet Union and East European countries into the international system. We welcome these opportunities.

For many years the Foundation supported efforts to improve U.S. citizens' understanding of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; to encourage academic exchanges of U.S. specialists and scholars in the region; to analyze key issues in East-West relations; and to promote freedom of expression, cultural pluralism, and human rights. In 1989 we were able to expand our grant mak-

ing related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, committing an additional \$6 million to individuals and organizations in the region, concentrating on legal and political reform, economics, and the environment. The geographic focus at present is on the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Poland, where the recent reforms began.

In responding to problems that were and continue to be fundamentally global in nature, the Foundation has shaped itself in a way that reflects the increasingly integrated nature of the larger world. The test of our efforts in this regard will be whether we are in fact better able to deal with the problems on our agenda, problems that are among the most urgent the world will face in the coming years. I am confident that as we enter the 1990s, our present financial health and the way we have articulated our role in the world have positioned us well for the challenges ahead.

The tides of change that have swept the world into a new era have brought new opportunities to the Foundation. But we would not be in a situation to act on those opportunities were it not for the guidance of the women and men who have served on the Foundation's Board of Trustees over these last ten years. Growth, whether for an individual or an institution, means testing the limits of our will. This institution has been able to test those limits, and to extend them, because of the support and vision of the Board of Trustees. I am deeply grateful to them.

In 1989 we lost four Trustees to the Foundation's rules of retirement. Rodrigo Botero, Nina Garsoïan, Donald S. Perkins, and Harriet S. Rabb each left the Board after serving with distinction for two six-year terms and making unique and lasting contributions to the work of the Foundation. Rodrigo Botero brought to our deliberations a valuable mix of experience and perspective gleaned from his diverse career in the business, nonprofit, and public sectors, including service as Minister of Finance of Colombia. During his tenure, Rodrigo helped frame several of the Foundation's programs, notably our programs on refugees and migrants and on women's rights and opportunities throughout the world. Nina Garsoïan, a distinguished scholar and remarkable linguist, greatly supported and encouraged the Foundation's work in education and culture through her commitment to excellence and belief in the preeminent importance of humanistic values. The Foundation benefited from the inimitable mix of pragmatism and idealism that marked Donald Perkins' leadership of Jewel Companies, Inc. Through his energetic and able leadership of the Proxy and Program-Related Investment committees, as well as his active participation on several other Board committees, Don strengthened the Foundation's work in many areas. Harriet Rabb brought to the Foundation the finely honed skills of an academic and litigator and a compassion for the disadvantaged. Her unwavering commitment to issues of fairness and justice informed the Foundation's efforts around the world. We will miss our departing colleagues, but we will continue to look to them for inspiration and support.

I am pleased to report that the Board of Trustees has been reinforced this year by the election of Frances D. Fergusson, a scholar in art and architectural history and president of Vassar College, and Dorothy S. Ridings, a journalist and publisher of *The Bradenton Herald* and previously national president of The League of Women Voters. These two new Trustees have already strengthened the work not only of the Board but also of two Foundation-sponsored national panels on which they serve: Fran Fergusson is a member of a recently established panel of higher education leaders who will help the Ford Foundation select grant recipients in a new program to improve race relations and diversity on college and university campuses; and Dorothy Ridings serves on the National Committee of the Innovations in State and Local Government program, established in 1985.

Last year William D. Carmichael, vice president for Developing Country Programs, left the Foundation to become executive director for Soviet Union and Eastern European Programs at the Institute of International Education. Bill had a major impact on our programs during his twenty-one years at the Foundation, during which he served as head of the Office for Latin America and the Caribbean from 1971 to 1977 and head of the Office for Middle East and Africa from 1977 to 1981 before becoming a vice president in 1981.

FRANKLIN A. THOMAS

PROGRAM REVIEWS

Urban Poverty

Rural Poverty and Resources

Human Rights and Social Justice

Governance and Public Policy

Education and Culture

International Affairs

Other Actions

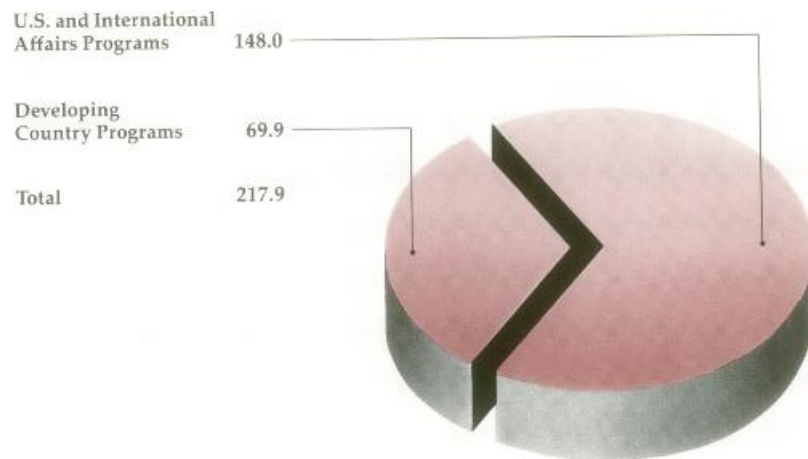
Program-Related Investments

The Foundation's philanthropic work addresses problems and issues in the United States and abroad, with much of the overseas activity taking place in developing countries. Grants are made primarily within 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 1989 program activities are reviewed in the following pages.* The text is accompanied by a list of grants and projects approved in 1989.

1989 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)

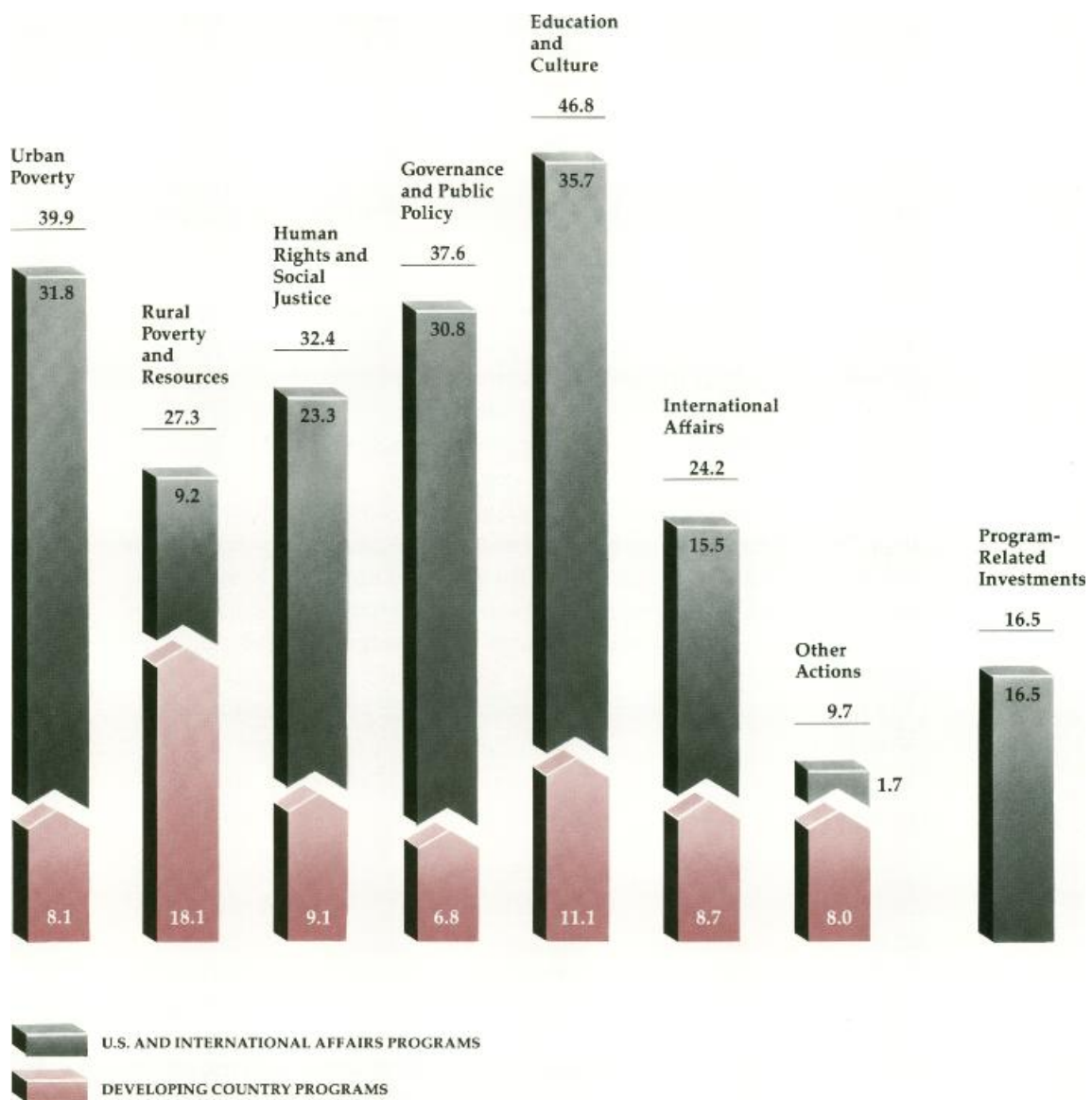


* Information about the Foundation's program activities may also be found in *Current Interests of the Ford Foundation* and the *Ford Foundation Letter*. The Foundation also publishes special reports describing particular programs or activities it has supported. Requests for a list of publications, or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

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

1989 PROGRAM APPROVALS

(in \$ millions)



URBAN POVERTY



s the gap between rich and poor widens in cities throughout the world, the challenge of meeting the needs of people living in poverty becomes more urgent and complex. Urban growth has outstripped the ability of governments in many countries to provide adequate food, shelter, or opportunity to millions of their people. If present trends persist, urban poverty will rank among the most severe problems facing the world in the twenty-first century. Recognizing this, the Foundation has begun to broaden its approaches to helping the urban poor.

In the United States, poverty is heavily concentrated among inner-city residents, people with limited education, and female heads of households and their children, many of whom must live without adequate nutrition, medical care, or adult supervision. The changing character of poverty in American society points to more fundamental changes: widening economic disparities between single-parent and two-parent families, between inner-city and suburban residents, and between college and high school graduates and school dropouts.

The Foundation's Urban Poverty program aims to improve the lives of the U.S. urban poor through three major activities: strengthening the capacity of disadvantaged communities to provide employment, housing, social services, and a safe environment for their residents; investing in individuals and families at crucial points in the life cycle to enable them to take advantage of opportunities for self-sufficiency; and supporting research on the changing nature of poverty and how interventions work.

Although most of the Foundation's work in urban poverty is in the United States, support for projects in many cities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America continues to grow. Funding has increased for efforts to improve physical, economic, and social conditions in slums and squatter communities, for employment and income-generating activities, and for research on public policies relating to the urban poor.

In 1989 the Foundation made grants totaling \$39.9 million for urban initiatives worldwide.

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

For the past two decades, one of the most important forces in the rebuilding of America's distressed urban communities has been the community development corporation (CDC). There are now more than 2,000 CDCs in the United States, and last year they were among the major producers of the nation's affordable housing. Since the late 1960s support for CDCs has been the cornerstone of the Foundation's efforts to revitalize inner-city neighborhoods. In many of these areas, CDCs provide a kind of neighborhood governance: they act as advocates for better municipal services and for improved neighborhood security, and press for increased lending in low-income communities by banks and other financial institutions; they provide such social services as job training, credit unions, and day-care centers; and they draw upon private as



Workers completing Uptown Gardens, a low-income housing project of a Denver community development corporation (CDC). Support for the CDC movement has been a cornerstone of the Foundation's efforts to revitalize distressed urban communities.

well as public resources to finance and build low-income housing and to promote economic development. And because CDCs are formed and controlled by local residents, they offer a valuable way for communities to establish an identity, give shape to their values, and encourage a sense of pride.

Some outstanding examples of the potential of CDCs to reshape their communities are the Tacolcy Economic Development Corporation (TEDC), which has played a major role in improving the quality of life in sections of Miami's Liberty City neighborhood, an area torn by riots ten years ago, and Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC), a statewide Arizona CDC, which has been very successful in delivering a wide array of social and economic development services to the poor. TEDC recently opened a 121-unit housing project in Liberty City, having previously completed a 65,000-square-foot shopping center that resulted in the creation of 132 new jobs. CPLC is a partner in the development of a 130,000-square-foot shopping center, or *mercado*, in downtown Phoenix that includes restaurants, shops, office space, and a museum and cultural center highlighting Latino arts and culture. The project will provide 180 new jobs, as well as opportunities for low-income minority residents to become business owners.

Over the past two decades, the Foundation has invested nearly \$200 mil-

lion in grants and loans for CDCs and organizations that assist them. The present challenge, made more difficult by drastic reductions in federal funding and by a drug epidemic that threatens the vitality of many disadvantaged communities, is to help CDCs achieve increasing scale, to assure the continuing health of individual CDCs, and ultimately to develop community-based public and private partnerships that can channel substantially more funding into neighborhood revitalization.

The first part of the Foundation's community development program entails support for mature CDCs. Having built their programs at a time when more generous assistance flowed from Washington, they have been hit hardest by the decline or elimination of government support. This year, the Foundation granted a total of \$1.64 million to four such groups, which have been leaders in establishing the CDC as an effective force for community revitalization. Receiving grants to strengthen their present financial condition and to plan for the future were the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, established twenty-two years ago in Brooklyn, New York, the Mexican American Unity Council in San Antonio, the Spanish-Speaking Unity Council in Oakland, and Chicanos Por La Causa.

The second component of the Foundation's community development strategy is to support organizations that provide CDCs with technical, financial, and legal assistance. Among such intermediary organizations assisted by the Foundation are: the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), the Enterprise Foundation, and SEEDCO (Structural Employment/Economic Development Corporation). About a decade ago it became clear that CDCs needed greater resources and technical assistance since they engage in a wide range of activities that often require skills and resources not likely to be available in a disadvantaged neighborhood.

It was this realization that led to the formation of LISC and support for the Enterprise Foundation. Over the last decade, they have become national leaders in pooling financial resources and providing technical assistance for neighborhood development. Building on their experience, the Foundation has continued to enlarge this support system. In 1989 a total of \$5.7 million was granted to intermediary organizations providing financial and technical assistance to CDCs, and to other organizations helping to build a more supportive environment for community development.

Two intermediaries supported this year illustrate the wide range of expertise and approaches that have evolved. The first is SEEDCO, a New York-based nonprofit organization that helps urban institutions, such as hospitals and universities, form partnerships with nearby community groups to revitalize depressed neighborhoods. SEEDCO received \$780,000, enabling it to provide additional resources to several promising ventures, expand its staff, and conduct an evaluation of its field work and its fund-raising potential. SEEDCO was also awarded a program-related investment to provide a portion of the construction loans for projects undertaken by groups successfully completing the predevelopment phase of their partnerships. The National Congress for Community Economic Development, an association of CDCs based in Wash-

ington, D.C., received \$200,000 to provide planning grants and technical assistance to religious institutions involved in community development. The grant directly supports a program sponsored by the Lilly Endowment to encourage religious institutions to undertake community revitalization.

The Center for Community Change, located in Washington, D.C., and one of the oldest technical assistance intermediaries in the field, received \$250,000 to help strengthen the ability of CDCs to analyze and monitor public policies in community development and public funding; and the National Housing and Community Development Law Project in Berkeley, California, received \$200,000 to provide assistance to CDCs engaged in preserving the low-income housing stock threatened by expiring federal restrictions on its use. In addition, the Development Training Institute, a national organization in Baltimore, and Pratt Institute's Center for Community and Environmental Development, a regional center located in Brooklyn, New York, received support to continue training and intern programs for CDC staff. All these efforts are essential to building and sustaining local community-based development capacity.

The third component of the Foundation's strategy provides grants to emerging CDCs, a program established in the early 1980s to strengthen newer groups by offering up to five years of administrative support. In the past year, six such CDCs were granted a total of \$880,000. The Drew Economic Development Corporation in Los Angeles received \$130,000 to continue its efforts to build affordable housing and a child-care program in collaboration with the Drew Medical Center. East Little Havana CDC and Tacolcy, both in Miami, received support for their housing and economic development projects. And the San Jose Development Corporation and the Opportunity Resource Institute of New York City received \$100,000 and \$300,000, respectively, to continue their efforts to promote small businesses.

The emerging CDCs have successfully leveraged funds that are intended to replace Foundation support upon conclusion of the grants' five-year terms. As the Foundation phases out the emerging CDC program over the next two years, replacement funding is increasingly being provided by local sources. In a number of cities, foundations, banks, corporations, and city governments have joined together to support their local CDCs. The Foundation has helped create supporting partnerships in Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Denver, Miami, and Washington, D.C. This year, the Foundation provided a total of \$1.9 million in grants and \$2 million in PRI funds to four such partnerships: Neighborhood Progress Inc. of Cleveland; the Dade Foundation in Miami; the Philadelphia Fund for Community Development; and the Piton Foundation in Denver.

The Foundation also made grants to the Oregon Community Foundation, the San Diego Community Foundation, and the Atlanta Economic Development Corporation to explore the possibility of establishing CDC support systems in their cities. The funding of local support systems through community foundations will be an increasingly important part of the Foundation's community development efforts.

Despite the impressive growth and accomplishments of CDCs over the last two decades, they are still not sufficiently known or understood by either the public or policy makers. The fourth and final part of the Foundation's program seeks to remedy this by joining with other donors to support studies of the nature and work of CDCs, to raise their visibility, and to inform public policy leaders about their work.

In 1989, \$275,000 was granted to the National Congress for Community Economic Development to help establish statewide CDC associations; the National Conference of State Legislatures, a Denver-based policy research and technical assistance agency serving state legislators, received \$100,000 to identify successful state community development models for possible replication in other states. Pratt Institute's Center for Community and Environmental Development received \$391,000 to develop a video oral history of the community development movement. The video will record the stories of the movement's early leaders and those from government and business who worked with them. And the Council for Community-Based Development, made up of funders in the field, was granted \$50,000 to produce a documentary on community development.

Three years ago the Foundation helped establish the Community Development Research Center at the New School for Social Research. Since then the center has produced a study of the impact of new immigrants on Sunset Park in Brooklyn, and a comprehensive analysis of CDC housing and business projects. The latter study was the basis for a national conference on CDCs attended by leaders in the field, scholars, and donors. This year, the center received \$760,000 to enlarge its staff and to undertake a study of the effect of CDCs in several neighborhoods on such things as residents' school performance, crime rates, and health. The study is the most comprehensive analysis of community development ever undertaken, and is expected to make a major contribution to a deeper understanding and appreciation of the role of CDCs.

To assess the effects of community development in the Austin neighborhood of Chicago, the Foundation granted \$130,000 to the University of Chicago for a five-year study directed by Prof. Richard Taub. The study will focus on the activities of the South Shore Bank, which previously spurred the revitalization of Chicago's South Shore neighborhood by investing in low-income housing, commercial real estate, and local businesses. The researchers will trace the process of development in Austin, the bank's relations with the community, especially with community organizations, and analyze the effect of housing and other development activity on the well-being and morale of Austin residents.

In Eastern and Southern Africa, the Foundation's approach to neighborhood development emphasizes projects that increase the supply of low-cost housing and that give the urban poor a greater voice in policy making. This year the Foundation granted \$155,000 to the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), an umbrella organization and a pioneer in urban community development in Kenya. The money will support NCCCK's Community Organization Outreach Project, which conducts training workshops for com-



A child-care facility operated by Chicanos Por La Causa, a community development corporation in Phoenix. In addition to working in housing and economic development, CDCs provide a range of social services to low-income individuals and families.

munity and church leaders as well as community groups. The African Housing Fund, a fledgling nongovernmental housing organization, was granted \$175,000 for a housing and community development project for people evicted from a squatter settlement in Nairobi.

The Foundation also promotes greater cooperation between government agencies and low-income communities. An example is a project of the Museums Trustees of Kenya in the historic seaport town of Lamu on the Indian Ocean. With Foundation support, the Museum's Department of Building Conservation is working with low-income residents of Lamu to renovate their historic homes. The project includes a training program for unemployed youth in traditional building skills, and a modest rehabilitation and matching grant program. This year the project received a \$185,000 supplement.

In Egypt, the Foundation's urban poverty program aims to strengthen nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), particularly those capable of working with both community groups and government policy makers. On behalf of Environmental Quality International (EQI), a leading NGO intermediary, the government of Egypt was granted \$185,000 to continue its work with several community-based development groups. The grant is enabling EQI to continue providing technical assistance to Cairo's traditional garbage collectors,

or *zabaleen*, as they mechanize their collection services. EQI will also advise the newly established Association for Development and Advancement of Women on such matters as recruiting and training staff and launching a credit and business assistance program for women in one of Cairo's poorest squatter communities.

The Near East Foundation received a \$185,000 supplement for a leadership development and networking program designed to strengthen community-based organizations in Egypt. The program includes workshops, site visits, the translation and distribution of community development literature, and a series of regional and international study trips for leaders of community development groups in Egypt.

Housing. Decent, affordable housing is essential to create a strong community. Yet the lack of low-cost housing plagues most cities and towns throughout the United States. Clearly, the poor are hardest hit. Over the past fifteen years, they have been squeezed by a decrease in real income and an increase in housing costs. During that time, the number of Americans living in poverty has grown by eight million while the supply of affordable housing has decreased by more than two and one-half million units. At present, nearly six million households live in substandard units. This situation has been made worse by a substantial reduction of federal support for new subsidized housing.

The Foundation anticipates that four major themes will shape the housing field in the near future. There will be continued low-to-modest levels of federal funding; an emphasis on vouchers; increased reliance on state and local delivery systems; and, finally, concern for preserving the older stock of subsidized housing for people with low incomes.

Along with its support for CDCs, the Foundation funds a range of specific housing activities and organizations in low-income neighborhoods. To ensure that the concerns of poor families and communities are voiced clearly in the national policy debate, the Foundation supports organizations like the Housing Assistance Council (HAC) and the Low Income Housing Information Service. This year HAC received grants totaling \$425,000.

The Foundation also encourages studies on housing needs and conditions in low-income communities. An issue that was the focus of much public concern this year was drug abuse and its effect on poor neighborhoods, public housing projects, and the low-cost housing supply. To examine community anti-drug programs in three cities, the Urban Institute received \$100,000. The aim will be to identify promising efforts that may be useful to other cities confronting similar problems.

Finally, the Foundation encourages the testing of new ideas and programs. This year, the Council of State Community Affairs Agencies (COSCAA) and the American Public Welfare Association (APWA) jointly received \$236,000 to examine exemplary state and city programs that promote collaboration between housing and social service agencies. The purpose of the COSCAA/APWA study is to find better ways to coordinate housing subsidies and welfare payments to low-income households. Better coordination would

result in a more comprehensive base of support to help poor people escape dependence.

In a similar vein, the Foundation supported a demonstration project sponsored by the New York City Partnership to increase the participation of minority builders in New York City's subsidized housing programs. Minority developers are being paired with major non-minority developers, who act as mentors and trainers, assisting minority firms throughout the development process.

Economic and Business Development. Foundation grants for urban economic development have traditionally been a part of other program activities, such as community development, minority business development, and program-related investments. This year, the Foundation consolidated its urban economic development work into one program. Its central aim is to increase the poor's access to stable employment.

In keeping with this new focus, the Foundation is concentrating grants in the following areas:

- Identifying industries where there are significant job opportunities for the urban poor. In 1989 the Foundation made exploratory grants to groups investigating the extent of such opportunities in the home health-care and hospitality industries.

- Integrating economic development with such other concerns as housing, social services, youth programs, and education and training. The premise is that economic development in a poor community simultaneously influences and is influenced by other poverty-related problems, and therefore requires a coordinated, comprehensive approach. This year, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the East Bay Community Foundation in Oakland, Calif., to assist East Bay Funders, a coalition of local grant makers addressing the total needs of neighborhoods and families in the Oakland area.

- Reducing factors that prevent poor people from fully participating in the mainstream economic system. The Foundation made grants to the Ms. Foundation for Women in New York, the Women's Economic Development Corporation in Minneapolis, and the Women's Self-Employment Project in Chicago to support programs aimed at reducing the barriers poor women face in becoming economically self-sufficient.

In 1989 the Foundation also made a grant to the Naugatuck Valley Project in Connecticut to evaluate the lessons learned from its industrial revitalization program. Another grant went to the Industrial Cooperative Association, which provides technical assistance to worker cooperatives.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

Today, poor families in U.S. cities are poorer than a decade ago, live in neighborhoods of more concentrated poverty, and include a higher proportion of single mothers and their children. These families have few of the resources needed for successful childrearing and family life. Many children spend most of their childhoods poor, isolated from the crucial influences of healthy fam-

ily life and strong neighborhoods. Family members often have little hope, or the motivation to use available services effectively. Many programs are not reaching the families in greatest need or, if they do, are having little or no lasting effect.

The Foundation's efforts to improve services to children, youth, and families aim to develop successful program models that can then be reproduced on a wider scale. Two particularly crucial points in the life cycle that the program focuses on are early childhood and adolescence. There is evidence that intensive services and attention during these years can have a profound and lasting influence.

Early Childhood. A growing proportion of American children are being born under conditions that threaten their immediate well-being and their long-term development. At the same time, many promising approaches to improving the health of children and their families have emerged. For example, prenatal care for high-risk pregnant women has proved to be beneficial for both them and their babies. Also, evidence continues to accumulate that high-quality early childhood education and care programs can have positive effects on children's future academic performance and adjustment.

To gather and disseminate this valuable knowledge about successful programs and policies, the Foundation and Carnegie Corporation helped establish the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University in 1987. This year the Foundation gave the center a supplemental grant of \$3 million. The center serves as a repository for information about public and private programs in maternal and child health, family support, and early childhood education and care. It also conducts conferences for policy makers and professionals in the field, monitors programs and policies in a number of states, and runs a fellows program to train mid-level program and policy staff.

In the United States, more than nine million children under age six have mothers in the work force. By the year 2000, four out of five children under the age of one will have mothers who are employed. These statistics suggest that a stable, high-quality supply of early childhood services is essential. Indeed, the need for these services is likely to increase as more women enter the work force, and as the mothers of young children are required to seek training and employment as a condition of receiving public assistance under the new regulations of the Family Support Act.

To help consider who should provide competent and affordable child-care services and what they should consist of, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the National Academy of Sciences for its Panel on Child Care Policy, which is reviewing the experiences of various projects and other issues of child-care affordability, quality, and access.

A major focus of the Foundation's grant making in this area has been the role of the public schools in meeting families' needs for early childhood services. Bank Street College received continued support to disseminate the results of its Public School Early Childhood Study through conferences, journal and newsletter articles, technical reports, and a book, *Early Childhood Programs and the Public Schools: Between Promise and Practice*.

The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education received \$300,000 to evaluate its Parents as Teachers program, which involves regular home visits by school personnel, as well as group meetings and other activities at the schools. These services, which begin soon after a child's birth and last several years, aim to reinforce parents' natural role as their children's first teachers. The evaluation will focus on the intensity of services needed and the effects of the program on different kinds of families, for example, low-income city dwellers and teenage-parent families. Relations between schools and the parents of young children are also being studied by the Empowerment and Family Support Project of Cornell University, which received a \$300,000 Foundation grant this year.

It is important that early childhood services offer children continuity of experience with respect to both adults involved and the types of activities available. The Arizona Center for Educational Evaluation and Measurement at the University of Arizona has designed a system that helps teachers assess a child's level of development and plan learning activities accordingly, thereby promoting continuity in the child's acquisition of skills. A \$250,000 grant to the university is supporting a study of both the short- and long-term effects of this measurement and planning system as a means of advancing the development of children in preschool and sustaining it during the early elementary grades.

In addition to early education and care, children from low-income families need health and social services, and that requires coordination among service providers. The National Center for Clinical Infant Programs received \$250,000 for its work with the agency administrators from three states to better integrate health and child-care services, and to improve training for child-care providers. In addition, the center will organize a national conference at which the administrators from the three states will describe their progress to date and their plans for the future. A conference report and resource manual describing successful programs are also planned.

Over the last decade, community development corporations have become increasingly involved in the provision of child-care services. Eastside Community Investments, a CDC in Indianapolis, received \$50,000 for its Day Care Homes Cooperative, an organization of self-employed, family day-care providers who have joined together to receive training, reduce licensing costs, and procure capital for home improvements and renovation. The Foundation grant is being used to document and evaluate the cooperative's activities for dissemination to other CDCs and child-care organizations, and to capitalize a revolving loan fund for housing improvements. Colleges and universities are also developing innovative ways to train early childhood educators and child-care staff. Through a public-private partnership funded in part by a Foundation grant of \$148,000, Pacific Oaks College in California and the Pasadena Unified School District are collaborating on teacher training and the development of a demonstration model. Particular attention is being directed to techniques of classroom organization and observation and to children's language development.



Missouri's Parents as Teachers program aims to reinforce parents' natural role as their children's first teachers. To improve services to poor children, youth, and families, the Foundation supports the development of successful programs that can be widely replicated.

Child Survival/Fair Start. Lessons derived from Child Survival initiatives in the United States are being integrated into the Foundation's program in early childhood care and development. As a result, child survival work in the United States is being phased out as a separate program.

In developing countries, support continued for efforts to advance the health, nutrition, and intellectual development of the very poor. The program focuses on women as the principal providers of their children's health, and on the interdependence of a woman's livelihood and health and the health of her children. As such, the Child Survival program is being incorporated into a

broader approach to women's reproductive health. This encompasses a wide range of activities. Some focus on helping communities and families provide for their own health needs; others seek to develop improved methods of maternal and child care; and still others strengthen community-based epidemiological and demographic research to help governments and private organizations formulate health policies, develop programs, and evaluate their performance.

In Asia, the Foundation has supported training programs that concentrate on epidemiological and survey research. This year the Australian National University (ANU), which has a long history of designing training programs for health professionals from Southeast and South Asia, received a supplemental grant of \$475,000. Since 1984 the Foundation has been helping ANU build a strong regional training program and information network in the child survival field. The activities at ANU complement other Foundation efforts to increase the supply of social scientists and physicians capable of addressing community health issues in South and Southeast Asia, including a Foundation-assisted program at the University of Western Australia.

In Indonesia, a series of grants to seven universities has supported the creation of research units focusing on the health of women and children. In each unit priority is given to training local medical staff. This year Diponegoro University received a supplemental grant of \$180,000 to establish a Community Health Research and Development Unit within its Research Institute. The unit will conduct research on the health and nutrition of women and children and will suggest ways health care can be made more responsive to local needs. The unit will also offer training in community health for other university staff and health department personnel.

Sriwijaya University's Population Research Center received continued support for its Diarrheal Disease Study Group. The study group is evaluating the effectiveness of various programs in reducing the frequency and severity of diarrheal diseases, a major cause of illness and death in children from disadvantaged communities around the world that annually claims the lives of nearly 200,000 Indonesian infants and children.

The Population Council received \$158,200 for research on infant and child mortality and for technical assistance to community epidemiology groups in Indonesia. Population Council staff helped create the Indonesian Epidemiology Network and continue to advise network members, one of which is Sriwijaya University's Diarrheal Disease Study Group. The network, established with Foundation support in 1988, has brought together program managers, policy makers, and researchers from a range of institutions, including the seven university programs supported by the Foundation. To help the network continue these activities, the Foundation this year granted it \$346,000.

The Foundation also granted \$250,000 to the Indonesian Society for Perinatology, which is made up of obstetricians, pediatricians, midwives, and other health-care workers. Activities supported include research on deficiencies in existing services for women during pregnancy and childbirth. Special



A "street educator" from the São Martinho Beneficent Association meets with shoeshine boys in Rio de Janeiro. The Foundation supports a variety of outreach and training efforts to help disadvantaged urban youth in the United States and developing countries.

emphasis is being placed on developing and introducing low-cost methods of assessing pregnancy risks. In addition, grant funds are supporting a national group that is monitoring safe birth and perinatal care programs.

In Thailand, which has a lower infant mortality rate than many other countries in Southeast and South Asia, one of the major health goals remains the improvement of maternal and child health services. In pursuit of that goal, there has been a growing move toward decentralizing the planning and provision of health care. In 1988 the Foundation awarded grants to three regional universities to help them undertake social science research on the health of women and children; to strengthen local health planning; and to encourage new approaches to community health care for women and children.

This year, Prince of Songkla University received a supplement of \$204,000 to develop a regional health information system and related training programs. Funds are also supporting workshops in research methods. Khon Kaen University, in northeastern Thailand, received \$170,000 for a computerized health data processing system. It will be used for health planning, research, and program evaluation at the provincial level. The grant is also

supporting training for university faculty in community health research methods at the University of Western Australia.

In India, too, one of the primary goals of national health policy is the reduction of infant and child mortality and improvement in the health of children and women. Vital to this has been the expansion and strengthening of India's vast public health system of village workers, clinics, health centers, and, to some extent, hospitals. The Foundation's program aims to strengthen the management of this system.

To help develop a community health program in the South Indian state of Karnataka, Manipal Industrial Trust received \$180,000. Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children was granted \$185,000 to strengthen neonatal care programs and to train traditional birth attendants to more effectively manage home deliveries in rural areas of Tamil Nadu State. Christian Medical College and Hospital in Vellore received \$385,000 to strengthen the training and research program at the college's Epidemiology Resource Centre.

Among other groups in the Child Survival field supported this year are:

- Center for Development Communication (Egypt), \$145,000, for the production and evaluation of a television series on health problems, including child health issues.

- University of Gezira (Sudan), \$300,000, to strengthen research and teaching in community health.

- Traditional Medicine Research Institute (Sudan), \$150,000, for applied research on traditional beliefs and practices that affect the health of women and children in the Sudan.

- Voluntary Health Services Society (Bangladesh), \$114,500, for training and workshops on health management, and for efforts to help the Bangladesh government formulate health policy.

- National Institute of Public Health (Mexico), \$72,000, to develop a research and outreach program on the relationship between women's work and maternal and child health.

- University of the West Indies (Jamaica), \$96,000, for research on the effects of nutritional supplements and psychological stimulation on children suffering from malnutrition.

Youth Development. The Foundation's approach to the problems of disadvantaged youth, which include dropping out of school, difficulties finding and keeping a job, and teenage parenthood, recognizes that the problems are intertwined. It therefore supports programs that address the problems together, not separately. This year a \$1.3 million grant to Public/Private Ventures (P/PV) supported the research and analysis phase of the Summer Training and Education Program (STEP), which combines remedial education with work experience. STEP engages at-risk fourteen- and fifteen-year-olds through two summers and the intervening school year. Each summer program includes a minimum of eighty hours of paid employment, ninety hours of instruction in a P/PV-devised curriculum designed to teach mathematics and reading through topics relevant to the students' interests and experience, and an eighteen-hour life-planning course that deals with the many choices

and decisions teens confront—especially those concerning sex, family, education, and work.

Support was also provided for two other comprehensive programs for youth and families. The International Center for Integrative Studies (The Door) received \$202,000 to help complete The Door's computerized client tracking and evaluation system, which will allow more informed program planning and improved research. Founded in New York City in 1972, The Door is the largest human services program for disadvantaged youth in the nation, providing a carefully integrated array of social, health, and educational services to between two hundred and three hundred young people daily.

A \$100,000 grant to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Newark is supporting an initial assessment of its Rigorous Educational Assistance for Deserving Youth (READY) program, which began operating in 1987. READY enrolls children in the first grade and expects to serve them through postsecondary education and employment as young adults. Its core elements include educational, social, and health services for participants, mandatory parental involvement, postsecondary education tuition assistance, and participation in the READY Investment Group. Composed of successful business leaders, the Investment Group is in the process of purchasing several corporations, and encouraging them to place their headquarters in Newark. These companies will provide employment opportunities for READY youths and their parents. Youths who successfully complete the program will receive a portion of the proceeds from the companies' stocks. READY is presently serving five hundred young people and anticipates an enrollment of one thousand within two years.

Another major Foundation emphasis is increasing the number and quality of youth service programs and promoting research on them. A grant of \$705,000 to Public/Private Ventures is supporting the Urban Corps Expansion Project (UCEP) in which youth corps will be established in collaboration with local agencies in fifteen cities over the next three years. Working in youth corps gives young people a chance to improve their social skills—responsibility to a job, team work, and how to express themselves—while they work in a human service or environmental project. The youth, who range in age from sixteen to twenty-one, receive modest stipends and a financial bonus that may be applied to college or a technical education. The hope is that by helping fifteen cities develop exemplary programs, UCEP will build both the evidence and momentum needed to win support for similar programs throughout the nation.

The Foundation also granted \$700,000 to Youth Service America (YSA), which was established with Foundation support as an independent organization in 1987. YSA serves as an umbrella for the growing youth service movement, provides technical assistance for youth service organizations, and publicizes effective program models.

Every year over 500,000 children are born to adolescent mothers in the United States. Far too often, these mothers have multiple problems, including higher risks of pregnancy complications, school dropout, and long-term pov-



Children receiving oral rehydration therapy as part of the Applied Diarrheal Disease Research and Training Program of Sriwijaya University in South Sumatra, Indonesia. The Foundation's Child Survival/Fair Start program focuses on the relationships between a woman's livelihood and health and the health of her children.

erty. Foundation grants over the last decade have supported research and demonstrations focused on both teenage pregnancy prevention and services for teenagers who are already pregnant. Recent attention has been directed to synthesizing experience gleaned from past projects funded and to planning activities. A modest number of grants were approved for comprehensive service models that reflect an appreciation of the interrelationship of teenage childbearing, youth unemployment, and school dropout.

One of the most innovative programs for adolescent parents is New Chance, a demonstration recently launched by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), which this year received a \$1 million supplement. New Chance aims to help young welfare-dependent mothers achieve economic self-sufficiency. The program builds on the lessons of earlier programs, including MDRC's Project Redirection. New Chance is targeted to older adolescents, seventeen to twenty-one years of age, providing them with intensive services, including education, job training and placement, and health and child care. The New Chance demonstration and evaluation, which will extend over six years, represents a unique opportunity to study the effects of a comprehensive service program over a relatively long period. The experi-

ence of program operators and participants and the findings of researchers should prove particularly useful to policy makers and program designers as they implement the 1988 Family Support Act, which has specific requirements for adolescent parents.

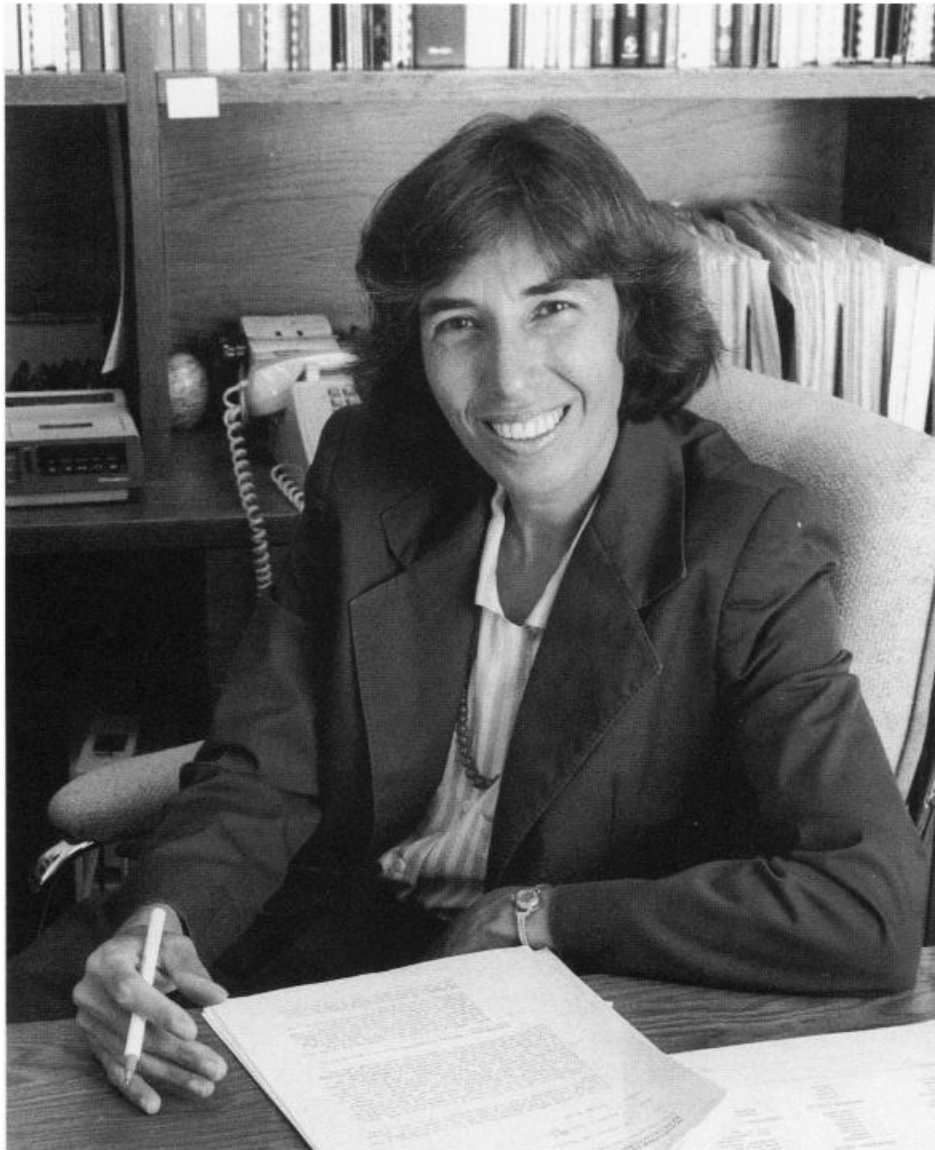
The Foundation granted \$50,000 to the Children's Aid Society (CAS) for the National Training Center for Adolescent Sexuality and Family Life Education. The center will provide technical assistance and training to staffs of social service agencies interested in replicating the CAS Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. This neighborhood-based program includes academic assessments, homework assistance and tutoring, parent-support groups, part- and full-time summer employment, health care, sex education and counseling, contraceptive services (if desired), and sports. A special feature is its guarantee of admission to Hunter College to any student who graduates from high school and completes the program's activities.

The Academy for Educational Development received continued support for its Urban Middle Schools Pregnancy Prevention Program. Funds will underwrite conferences, technical assistance, and the production of resource materials. The program is designed to strengthen school-based pregnancy-prevention programs by encouraging them to collaborate with similar activities of community organizations.

Employment and Welfare. Any effort to help young people surmount their problems must also address their families' financial condition. Relieving urban poverty and improving the job prospects of disadvantaged persons depend on a deeper understanding of the forces at play. The Foundation therefore supports efforts to illuminate the causes of unemployment and to expand job opportunities for the poor. Grants are provided for research on the U.S. labor market; programs that teach and train the disadvantaged; and experimental state welfare-to-work programs and their evaluation.

The last fifteen years have witnessed profound changes in the U.S. labor market and in the skills needed to get and keep a job. This year Conservation of Human Resources at Columbia University received \$500,000 to analyze forces affecting low-wage earners in the current labor market. These forces include changes in technologies, international competition, corporate relocation, and how the changing age profile of the U.S. population and the growth of immigrant groups are likely to shape the future labor market. Emphasis will be placed on changing requirements for the hiring, training, assignment, and promotion of different groups of workers.

In recent years, a national crisis in basic skills has contributed not only to slow national economic growth but also to continued unemployment and underemployment, which bring with them a variety of social ills. To address this crisis, Remediation and Training Institute (RTI) received grants totaling \$1.52 million to expand the Comprehensive Competencies Program (CCP), a remedial education system used in job-training centers, primary, secondary, and alternative schools, and other community institutions. RTI is also testing ways to market its Citizenship Competencies (Citcom) curricula. Citcom is designed to help those who have acquired legal status as "temporary



Judith Gueron is president of the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation in New York. The Foundation funds a number of research organizations that design, manage, and evaluate major social welfare initiatives and experiments.

residents" under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and who must now demonstrate English-language proficiency and an understanding of U.S. government and history.

To address several questions central to the welfare reform debate, three grants totaling \$1 million were awarded to the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), the Ohio Department of Human Services, and the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitation Services. The grants are continuing support for welfare reform demonstrations and evaluations being undertaken by MDRC over a six-year period.

MDRC's Work/Welfare Demonstration has been an unusually successful example of research contributing to the making of social policy. Evaluations of the state efforts in which MDRC played a major role proved crucial to developing the necessary consensus in Congress to pass the Family Support Act in 1988.

A series of grants to facilitate the implementation of the Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988 were also awarded. The first was \$425,000 to the National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research, which is collaborating with the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of Counties, and the Council of Chief State School Officers to provide comprehensive technical assistance to states as they design and introduce new programs mandated by the Family Support Act.

The Urban Institute's Welfare and Training Research Program received a \$175,000 grant to document and disseminate information about the implementation of FSA. The Center for Law and Social Policy received a grant for public education about FSA and to monitor its implementation locally.

Finally, grants of \$50,000 each were awarded to the National Urban League, the National Council of La Raza, and the National Puerto Rican Coalition to ensure that local people have a voice in FSA's implementation at the state level. Each organization will select affiliates to hold small-group meetings with welfare recipients to assess the match between recipients' needs and services provided; provide feedback to program managers and policy makers; and increase the involvement of minorities in the welfare reform debate.

RESEARCH ON POVERTY

Research on the changing dynamics of urban poverty not only informs the Foundation's work in this area but can also be useful to other public and private donors. This year the University of Wisconsin received a grant for a conference on the status of race, poverty, and social problems in middle-sized metropolitan areas. The Social Science Research Council received a grant to organize a conference on the initial results of the Foundation-supported Urban Family Life Project, which is directed by Prof. William Julius Wilson of the University of Chicago. Both conferences will address the problems of persistent poverty and appropriate policy responses. They will complement other Foundation-supported research on the dynamics of poverty, such as that being conducted by Mary Jo Bane and David Ellwood at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

To help meet the critical need for more reliable information on the urban poor in Kenya, the Foundation is supporting several research projects. New York University was granted \$85,000 to document successful physical, economic, and social innovations in Nairobi. The University of Toronto's Center for Urban and Community Studies received \$40,000 for a regional seminar for African researchers and government officials, urban planners, private-sector representatives, and donors to discuss urban management problems and to develop a series of research proposals. And the African Network on

Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect was granted \$120,000 for a study of street children in five Kenyan cities and towns and for the development of a plan for delivering social services to these children.

In Bangladesh, the University of Dhaka's Centre for Urban Studies was granted \$120,000 for a series of research studies that will include socioeconomic profiles of metropolitan areas, an assessment of the role of nongovernmental organizations in alleviating urban poverty, and the role of women in urban management.

Drug Abuse. In recent years, the revitalization of inner-city communities has been threatened by the violence and lawlessness associated with the illicit sale and use of drugs. Recognizing the severity and scope of this problem in American society, the Foundation has begun a program to analyze it. A grant of \$500,000 was awarded to the RAND Corporation to establish a Drug Policy Research Center, which will operate out of RAND's headquarters in Santa Monica, Calif., and its Washington, D.C., office. The center will conduct research in several large U.S. cities, reviewing the results of law enforcement, drug treatment, and prevention strategies; sponsor conferences on various aspects of the drug problem; and offer fellowships and graduate training to broaden and deepen knowledge about policies related to the drug problem.

A highly emotional debate continues over whether the nation should change course and decriminalize drugs, thus, at least theoretically, taking the profit and corruption out of drug sales, or whether the present policies of criminalization and enforcement are on the right track. Although the Foundation does not advocate decriminalization, it considers it important that the issue be carefully analyzed. In an effort to move the debate forward, the Foundation granted \$50,000 to Princeton University for a study by Prof. Ethan Nadelmann on the current emphasis on law enforcement and possible alternatives. Professor Nadelmann will seek to answer such questions as: How would drugs be distributed? What areas of regulation should remain? What would be the likely effect in disadvantaged communities where drugs are readily available but services for treatment are not?

URBAN POVERTY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1989

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

UNITED STATES

Physical, economic, and social revitalization

American Ditchley Foundation (New York)	\$ 25,000
Atlanta Economic Development Corporation	42,000
Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	640,000
Career Training Institute (Oakland, Calif.)	25,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Chicago, University of	130,000
Chicanos Por La Causa (Phoenix)	200,000
Cleveland Foundation	5,000
Community Information Exchange (Berkeley, Calif.)	50,000
Community Service Society of New York	50,000
Council for Community-Based Development (New York)	50,000
Council of State Community Affairs Agencies (Washington, D.C.)	236,000
Dade Foundation (Miami)	500,000
Development Training Institute (Baltimore)	470,000
Drew Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles)	130,000
East Bay Community Foundation (Oakland, Calif.)	100,000
East Little Havana Community Development Corporation (Miami)	200,000
Eastside Community Investments (Indianapolis)	50,000
Greater Miami Neighborhoods	150,000
Harvard University	120,000
Homes for South Florida (Miami)	122,000
Housing Assistance Council (Washington, D.C.)	550,000
Industrial Cooperative Association (Somerville, Mass.)	275,000
Industrial Cooperative Association Revolving Loan Fund (Somerville, Mass.)	225,000
Low Income Housing Fund (San Francisco)	125,000
Loyola Marymount University	13,000
Metropolitan Planning Council (Chicago)	50,000
Mexican American Unity Council (San Antonio)	600,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	300,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	100,000
National Congress for Community Economic Development (Washington, D.C.)	475,000
National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions (New York)	225,000
National Housing and Community Development Law Project (Berkeley, Calif.)	200,000
National Housing Institute (Orange, N.J.)	29,000
National Neighborhood Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Naugatuck Valley Project (Waterbury, Conn.)	25,000
Neighborhood Progress (Cleveland)	450,000
New School for Social Research (New York)	760,000
New York City Partnership Foundation	100,000
Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco)	50,000
Northside Preservation Commission (St. Louis)	50,000
Opportunity Resource Institute (Bronx, N.Y.)	300,000
Oregon Community Foundation (Portland)	21,500
Philadelphia Fund for Community Development	400,000
Piton Foundation (Denver)	550,000
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N.Y.)	891,500
San Diego Community Foundation	41,250
San Jose Development Corporation	100,000
SEEDCO (Structured Employment/Economic Development Corporation) (New York)	780,000

Southeast Development (Baltimore)	50,000
Spanish-Speaking Unity Council of Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.)	200,000
Tacoloy Economic Development Corporation (Miami)	100,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	150,000
Urban Initiatives (Stamford, Conn.)	250,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Women's Economic Development Corporation (St. Paul, Minn.)	150,000
Women's Self-Employment Project (Chicago)	125,000
Woodstock Institute (Chicago)	208,000
<i>Crime prevention and neighborhood security</i>	
Police Executive Research Forum (Washington, D.C.)	600,000
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement (San Francisco)	150,000
Haitian Centers Council (Brooklyn)	100,000
Indochina Resource Action Center (Washington, D.C.)	170,000
International Refugee Center of Oregon (Portland)	150,000
Southern California Ecumenical Council (Los Angeles)	100,000
<i>Welfare and teen pregnancy</i>	
Academy for Educational Development (Washington, D.C.)	258,000
Arizona, University of	250,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	127,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Center for Population Options (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Center for Public Advocacy Research (New York)	21,000
Center for the Support of Children (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Chapin Hall Center for Children (Chicago)	50,000
Child Care Employee Project (Oakland, Calif.)	10,000
Children's Aid Society (New York)	50,000
Columbia University	3,000,000
Cornell University	300,000
Council of Chief State School Officers (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Duke University	50,000
Family Resource Coalition (Chicago)	7,400
Federation of Community Controlled Centers of Alabama for Child Care (Montgomery)	50,000
Florida, State of	400,000
Georgia State University	35,000
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation (Ypsilanti, Mich.)	18,000
Johns Hopkins University	225,000
Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (New York)	1,200,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	46,700
Michigan, University of	50,000
Minnesota, University of	50,000
Missouri, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	300,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Center for Clinical Infant Programs (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (New York)	50,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Governors' Association Center for Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	425,000
National Head Start Association (Madison, Wisc.)	40,000
National Job Training Partnership (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
National Puerto Rican Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Urban League (New York)	50,000
New Haven Foundation (Conn.) and Yale University	27,000
Ohio, State of	400,000
Pacific Oaks College (Pasadena, Calif.)	148,000
Pickman Consulting Group (New York) [\$802,000-1985]	(18,861)

Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	4,139,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	175,000
Wellesley College	237,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	15,000
<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Guttmacher (Alan) Institute (New York)	50,000
<i>Secondary schools and youth employment</i>	
Columbia University	500,000
Encampment for Citizenship (Oakland, Calif.)	50,000
International Center for Integrative Studies (New York)	502,000
Jobs for America's Graduates (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Remediation and Training Institute (Alexandria, Va.)	1,525,000
School and Business Alliance of New York	50,000
Youth Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Youth Service America (Washington, D.C.)	700,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Newark (New Jersey)	100,000
Child Trends (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
Civil Rights Project (Boston)	50,000
Foundation-administered project: study of how private foundations responded to the urban crisis	15,000
Johns Hopkins University	35,000
Minnesota, University of [\$90,000–1986]	(31,171)
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	100,000
National Association of Social Workers' Research and Education Fund (Silver Spring, Md.)	35,000
Northeast-Midwest Institute (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Princeton University	50,000
Public/Private Ventures (Philadelphia)	90,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	500,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	49,500
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	36,000
Wisconsin, University of	50,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>Child survival/Fair start</i>	
Australian National University	457,000
Boston University	40,255
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	200,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Esquel Group Foundation (Bethesda, Md.)	50,000
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	375,000
York University (Canada)	22,260

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
African Housing Fund (Kenya)	175,000
Africa Research Centre (South Africa)	13,000
Careers Research and Information Centre (South Africa)	33,360

Community Development Resource Association (South Africa)	100,000
Moi University (Kenya)	10,000
Museums Trustees of Kenya	185,000
National Cooperative Housing Union Limited (Kenya)	10,000
National Council of Churches of Kenya	155,000
Undugu Society of Kenya	41,000
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa)	77,800
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
African Refugee Training and Employment Service (Kenya)	75,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	87,400
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (Switzerland)	50,000
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Gertrude's Garden Children's Hospital (Kenya)	25,000
<i>Secondary schools and youth employment</i>	
Natal, University of (South Africa)	12,100
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
African Network on Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (Kenya)	120,000
Kenya, Government of	15,500
New York University	85,000
Toronto, University of (Canada)	40,000
University College London (England)	160,000
West Africa	
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	50,000
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Lagos, University of (Nigeria)	50,000
National Youth Service Corps (Nigeria) [\$49,840-1985]	(49,840)
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)	70,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	50,000
Egypt, Government of	193,000
Near East Foundation (New York)	185,000
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
World University Service in the United Kingdom (England)	31,050
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
American University of Beirut	45,000
American University in Cairo	6,000
Egypt, Government of	151,670
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	300,000
Traditional Medicine Research Institute (Sudan)	150,000
United Nations University (Japan)	32,748
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Center for Engineering and Planning (West Bank)	35,000
Egypt, Government of	22,600

ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Bangladesh, Government of [\$69,410–1985]	(17,089)
Harvard University	33,600
Pennsylvania, University of	29,072
Voluntary Health Services Society	114,500
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Dhaka, University of	120,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Christian Medical College and Hospital (India)	385,000
Foundation-administered project: workshops, consultancies, and dissemination of materials on health financing in India	98,000
Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children (India)	185,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	50,000
Integrated Development Systems (Nepal)	50,000
Johns Hopkins University	50,000
London, University of (England)	45,000
Manipal Industrial Trust (India)	180,000
Population Council (New York)	15,000
Tribe Child Development Council (India)	48,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Andalas University (Indonesia)	11,500
Chiang Mai University (Thailand)	27,250
Diponegoro University (Indonesia)	248,700
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	49,450
Indonesia, Government of [\$73,800–1985]	(18,143)
Indonesia, Government of	53,827
Indonesia, University of	396,240
Indonesian Society for Perinatology	250,000
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	170,000
Newcastle, University of (Australia)	35,600
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	28,500
Population Council (New York)	158,200
Prince of Songkla University (Thailand)	204,200
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Center for a New Economy and Society (Peru)	25,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia)	50,000
Latin American Institute of Doctrine and Social Studies (Chile)	28,000
Universidad Externado de Colombia	30,000
Brazil	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Bahia, Federal University of	50,000
Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration	20,000
Center for Assistance to Popular Movements	43,000

<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
Esperança Foundation	15,000
<i>Secondary schools and youth employment</i>	
São Martinho Beneficent Association	94,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Bento Rubiao Center for the Defense of Human Rights	97,500
Brasilia, University of	120,000
Para, Federal University of	33,700
<i>Other</i>	
Brazilian Association for Video in Popular Movements	109,970
Independent Cinema Distribution	137,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Physical, economic, and social revitalization</i>	
Women in Construction (Mexico)	63,800
<i>Refugee and migrant resettlement</i>	
Association for the Advancement of the Social Sciences (Guatemala)	43,000
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
National Institute of Public Health (Mexico)	72,000
<i>Policy research and program evaluation</i>	
Center for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology (Mexico)	72,400
Caribbean	
<i>Child survival / Fair start</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	96,000
TOTAL, URBAN POVERTY	<u><u>\$39,924,498</u></u>

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES



ince the early 1950s rural development has been a major thrust of the Foundation's overseas program. After an early, successful experience in India, the Foundation expanded support for rural initiatives as it opened new field offices in other key locations throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The program was further broadened in 1982 to encompass complementary work in rural areas of the United States, which account for a disproportionate share of the country's low-income population. In 1989 the Foundation expanded its work in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to include projects in environmental protection and natural resource management.

To achieve maximum effect, the Foundation concentrates on a few high-priority fields. Overseas, it focuses on agricultural and rural development, especially in communities where the poor lack equitable access to land and water resources or to employment that can provide a decent livelihood. The Foundation also emphasizes research on ways to raise agricultural productivity and to improve the management of scarce natural resources in developing countries. In addition, the Foundation supports efforts to strengthen policy making for the rural sector and to help local nongovernmental organizations represent the needs and aspirations of the poor.

In the United States, a central thrust of the Foundation's work is to help increase understanding of the critical problems faced by the large and growing proportion of low-income people living in rural areas. Funding is directed to help develop more coherent federal and state rural development policies, to improve the way natural resources are used and protected, and to increase job opportunities for rural people at or below the poverty line.

In 1989 grants in the Rural Poverty program totaled \$27.3 million.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

For many years the Foundation has assigned high priority to supporting research to improve agricultural productivity in the developing world. Perhaps the best known of the Foundation's contributions in this area is the assistance provided in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation that laid the basis for a network of thirteen international agricultural research centers. Today, their activities are carried out under the aegis of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, an informal association of more than forty government, multilateral, and private organizations. An active member of the Consultative Group, the Foundation currently makes an annual contribution of \$750,000 toward the core operating budgets of six of the members of the international agricultural research network.*

Although remarkable progress has been made since the 1950s in increasing world food production, population pressures, environmental trends, and

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



An irrigated rice field in Bali, Indonesia, one of several developing countries where the Foundation assists projects that involve local farmers in the design, construction, and management of small-scale irrigation systems.

natural resource constraints make continued progress in raising productivity ever more difficult. Indeed, declines in per capita agricultural food production registered in parts of Africa and Latin America and threats of drought in other areas are causing concern about whether current levels of agricultural production can be maintained.

To respond to this issue, the Foundation is emphasizing the strengthening of national agricultural production capacities, particularly in the most disadvantaged regions of the world where natural resources are scarce. A \$374,000 grant to the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Syria is enabling graduate students and young scientists from universities and research institutions in the Middle East and North Africa to undertake applied research at the center. ICARDA's research focuses on some of the most difficult ecological conditions in areas trying to increase food supplies rapidly. Complementary activities in arid regions include a \$115,000 grant to the American University in Cairo for social science research on farming systems in newly developed farmlands in Egypt and for studies of the economic viability of desert development and land-reclamation programs.

Farming systems research, which examines the socioeconomic as well as the biological and environmental constraints on agricultural production, has

grown in importance during recent years as a particularly promising approach to understanding factors that limit productivity on resource-poor lands. A major aim is to make agricultural research more relevant to the needs of small, low-income households and to include resource management within existing farming systems. As a key regional leader in that effort, the West African Farming Systems Research Network received \$233,000 to improve communication among its members and to begin a new publication to promote the use of farming systems research.

A cluster of five grants totaling \$950,000 was made to encourage more productive, equitable, and sustainable agriculture in the high-risk, rainfed areas of eastern India. Two of the grants are supporting farming systems research teams at Narendra Dev University in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Orissa University in Orissa. A third action is enabling the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad to provide technical assistance to a growing network of farming systems programs in eastern India. A grant to the International Rice Research Institute is supporting development of a new research program in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which aims to ease the constraints on agricultural production caused by difficult rainfed conditions. Finally, a grant to the Institute of International Education is providing consultancy assistance to the above groups.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In most of the poorest and most densely populated countries, subsistence farms are typically located in areas with low soil fertility, scanty and uneven rainfall, little access to irrigation, and few sources of credit. Prospects for improving incomes and the quality of life for the people in such areas depend on achieving better use of limited land and water supplies.

Land Management. Overseas, the Foundation emphasizes the development of ways to increase the productivity of marginal land resources, improvement of government capacities to work with local rural groups, and protection of the rights of rural people to the land on which they depend for survival.

In India and other countries, vast areas of degraded lands formally controlled by public agencies are de facto treated as common village property. Since 1951 the percentage of India's land that is degraded has more than doubled, and now more than half of the nation's area is classified as seriously degraded. Throughout India and elsewhere in Asia there is an urgent need to reestablish effective community management systems for both state forest and common village lands. Helping to introduce such management is also a priority of Foundation grant making. As an initial action in what is expected to be a long-term effort, the Foundation this year granted \$73,000 to the Central Himalayan Environment Association for an action-research project on ways to ensure ecologically sound development of India's Himalayan hill region.

The land hunger of many rural Filipinos and their desperate poverty are primary factors underlying the insurgency that continues to challenge the Philippine government. Eight years ago the Foundation began a grant program to help identify ways in which large degraded upland areas controlled by the government could provide opportunities for economically and environmentally sound development for many of the country's poorest rural households. Supplemental support of \$390,000, administered by the Philippine government's Department of Environment and Natural Resources, was approved in 1989 for the highly effective activities of a "working group" made up of representatives of the government, universities, and nongovernmental organizations. They have been exploring policies that would enable the poorest rural households to use vast areas of fragile upland areas in ways that are economically as well as ecologically sound.

Bangladesh, with a population density of almost 2,000 per square mile, is the most sparsely forested country in South Asia; only about 6 percent of its area is covered by trees. The increased demand for agricultural land and wood that Bangladesh's heavy population pressure has created led to an alarming rate of forest destruction. With a grant to the International Council for Research in Agroforestry, research on agroforestry is being undertaken in collaboration with the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council. Agroforestry is a land-use approach in which farmers combine trees, shrubs, and other perennials with annual crops and animals on the same land. Even the poorest rural households can employ this approach and there seem to be many opportunities to use it on underutilized lands owned by the country's Forest Department.

Forest management has emerged as a major political issue in Southeast Asia, where national governments claim jurisdiction over vast areas of valuable natural resources. Central bureaucracies governing forests, perceiving their mandate to be the maximization of income from the sale of timber resources, have come under mounting criticism for appearing to sacrifice the public interest in favor of profits for holders of forest concessions. National forestry agencies, however, have become increasingly unable to protect forests from encroachment in the face of rising population pressures.

Foundation grants support efforts to build collaboration between forest departments and local farmers. Such cooperation would protect government-owned forest land and at the same time give the poor villagers who live in and around forest areas secure access to the benefits of rational land management. A \$70,000 grant to Bogor Agricultural University in Indonesia supports research on an experimental forestry program that is giving poor and landless families in Java long-term, assured access to government lands so that they will have the incentive to use production methods that result in stable, adequate incomes for their families and also protect the lands.

The ecological importance of the world's rapidly diminishing tropical forests is increasingly recognized. In many developing nations, access to those forests is the focus of an intensifying struggle among indigenous peoples, new migrants, commercial interests, conservationists, and government agen-



A farmer in the Sudan stands in his field of millet, where researchers have studied the effects of trees on crop productivity. To help increase the productive capacity of marginal lands, the Foundation has supported this and similar agroforestry projects in the developing world.

cies. Because the rural poor, especially tribal communities, are highly dependent on forest resources for day-to-day subsistence as well as for the preservation of cultural traditions, their stakes in that competition are very high. Where the rules governing access to forest resources are perceived to be unclear or unfair, conflict is inevitable. The Foundation seeks to explore alternatives that will give the poor fair access to natural resources while at the same time promoting protection of these resources. Actions toward such ends are supported in Indonesia and Brazil.

In remote areas of Indonesia's outer islands tribal groups frequently find their traditional lands circumscribed by the creation of nature reserves, colonized by recent migrants, or destroyed by timbering operations run by holders of mining concessions. In 1986, with Foundation support, Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry initiated a social forestry program in several outer-island provinces. Social forestry enlists the participation of local communities in tree planting and other activities to ensure economically productive and sustainable forest management. This year the Foundation gave the ministry a \$287,000 supplement to study conflicts over forest land in the provinces of Kalimantan and Irian Jaya and to encourage negotiated land-use agreements between local communities and government forestry officials.

The exploitation of forest resources in the Amazon has been well publicized during the past year. Much of the concern is centered on the states of Acre and Rondonia in the western Amazon. Since the construction of a highway into the area in the mid-1970s, it is estimated that more than one million immigrants have arrived in Rondonia alone. As the highway network was extended further westward in the 1980s, pressure increased to convert forests into cattle ranches and to force Indians and rubber tappers deep into even less hospitable lands or to leave the area entirely. A consensus now appears to be growing among environmentalists and government officials that the western Amazon offers an unparalleled opportunity for testing more rational approaches to the development of tropical forests.

Particularly promising is the evidence that indigenous peoples and other forest inhabitants can play a vital part in the protection of endangered resources if they are also allowed to earn a reasonable livelihood. To train university faculty, government technicians, and community organizers in the states of Rondonia and Acre to help local communities experiment with income-generating approaches that will enhance livelihoods and also sustain forest resources, the Foundation granted \$61,100 and \$120,000, respectively, to the Institute of Anthropology and the Environment and to the Federal University of Acre. Funding also went to Cultural Survival for a project called "Forest Residents as Forest Managers." It, too, helps Latin American indigenous groups achieve complementary environmental and economic development objectives.

Water Management. Long an emphasis of the Foundation's work in Asia, water management has in recent years also been central to the Foundation's rural program in other parts of the world. In many developing countries, improving the living standards of the rural poor will depend on making more effective use of limited irrigation water. In Peru, for example, where only 5 percent of the land is arable, irrigation has been a crucial element in the country's political and economic life. At the time of the Spanish conquest, the Incas fed a vast empire from the agricultural production of irrigated lowlands and highland terraces. Today, some 75 percent of Peru's agricultural production still comes from irrigated acreage in the arid coastal strip between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes. Although billions of dollars are being spent to build new irrigation projects, only minimal attention has been given to ana-

lyzing the projects' performance or improving their management. To help irrigation projects increase living standards in developing countries, the Foundation supports both international and national institutions.

The Foundation is a major funder of the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI). Headquartered in Sri Lanka, IIMI's mandate is to help developing countries improve the performance of their irrigation systems. This year, Foundation funds were used to extend IIMI's activities to Nepal, which will complement its current work in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. The Foundation is also encouraging IIMI to extend its work to Africa, and eventually to promote more effective management of irrigation water resources in Latin America.

Experience in Southeast Asia shows that the knowledge and technical expertise of local farmers can make important contributions to the design and management of irrigation facilities. Yet irrigation investments in the region over the past three decades have concentrated on physical facilities, with inadequate attention paid to the social dimensions of irrigation. Also, state funding has often shifted irrigation development from local communities to government agencies.

To help build links between government bureaucracies and local farmer groups in order to increase the authority of farmers in small-scale irrigation development and management, the Foundation made several grants this year. They included \$280,000 to enable the Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge, one of Indonesia's most active nongovernmental organizations, to continue its catalytic role with local farmers; a \$358,000 supplement to Khon Kaen University to enhance community participation in the development of small-scale irrigation works throughout Northeast Thailand, the largest, poorest, and least urbanized region of the nation; and \$74,500 to the Intermediate Technology Development Group on behalf of Peruvian nongovernmental organizations that are helping local farmers' organizations become more actively involved in managing the allocation and use of their irrigation water supplies.

Resource Management in the United States. As it does in many developing countries, the Foundation seeks to help the most disadvantaged groups in the rural United States improve their use and management of natural resources so as to raise incomes and enhance their welfare generally. In addition to supporting policy studies to document the effects of resource decisions on the rural poor, the Foundation assists projects that are helping improve the access of needy groups to natural resources through more effective negotiation and conflict resolution. Support is also provided for experimental programs that demonstrate more effective use of land and water resources in severely disadvantaged rural areas.

Control of water has long been a key factor in encouraging growth in the arid southwestern and western parts of the United States. In many areas, a large proportion of available surface and ground-water supplies is fully allocated. Thus, providing water for future urban and industrial growth will depend largely on transfers from the agricultural sector, which currently con-



The Rio Grande in northern New Mexico, a scenic region with high rates of poverty in Hispanic and Native American communities. The Foundation seeks to foster better understanding of links between the welfare of disadvantaged rural groups and the efficient and equitable management of natural resources.

trols the predominant share of available water supplies. In recent years, a number of major court decisions resulting from litigation over western water rights have drawn attention to the fact that some of the region's poorest and most disadvantaged groups, in particular American Indian communities, have valid unresolved claims to large quantities of the water presently used by others.

To foster better understanding of the intersection of issues related to natural resource management and the welfare of disadvantaged groups, the Foundation provided a \$212,000 supplement for an innovative, highly effective research and education program conducted by Designwrights Collaborative in Santa Fe, N.M. Designwright's natural resources program centers on twelve counties in northern New Mexico—an area that includes portions of three major river basins, the Pecos, the Rio Grande, and the San Juan, as well as lands that overlie New Mexico's share of the Oglala Aquifer.

Since 1984 the Foundation has supported efforts by the Western Governors' Association to encourage cooperation among states, business and farming interests, the federal government, and Indian groups on historically divisive issues related to water allocation and use in the western United States. Widespread conflicts between Indians and non-Indians over water are

a dominant factor in development of the arid West. Such conflicts exist in an estimated sixty water basins and involve more than 100 Indian communities. Through staff research, published reports, meetings, and workshops, the association has helped gain acceptance for solutions related to water conservation, ground-water management, financing for water development, and Indian water rights. Notable among its achievements is the progress of an effort to foster dialogue between state and Native American leaders to lay the groundwork for improved state-tribal relations. For this effort the association received a \$87,500 supplement in 1989.

In a related action, \$125,000 was granted to the National Academy of Sciences for a study of alternative water policies and practices in the West. A major objective is to formulate policies that address more effectively the concerns of Indian, Hispanic, and other vulnerable rural communities, while taking into account such environmental factors as in-stream flows that may be endangered by the unfettered transfer of water among alternative uses.

Recognizing that perhaps the most serious impediment to improved management of Indian resources is the lack of tribal members trained in such fields as hydrology, economics, forestry, and irrigation management, the Foundation has provided substantial support since 1985 to the American Indian Resources Institute, which conducts an education program for Indian leaders and resource managers. Through its seminars, conferences, and summer programs, the institute has become an important provider of training in natural resource management to Indian tribal leaders and managers and a key source of publications on Indian resource issues. The Foundation this year granted the institute a \$500,000 supplement.

A continuing Foundation concern is the protection of ground water, on which most rural residents depend for drinking water. Lack of access to safe water is compounded by the fact that many rural communities are too small and too poor to develop a tax base that would support new investments for drinking water and waste-water needs. During the past year, the Foundation supported two intermediary groups that help rural communities, the Virginia Water Project and the Community Resource Group in Arkansas. Both are members of a network of six regional water and waste-water technical resource centers that provide technical services to help rural communities secure affordable drinking-water supplies and sanitary waste-disposal facilities.

Established in 1969, the Virginia Water Project developed from a small pilot project to an intermediary organization now helping more than 100 community agencies throughout the Southeast. With Foundation assistance, the project has played a strong role in helping local communities build private-public partnerships to ensure that poor families have access to safe drinking water.

Within its geographic mandate in the south central region of the United States, the Community Resource Group (CRG) focuses on the water needs of poor rural, predominantly Hispanic residents along the Texas border with Mexico. These communities, called *colonias*, encompass what many feel are

the most concentrated poverty conditions in the United States. For work among the *colonias*, the Foundation renewed support to CRG and also approved a \$500,000 program-related investment (PRI) loan and grants totaling \$145,000 for a revolving loan fund administered by the El Paso Community Foundation. The fund was established to enable low-income residents of the *colonias* around El Paso to obtain hookups to water and sewage facilities. The lack of such connections has posed a health hazard for years.

Support was also approved for a study by University of Arizona faculty of the growing pressures on the border communities of Nogales, Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico, to provide drinking water and waste-water facilities for their people. Both cities rely on the Santa Cruz Basin aquifer for their water and, like many other border towns, are experiencing severe strains on scarce water supplies due to high population growth, expansion of industrial plants in Mexico along the border, and rapid urbanization in both countries. The Arizona researchers are collaborating with colleagues from two Mexican institutions—El Colegio de la Frontera Norte and the Instituto Tecnológico de Sonora.

Global Issues. During the past year, the Foundation expanded support for projects addressing broad natural resource management concerns, particularly those important to developing countries.

A \$250,000 grant went to the World Resources Institute for research based on the growing recognition that conventional approaches to development may be seriously degrading the natural resource base on which growth and progress depend. The institute will investigate economic policies and incentives that will ensure sustainable development and lessen the threat of environmental degradation. Specific attention is being given to approaches that recognize natural resources as valuable economic assets. To help increase public understanding of global climate change, worldwide deforestation, and other international environmental issues, the National Audubon Society received \$120,000 for a new program on sustainable development. These and other Foundation-supported efforts are expected to increase the number of citizens informed about sustainable development in the United States and abroad.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This year the Foundation's Board of Trustees approved an expanded program of grant making related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Along with human rights and economics, the environment was selected as a priority for Foundation assistance. An initial grant for international cooperation on the environment was given to Earthwatch, a citizens group based in Boston. The program aims to promote collaboration between Soviet and U.S. scientists and lay persons on field research and to strengthen the emerging environmental interests of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Leading members of the academy will organize a Moscow counterpart to Earthwatch. Opportunities also are being explored to support the environmental research of institutions in the Soviet Academy of Sciences and its East European counterparts, and to help develop the incipient environmental movements in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

RURAL POLICY

In the United States, the Foundation places major emphasis on fostering coherent rural policies that take into account the needs and aspirations of the rural poor. The program seeks to advance knowledge about the rural economy, particularly as it affects jobs, income, and poverty; to strengthen the research capacities of local community organizations, academic research centers, and government agencies that play key roles in programs intended to expand opportunities in rural America; and to promote broader discussion of rural development issues, including social welfare programs, natural resource management, rural-urban relations, and the effects on rural areas of national and international economic policies. An overarching Foundation interest is to increase the public's understanding that rural issues encompass much more than those that affect farming.

Today more than nine million rural Americans live in poverty. Many are from families and communities that have endured poverty or near-poverty conditions for decades. In recent years, those chronically poor have been joined by growing numbers of younger household heads who, although working, have slipped below the poverty line because available jobs tend to pay poorly and to be intermittent. To help policy makers better understand the dynamics of what it means to be poor in rural areas, the Foundation in 1985 helped establish and provides continuing support for Aspen Institute's Rural Economic Policy program.

Foundation and Aspen staff are working together on a broad range of research and educational projects. For example, a grant to the University of Michigan is supporting inclusion of the dynamics of rural poverty in the university's longitudinal study of national data. In addition, the Foundation provided funding for ethnographic studies that examine both the old and new poor in the South, taking into account the ways in which varying social and political conditions affect the extent and persistence of poverty in rural communities. One of the studies, directed by Prof. Bonnie Thornton Dill of Memphis State University's Center for Research on Women, is a comparative analysis of black and white female heads of households in rural Mississippi and Tennessee.

The Foundation also supports various national and regional public interest organizations that conduct policy studies and outreach on behalf of the rural poor. A \$150,000 grant to the Children's Defense Fund is underwriting appraisals of rural Head Start and other programs addressing the rapidly growing problems affecting rural children.

The rural economy currently is undergoing a fundamental restructuring, which affects its ability to compete effectively in national and international markets. The question of how trends in the general business economy are affecting the rural workplace has been the focus of several policy research grants. The Corporation for Enterprise Development received \$125,000 to add a rural component to its fifty-state study, *Making the Grade*, which ana-



Aspen Institute's Rural Economic Policy program, established with Foundation support, promotes research and education on the dynamics of rural poverty in the United States. Susan Sechler (left) directs the program, and Cynthia M. Duncan is the associate director.

lyzes each state's "growth climate." The corporation will adapt its economic assessment methods to enable rural communities to appraise their own local development prospects. Funding went to the University of Iowa for a study of the extent of "work at home" in depressed Midwestern farm communities and its potential for increasing family income.

Contrary to popular perception, the service sector, not agriculture, dominates the rural economy of the United States and is expected to be the source of virtually all new future job growth in rural areas. With Foundation support, researchers Amy Glasmeier and Marie Howland of the University of Texas and the University of Maryland, respectively, are assessing the expected future composition and growth potential of rural service industries. Such growth in the service sector will depend on rural areas' gaining access to advanced telecommunications facilities. By reducing barriers created by distance, telecommunications offers rural areas new hope for economic development and the potential to compete with urban areas by exporting services not dependent on location. However, research suggests that unless stronger policy measures are taken, rural areas will not gain access to up-to-date telecommunications technologies until well into the next century.

A recent Foundation-supported project at the University of San Francisco documented the opportunities and problems faced by rural communities in a widely distributed book, *Rural Development in the Information Age: Telecommunications Policy for Rural Development*. Follow-up grants to the University of San Francisco and the University of Texas are supporting more detailed study of the contributions that improved telecommunications policy can make to bolstering the economic viability of rural communities. An advisory committee of telecommunications and rural development specialists has been formed by Aspen's Rural Economic Policy program to provide guidance in organizing conferences and workshops in the rural telecommunications field.

The lack of professionals and institutions that specialize in rural issues has hampered development of more equitable rural policies. To attract more scholars to studies of the rural poor, the Foundation and Aspen's Rural Policy program jointly sponsored a nationwide research competition in 1989. A particular interest was to draw younger researchers and women and minorities into the field. Fifteen studies were selected for funding, including five longitudinal analyses that will trace changes in the composition of rural poverty, six studies of work patterns and poverty in rural communities throughout the country, and four projects exploring the role played by educational, finance, and other institutions in promoting rural development. Also to help increase interest in rural policy on the part of younger researchers, a \$508,000 supplement was given to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation for a dissertation awards program for doctoral candidates who are focusing on rural policy in their research.

To enhance the ability of local rural community organizations and intermediary development organizations to use research in their work, the Foundation granted a supplement of \$125,000 for a consortium of experienced researchers who provide technical assistance to rural community organizations. Under the direction of Priscilla Salant of Washington State University, the project has carried out such activities as preparing instructional manuals to help local groups identify appropriate methods of collecting and analyzing data as a basis for organizing development programs for their communities.

The link between natural resource management and policies to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor is stressed throughout Foundation programming in the United States and in the developing world. In this country, evidence clearly indicates that current farm policies and practices are having major, often extremely damaging, effects on rural water supplies and the health and safety of farm workers. The Foundation has therefore increased support for research on policies that will help ensure both the economic viability of the farm economy and the protection of the environment.

A grant of \$40,000 went to the Center for Rural Affairs in Walthill, Neb., to formulate and disseminate information on sustainable agricultural policies, and to conduct a workshop for farmers and rural development leaders on ways to ensure sustainable agricultural production. In a related action, a \$125,000 grant to Tufts University enabled Prof. William Lockeretz to conduct a major study of the relation between farm size and ownership and

achieving agricultural sustainability and environmental protection. And a \$150,000 grant was given to the Center for Resource Economics in Washington, D.C., to evaluate current soil conservation practices, analyze the effects of federal farm subsidy and credit programs on environmental quality, and explore the potential of a new farm policy that would encourage farmers to use economically viable agricultural practices that are also sensitive to environmental objectives.

In the developing world, more rural social scientists are urgently needed to advise governments and private groups on policies that will accelerate development. This year, several grants were made to strengthen professional and institutional capacities in the rural social sciences. Projects supported range from the strengthening of a master's degree program in agricultural economics at the National University of the Ivory Coast to an experiment at the Popular Legal Aid Institute in Brazil in which law students are trained to represent the interests of human rights organizations working in the countryside.

Other research and training programs are supported at the University of Gezira in the Sudan, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in India, the University of Amazonas in Brazil, Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines, China's State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas, and the University of London's Wye College in England, which has a master's degree program in agricultural development for students from developing countries.

Also assisted are a wide range of research projects aimed at increasing understanding of the policy options available to improve the welfare of the poorest rural people around the world. For example, grants went to the Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences and to the Latin American Rural Studies Foundation in Colombia to form national networks of social scientists studying the array of problems facing peasants in the two countries. In the Philippines, programs conducted by the University of St. La Salle and Ateneo de Manila University are analyzing agrarian reform and similar policies as means to improve the welfare of low-income households in Negros Occidental province, where vast land holdings exist amidst extremes of poverty.

Reforms in China's economy during the past ten years have resulted in unprecedented increases in industrial and agricultural output as well as in higher per capita incomes. Nevertheless, a series of problems now occupy the nation's leaders and the people generally, threatening to undermine further progress toward China's modernization. The Foundation assists a number of institutions that seek to strengthen China's capacity for policy research and analysis and to help it benefit from other countries' experiences. A grant to the State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas will enable it to draw on foreign experience as it studies ways to speed the development of China's impoverished mountainous areas. A \$190,000 supplement was given to China's Research Center for Rural Development for collaborative research with the World Bank on rural land issues, and the Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development



The Foundation-supported Good Faith Fund in Arkansas provides low-income entrepreneurs with small loans through an innovative group-borrowing system originally developed in Bangladesh. Field agents Sheila Middleton and Mark Hooper help recruit potential borrowers in low-income communities.

received \$60,000 for joint research with the World Resources Institute on the pricing of natural resources and on national income accounting.

In its support of research on rural problems the Foundation has for many years paid special attention to issues relating to women. In 1989 three grants in Bangladesh are expected to increase the effectiveness of gender research and advocacy within the agricultural research system. One of the grants, for example, went to the country's national Agricultural Research Council. Gender research was also a central objective of projects supported in other countries. A grant to the University of Khartoum, for example, will help the university reestablish its teaching and research program on women in development.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Alleviation of rural poverty in the United States as well as in many developing countries will depend to an important extent on increasing non-farm employment for the "working poor." Unfortunately, agriculture and large industries can absorb only a small fraction of the growing rural labor forces. Increas-

ingly, therefore, development planners are giving attention to small-scale rural industries and self-employment as crucial sources of income for the landless and other poor rural households.

In the United States, the Foundation is helping to establish and strengthen rural intermediary organizations that provide technical assistance, policy research, credit and investment financing, and other activities that contribute to economic and community development in key geographic regions and economic sectors. Among the model organizations assisted in rural America this year are the Center for Community Self-Help in Durham, N.C., the Southern Development Bancorporation in Arkadelphia, Ark., and North Carolina's Rural Economic Development Center.

The Center for Community Self-Help, which received grants totaling \$350,000, provides technical assistance and financial services to low-income worker and community groups in North Carolina. It aims to help overcome the dual barriers of insufficient management expertise and inadequate capital that impede economic development in disadvantaged communities throughout the state. The center provides credit to small businesses through three financial affiliates: a federally insured credit union, a venture fund, and a capital loan fund.

The newly formed Southern Development Bancorporation has during the past year acquired a small commercial bank in rural Arkansas, and under the aegis of the Arkansas Enterprise Group, its nonprofit affiliate, has also established the Good Faith Fund to offer credit to low-income entrepreneurs. The fund is patterned after the well-known Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, which was a pioneer in group borrowing. In this system, loan applicants organize into groups of five and select the first two members to receive loans. When they have made regular payments for two months, two other borrowers are eligible. The fifth gets a loan when the first four have made regular payments for four months.

The Rural Economic Development Center, a nonprofit organization established in 1985 with seed money from the State of North Carolina, received \$150,000 this year to expand experimentation with group lending by forming three new credit programs for small businesses.

To help Native American reservations develop self-sufficient economies, the Foundation granted \$140,000 to the First Nations Financial Project and \$143,000 to the Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development. The First Nations project, which has been supported by the Foundation since 1982, aims to build indigenous tribal resources and skills to nurture small-scale enterprises that will create sustainable economic development on the reservations. This year the Foundation provided funds to establish an experimental loan fund serving small businesses and self-employed individuals on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Funds also enabled several Indian leaders to visit with staff of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. In addition, the grant to the Seventh Generation Fund will help it test new tribal economic and employment strategies based on improved management of renewable resources owned by tribal communities.



Ela Bhatt (second from right), founder of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India, confers with a group of vegetable vendors. SEWA, a union of poor working women, is one of several Foundation-supported organizations seeking to improve the employment opportunities and welfare of the rural poor.

Assistance in Developing Countries. The previously mentioned Grameen Bank in Bangladesh is easily one of the most successful nongovernmental organizations working to improve the lives of the rural poor in the developing world. Now in its sixth year as an independent development bank, it was founded by Mohammed Yunus, an economics professor, as an experiment to refute what he regards as myths about the poor. Among such myths, Yunus contends, are the belief that the poor will not repay loans, that they are ignorant, that the rural power structure will not permit a bank to lend to the poor, that women cannot successfully borrow or use credit, and that lending without collateral is not possible. The Grameen Bank has successfully dispelled those assumptions. A \$300,000 grant this year for monitoring and evaluation brought the Foundation's total support for the bank to some \$4 million. About half of that amount were PRI loans.

Related programs to advance the welfare of the poorest rural people have been supported for about a decade in India. Activities supported there have centered on the large and growing employment opportunities for women. Especially promising are the opportunities in agriculture, dairying, sericulture, and village crafts, which are the focus of three Foundation grants this year. They went to an organization called ADITHI, to the Andhra Pradesh

Dairy Development Co-operative Federation, and to the Department of Sericulture of the government of the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

ADITHI is a new nongovernmental organization of rural women engaged in several mainstream economic activities. Its name is an acronym derived from the first letters of its principal sectors: agriculture and animal husbandry, dairying, (village) industries, tree plantation (forestry and sericulture), and handicrafts, handlooms, and horticulture. A major objective of ADITHI is to organize, train, and provide social and technical support to women working in each of its areas of concentration. A Foundation grant of \$140,000 is supporting these activities.

India's dairying sector, the largest in the developing world, is second only to rice in the value contributed to the nation's agricultural output. Fostered by the world-renowned dairy distribution program of India's National Dairy Board, milk cooperatives have been organized at village, district, and state levels throughout the country. It will take considerable effort, however, to achieve an equitable sharing by women of the benefits of the growth of the dairy sector, even though women provide a disproportionate portion of the labor that has made the growth possible. The leader among India's states in making a special effort to integrate women into the expanded dairy production program was Andhra Pradesh, which received a \$151,000 grant this year to train women for extension and other leadership positions. Substantial progress has also been made by women in establishing and managing more than 200 local dairy cooperatives. A parallel program supported by \$75,000 from the Foundation has been promoted by the state government of Tamil Nadu to encourage greater participation of women in extension and other key positions of the sericulture industry, which is also a leading provider of employment for women in India.

RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1989

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

UNITED STATES

Land and water management

American Indian Lawyer Training Program (Oakland, Calif.)	\$ 500,000
Arcata Community Recycling Center (California)	23,000
Arizona, University of	125,000
Center for Environment, Commerce and Energy (Washington, D.C.)	26,250
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	3,000
Clean Sites (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Colorado, University of	20,000
Community Resource Group (Springdale, Ariz.)	161,000
Conservation Fund (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Designwrights Collaborative (Santa Fe, N.M.)	212,000
El Paso Community Foundation (Texas)	145,000
Environmental Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Funding Exchange (New York)	50,000
Human Environment Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	25,000
Kentucky Coalition (Prestonburg)	100,000
Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation (Tallahassee, Fla.)	60,000
Minnesota Project (Minneapolis)	50,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Nebraskans for Public Television (Lincoln)	15,000
Northern Lights Institute (Missoula, Mont.)	125,000
Northwest Renewable Resources Center (Seattle)	10,000
Overseas Development Network (Cambridge, Mass.)	50,000
Save Our Cumberland Mountains Resource Project (Jacksboro, Tenn.)	100,000
Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)	28,000
Urban Scientific and Educational Research (Washington, D.C.)	5,000
Vanderbilt University	100,000
Virginia Water Project (Roanoke)	100,000
Western Governors' Association (Denver)	87,500
Youth Project (Washington, D.C.)	185,000

Policy development

American Agricultural Economics Association (Ames, Ia.)	14,000
Arkansas, University of	17,500
Arkleton Trust (England)	65,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	685,000
California Institute for Rural Studies (Davis)	52,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	145,000
Center for Resource Economics (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Center for Rural Affairs (Walthill, Neb.)	65,000
Children's Defense Fund (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Coastal Enterprises (Wiscasset, Me.)	50,000
Cornell University	100,000
Corporation for Enterprise Development (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
Ganados del Valle (Los Ojos, N.M.)	10,000
Georgia, University of	30,000
Henderson State College	56,000
Iowa, University of	50,000
Ithaca College	52,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	48,000
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	150,000
Kentucky, University of	52,000
Land Stewardship Project (Stillwater, Mont.)	50,000
Mainewatch Institute	50,000

Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	160,300
MDC, Inc. (Chapel Hill, N.C.)	48,000
Memphis State University	200,000
Michigan, University of	200,000
Minnesota, University of	100,000
National Audubon Society (New York)	125,000
Nebraskans for Public Television (Lincoln)	20,000
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	44,500
Oglala Lakota College	55,000
Pennsylvania State University	93,500
Population Reference Bureau (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Rural Coalition (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Rural Sociological Society (Pullman, Wash.)	15,000
Rural Voice (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
San Francisco, University of	229,800
South Dakota State University	60,000
Southern Growth Policies Board (Research Triangle Park, N.C.)	34,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	15,000
Tennessee, University of	50,000
Texas A&M University	55,000
Texas, University of	113,200
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	50,000
Tufts University	135,000
Tuskegee University	15,000
Washington State University	125,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	508,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Prairie View A&M University	15,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Arkansas Enterprise Group (Arkadelphia)	250,000
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	75,000
Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.)	350,000
Chicago, University of	150,000
First Nations Financial Project (Falmouth, Va.)	140,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	110,000
Institute for Community Education and Training (Hilton Head, S.C.)	108,950
Kentucky, University of	4,420
Occupational Safety and Health Law Center (Washington, D.C.)	20,000
PPEP Housing Development Corporation (Tucson)	50,000
Rural Economic Development Center (Raleigh, N.C.)	150,000
Seventh Generation Fund for Indian Development (Reno, Nev.)	143,000
United Woodcutters Services (Louisville, Miss.)	70,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
International Federation of Agricultural Producers (France)	50,000
Keystone Center for Continuing Education (Colorado)	15,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Center for International Development and Environment (London)	50,000
Consultative Group on Biological Diversity (New York)	50,000
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	150,000

Florida, University of	231,240
International Organization of Consumers Unions (Netherlands)	11,750
New Mexico, University of	4,000
United Nations (New York)	25,000
Woods Hole Research Center (Massachusetts)	50,000
World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Association for Women in Development (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Educational TV and Film Center (Washington, D.C.)	20,000
Institute for Development Research (Boston)	80,000
International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Switzerland)	50,000
Tides Foundation (San Francisco)	25,000
Wye College (England)	38,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	100,000
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	100,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.)	20,950
International Center for Research on Women (Washington, D.C.)	125,000
International Women's Tribune Centre (New York)	35,000
Pergamon Press (Elmsford, N.Y.)	14,775
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation (Norway)	5,000
 AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST	
Eastern and Southern Africa	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Catholic Relief Services (Tunisia) [\$100,000-1984]	(22,127)
Environment and Development Activities (Zimbabwe)	310,000
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	6,400
Museums Trustees of Kenya	100,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	50,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
African-Caribbean Institute (Hanover, N.H.)	50,000
Catholic Diocese of Arusha (Tanzania)	25,000
Catholic Diocese of Kisii (Kenya)	150,000
Environment Liaison Centre (Kenya)	190,000
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	505,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
African Center for Technology Studies (Kenya)	50,000
CARE International (New York)	188,500
Centre for Basic Research (Uganda)	80,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	45,000
Kenya, Government of	14,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Save the Children Fund (England)	17,000
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre (South Africa)	92,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Commonwealth Association of Polytechnics in Africa (Kenya)	37,350

Cranfield Institute of Technology (England)	40,000
Foundation-administered project: assessment of grants and discussions about small-scale credit programs	15,000
Kenya Women Finance Trust	33,900
Presidential Trust Fund for Self-Reliance (Tanzania)	69,400
West Africa	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria)	100,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) [\$100,000–1987]	(70,966)
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal) [\$91,400–1985]	(16,400)
Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development Agency (Burkina Faso)	15,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria) [\$100,000–1983]	(40,000)
Ivory Coast, National University of the	179,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
African Institute for Economic and Social Development (Ivory Coast)	122,500
Association de la Jeunesse Agricole de Casamance (Senegal)	33,400
Association of Farmers, Educators and Traders (Gambia)	12,000
Development Innovations and Networks (Switzerland)	49,500
Federation des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales du Senegal	254,000
L'Association Six S (Burkina Faso)	45,000
Nigeria, University of [\$20,000–1987]	(20,000)
Pan African Institute for Development (Zambia)	47,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Nsukka Area Leaders of Thought United Self-Help Organisations (Nigeria)	45,000
Oyo State Committee on Women and Development (Nigeria)	3,467
Technoserve (Norwalk, Conn.)	50,000
Union des Cooperatives d'Epargne et de Credit Burkinabe (Burkina Faso)	63,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Egypt, Government of	125,000
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (Syria)	150,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (Belgium)	7,975
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	225,000
Sudan, Government of the	42,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Foundation-administered project: seminar on the development of a regional agricultural policy network	44,000
Gezira, University of (Sudan)	250,000
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	135,500
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Cairo, American University in	50,000
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	25,000

ASIA

Bangladesh

Land and water management

Bangladesh, Government of	250,000
International Council for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)	166,452
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	120,000
Yale University	26,135

Policy development

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development	116,000
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	220,850
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	162,200
Bangladesh, Government of	202,150

Rural community development

Ashoka (Arlington, Va.)	85,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	250,000
Gono Unnayan Prochesta	150,000
Grameen Bank	300,000
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	300,000

Employment generation

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee [\$133,000–1988]	(22,260)
Grameen Bank	300,000
Neighborhood Institute (Chicago)	219,000

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Agricultural productivity

Arkansas, University of	20,000
Foundation-administered project: to improve local management of watersheds and tanks	50,000
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	75,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	130,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	200,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	450,000
Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology (India)	145,000
Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (India)	80,000
Overseas Development Institute (England)	8,400

Land and water management

A.T. International (Washington, D.C.)	13,000
Central Himalayan Environment Association (India)	73,000
Delhi, University of (India)	50,000
Foundation-administered project: to improve community management of village commons and state forests	75,000
Indian Environmental Society	10,000
Indian Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development	16,200
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	10,000
Indian Water Resources Society	35,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	56,000
Irrigation Research Academy (India)	38,000
Oxford University (England)	73,500
Rodale Institute (Emmaus, Pa.)	31,050
Society of Hill Resource Management School (India)	50,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	430,100

<i>Policy development</i>	
Centre for Development Studies and Activities (India)	135,000
Foundation-administered project: international workshop to encourage research on home-based workers	50,000
Friends of WWB/USA (New York)	22,000
Himal Associates (Nepal)	25,000
Institute of Development Studies (England)	5,000
Institute of Social Studies Trust (India)	10,500
Mahila Sewa Trust (India)	257,700
Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India)	14,500
Tata Institute of Social Sciences (India)	156,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Institute for Development Research (Boston)	50,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
ADITHI (India)	140,000
Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation (India)	151,000
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (India)	31,500
Rural Development Organization (India)	3,000
Tamil Nadu, Government of (India)	75,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Cenderawasih University (Indonesia)	50,000
Indonesia, Government of	130,000
International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)	150,000
Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	31,100
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	280,000
Association for Study and Information on Indonesian Forestry	7,585
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	39,000
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	70,000
Cenderawasih University (Indonesia)	8,693
Central Luzon State University (Philippines)	75,000
Hasanuddin University (Indonesia)	11,574
Indonesia, Government of	414,000
Indonesia, Government of [\$400,000–1988]	(127,000)
Indonesian Environmental Forum	9,943
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (Philippines)	5,000
International Irrigation Management Institute (Sri Lanka)	9,850
Kasetsart University (Thailand)	83,400
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	358,800
Lambung Mangkurat University (Indonesia)	20,950
Mag-uugmad Foundation (Philippines)	80,000
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	7,500
Philippines, Government of the	390,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morriton, Ark.)	360,000
Yayasan Bina Swadaya (Indonesia)	170,000
Yayasan Kompas Borneo (Indonesia)	14,376
<i>Policy development</i>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	6,900
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	362,700
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) [\$50,000–1986]	(25,985)
Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Philippines	50,000

St. La Salle, University of (Philippines)	56,000
Xavier University (Philippines)	45,380
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Khon Kaen University (Thailand)	24,600
Thailand, Government of	40,000
China	
<i>Land and water management</i>	
State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	42,000
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Morrilton, Ark.)	340,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
American Agricultural Economics Association (Ames, Iowa)	12,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	331,020
Chinese Young Economists (Cambridge, Mass.)	15,000
Foundation-administered project: reference books and journals for Chinese research centers and universities	96,000
Research Center for Rural Development of the State Council	77,000
St. Antony's College (England)	10,500
State Council Leading Group for the Economic Development of Poor Areas	255,500
Tufts University	8,580
Yunnan Institute of Geography	26,900
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)	124,531
International Fertilizer Development Center (Muscle Shoals, Calif.) [\$76,000-1984]	(24,531)
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Intermediate Technology Development Group (Peru)	74,500
<i>Policy development</i>	
Center for Amazonian Research and Promotion (Peru)	5,000
Center for Research, Documentation, Education, Technical Assistance and Services (India)	50,000
Center of Andean Rural Studies-Bartolome de las Casas (Peru)	124,000
Latin American Center for Technology and Rural Education (Colombia)	70,000
Latin American Rural Studies Foundation (Colombia)	13,000
Peruvian Association for the Development of the Social Sciences	155,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
San Cristobal de Huamanga, National University of (Peru) [\$115,000-1982]	(36,520)
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Association of Colombian Solidarity Groups	50,000
Brazil	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
Acre, Federal University of	120,000
Brazilian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature	92,000

Center for Assistance to Workers and Alternative Non-Governmental Organizations	73,720
Center of Agricultural and Livestock Research for the Humid Tropics	74,500
Emilio Goeldi Museum of Para	66,500
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Acre State Technology Foundation	15,500
Ceara, Federal University of	9,850
Institute of Anthropology and the Environment	61,100
Nucleus for Indigenous Culture	40,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Amazonas, University of	35,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	30,000
Ceara, Federal University of	13,110
Popular Legal Aid Institute	95,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of	5,800
<i>Employment generation</i>	
National Council of Rubber Tappers	18,650
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Agricultural productivity</i>	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)	100,000
National Union of Small Farmers (Nicaragua)	100,000
<i>Land and water management</i>	
Landbouwhogeschool (Netherlands)	10,000
World Neighbors (Oklahoma City)	10,000
<i>Policy development</i>	
Center for Assessment, Demographic Information and Economic Development (New York)	139,000
<i>Rural community development</i>	
Alternativas y Procesos de Participacion Social (Mexico)	34,000
Support Program for Women (Mexico)	129,000
<i>Employment generation</i>	
Center for Community Action Research (Washington, D.C.)	<u>24,800</u>
TOTAL, RURAL POVERTY	<u><u>\$27,340,387</u></u>

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE



Ensuring equality of opportunity and the participation of people in activities affecting their lives are central concerns of all the Foundation's work. The most direct expression of these concerns is in the Human Rights and Governance program.

Through the program's two components—Human Rights and Social Justice, and Governance and Public Policy—the Foundation pursues its longstanding interest in securing the basic rights of disadvantaged individuals and groups, ensuring their access to economic opportunity and social justice, and strengthening the effectiveness and responsiveness of democratic governments. Overall, the program seeks to establish the legal framework and organizational basis necessary to attain these goals.

In 1989 the Foundation made grants totaling \$32.4 million for Human Rights and Social Justice projects; Governance and Public Policy grants totaled \$37.6 million.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Most countries are multiracial and multi-ethnic. This diversity provides the human resources, intellectual capital, and creativity that generate economic and social development and a rich variety of cultural expression. Although the world would be a poorer place without it, such diversity can also give rise to prejudice and discrimination, exploitation, and intergroup conflicts.

In the belief that basic human rights and equal access to opportunity are necessary for the realization of individual potential and social progress, the Human Rights and Social Justice program seeks to advance civil and political liberties and social and economic opportunities for all people, irrespective of religion, race, gender, ethnicity, or national origin. To promote such opportunities for historically excluded and disadvantaged groups, the program supports a range of litigation, advocacy, and capacity-building. To help reduce intergroup conflict, research and educational programs are funded to further public policies that promote tolerance of difference and increase understanding of the interests and aspirations all people hold in common.

International Human Rights. Since the adoption of the United Nations Charter in 1945, which made respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms a central purpose of the community of nations, international norms in human rights have evolved and won growing acceptance as standards against which to measure the conduct of groups and governments. In large measure, this advance is due to the efforts of a variety of individuals and organizations working to reinforce respect for human dignity and the rule of law. Indeed, a wide range of rights are now codified in international law.

In its support for human rights activities, the Foundation emphasizes the protection of civil and political liberties; respect for international human rights law; the free flow of information and ideas; the improvement of intergroup relations; and education and the dissemination of information about human rights.



Vaclav Havel, president of Czechoslovakia and a former political prisoner, visits Helsinki Watch, which monitors human rights in the Soviet Union and Europe. It is one of several non-partisan human rights organizations to receive Foundation funding in 1989.

To further civil and political liberties, the Foundation supports human rights organizations at the local, regional, and international levels. Such organizations document violations of human rights and bring them to the attention of policy makers, the media, and the general public. Among those receiving grants in 1989 were Helsinki Watch, which monitors the Soviet Union and Europe; Americas Watch, which covers Latin America and the Caribbean; and Asia Watch.

A \$50,000 grant to B'tselem—the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories—is supporting staff training and research on human rights in the West Bank and Gaza. The Foundation also granted \$250,000 to the Clearing House on Science and Human Rights of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to provide technical assistance and training in the investigation of violations of human rights and in the rehabilitation of victims.

Other Foundation grantees in 1989 included the Haitian Center for Human Rights, Uganda Human Rights Activists, and the newly created Bogotá section of the Andean Commission of Jurists. A grant to the Inter-

American Institute of Human Rights continued support for the institute's technical assistance to local human rights organizations in Central America. In Brazil, a grant to the Popular Legal Aid Institute underwrote a program of specialized legal training for staff of the country's human rights organizations. The Foundation also supported a conference organized by the African-American Institute on media coverage of events in Southern Africa.

For many years the Foundation has assisted efforts to strengthen international mechanisms established to implement international and regional human rights standards. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research received \$45,500 to complete a handbook for government officials on the preparation of reports required by international human rights treaties. A \$400,000 supplement went to the International Commission of Jurists for its worldwide activities to promote the rule of law and human rights, and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies received \$120,000 for a series of seminars to familiarize judges in the United States with the main body of international human rights law and its possible domestic applications. The Commonwealth Secretariat in England received \$50,000 to conduct a similar seminar in Zimbabwe for African judges. Finally, a \$350,000 grant to the International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights is supporting a program that is helping legal and human rights organizations in Commonwealth Caribbean countries acquire the necessary training to apply international human rights standards to cases brought before regional and international bodies.

To encourage the free flow of ideas and information, the Foundation supports efforts to ensure freedom of expression and opinion. This year supplementary assistance went to the London-based Writers and Scholars Educational Trust for projects to combat censorship and for publication of its magazine, *Index on Censorship*; and to the Committee to Protect Journalists for its defense of reporters and news organizations subjected to persecution and for activities that promote freedom of information and expression. A \$80,000 grant to the American University in Cairo is supporting efforts to enhance professional standards in television journalism in the Arab world, and \$15,372 to the Panos Institute in London supported a seminar in Khartoum for international members of the press on the damage done to development by the conflict in southern Sudan.

In the area of intergroup relations, the Foundation granted \$300,00 to Cultural Survival for research, advocacy, and public education on the rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In Israel, where tensions between the country's Arabs and Jews remain high, the Foundation granted \$120,000 to the University of Haifa for a program to link the training of teachers in ways of improving Arab-Jewish relations with similar programs in schools and community-based organizations. In addition, Foundation support has enabled the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation to expand a workshop for faculty and principals at paired Arab and Jewish schools. The Institute of Law in the Service of Man, a Palestinian human rights group, received \$104,000 for a multifaceted program that is

documenting human rights violations in the West Bank, providing legal advice to victims, and researching legal aspects of rights issues.

To promote human rights education and dissemination of information, grants went to the law schools of the University of Notre Dame and Yale University to establish interdisciplinary research and training programs in international law and human rights. The International Institute of Education received supplemental support for its international human rights internship program, which provides training for individuals associated with human rights organizations in developing countries. Four Egyptian universities received funds to develop curricula for human rights programs, and a grant to the International Institute for Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Italy supported human rights training seminars in Arabic for professors and graduate students from the Arab world. Also, grants were made to strengthen the human rights education and promotion activities of such organizations as the Legal Defense Institute in Peru, the Mexican Association for the United Nations, and the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador. The Foundation made a grant to University College London for a conference on law and jurisprudence in South Africa, and a grant to Columbia University supported a conference titled "Human Rights in a Post-Apartheid South African Constitution."

Refugees and Migrants. In the twentieth century, few regions of the world have been unaffected by the millions of people forced to leave their homes because of such factors as persecution, civil strife, and economic hardship. The causes and consequences of international movements of people have been a concern of the Foundation since the early 1950s.

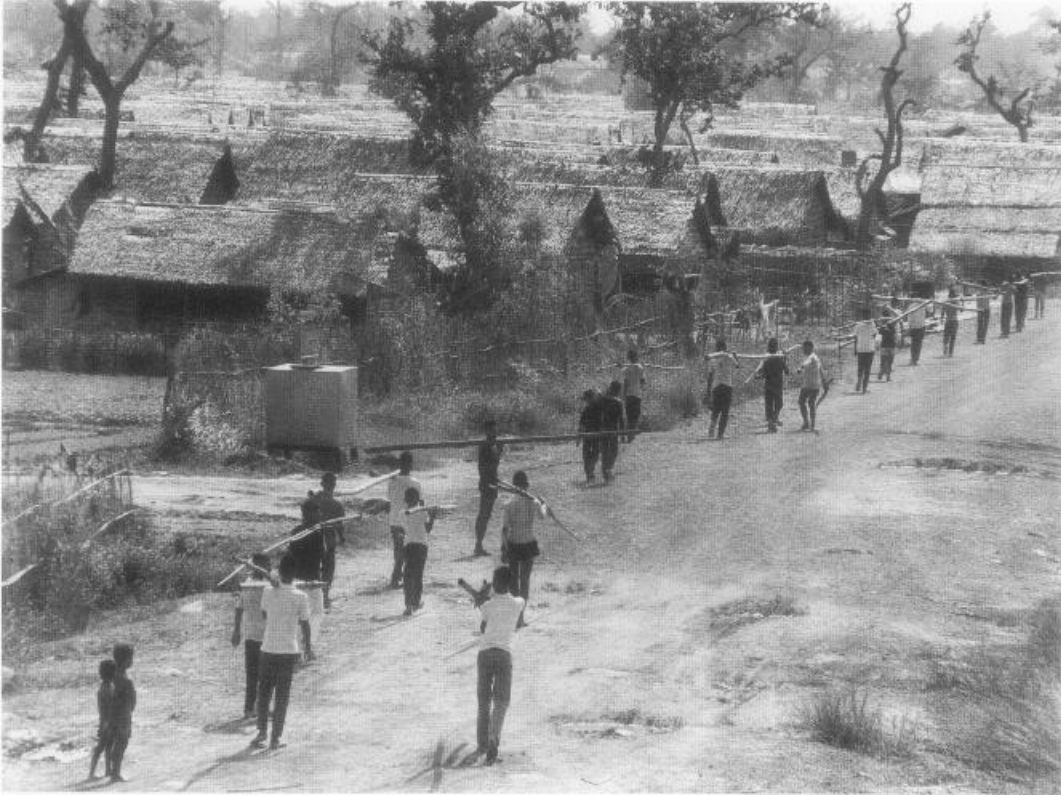
To clarify the rights and protections accorded refugees, migrants, and those seeking asylum or safe haven in the United States and in other countries, the Foundation supports research and policy analysis, public education and dissemination of information, the strengthening of organizations that serve alien communities, and advocacy and litigation. To encourage mutual understanding among various ethnic and cultural groups, the Foundation also assists efforts to improve relations between newcomers and established residents in the United States.

This year the Foundation granted \$130,000 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to coordinate a worldwide network of nongovernmental organizations that collect data and document the condition of refugees in various countries. The network sponsors an information clearinghouse, training seminars, technical assistance, and conferences.

Other organizations receiving grants this year included:

— National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum, \$435,000, for information and other services for U.S.-based organizations working on behalf of immigrants and refugees.

— Indochina Resource Action Center, the primary national organization representing Southeast Asian mutual assistance associations throughout the United States, \$170,000, for public education, information dissemination, and networking activities.



More than 250,000 Cambodian refugees live in nine camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. The Foundation supports efforts to clarify the status, rights, and obligations of aliens under domestic and international law, and to inform public debate on refugees and immigration.

— Radio Bilingue, \$98,500, for an exchange between U.S. and Mexican radio stations on border issues affecting migrants.

— United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, \$50,000 for a workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in which government and U.N. refugee officials will develop a variety of medium- and long-term options for Mozambican refugees.

This year the Foundation continued support for several U.S. groups working to ensure the fair and effective implementation of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, the most comprehensive domestic immigration legislation in thirty years. IRCA provided for the legalization of thousands of undocumented aliens and also authorized sanctions against employers who hire aliens lacking legal authorization to work in the United States.

To educate alien groups, lawyers, employers, social agencies, and the public at large about the rights and responsibilities defined in the new law, the Foundation has made grants over the past two years to a variety of national, regional, and local projects. Projects have included informational programs for employers, service providers, and aliens, as well as legal assistance and language and civics training for those seeking legalization.

The Foundation also supports several legal organizations that seek to clarify the status of aliens and preserve constitutional and other safeguards. For example, the Haitian Refugee Center received \$275,000 for its monitoring and advocacy work; and the American Civil Liberties Union's Immigration Project and the National Center for Immigrants' Rights of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles were granted \$275,000 and \$250,000, respectively, for litigation, training, and educational activities on behalf of aliens.

In response to the legal needs of asylum seekers, the Foundation granted funds for the development of a program of *pro bono publico* recruitment, training, and representation, sponsored by the American Bar Association in conjunction with the Texas State Bar and the American Immigration Lawyers Association. Two projects to develop curricula and educational materials for immigration paralegal training programs were supported with grants to the Immigrant Legal Resource Center and the City University of New York.

To improve relations between newcomers and established residents, the Foundation provided supplemental support to the State University of New York at Binghamton for its ethnographic research on changing relations between new immigrants and long-term residents in six communities across the United States. The Foundation also supported a conference organized by the National Coalition of Advocates for Students to discuss ways to implement the recommendations in the coalition's 1988 report on the educational experiences of immigrant schoolchildren. The Foundation thereby hopes to improve the responsiveness of schools and other local institutions to the special needs of refugees and immigrants.

Legal Services. Recognizing that the poor often have legal problems relating to such basic aspects of life as housing, health care, and family matters, the Foundation supports programs offering quality legal services to low-income people and others whose legitimate claims would otherwise go unrepresented. In the United States, the Foundation funds policy research and demonstration programs to improve the delivery of legal services and clarify poverty law. It also supports the expansion of legal services through paralegal and *pro bono publico* programs, collaboration between organizations, and development of new funding mechanisms for local legal services.

During the 1980s the federally funded Legal Services Corporation experienced substantial budget cuts, the loss of about 25 percent of its staff, and restrictions on those eligible for representation. In response to this situation, the Foundation has supported national "backup" centers that assist overburdened local legal services offices with research, training, technical assistance, and litigation. This year, for example, the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law received \$250,000 to provide local legal service attorneys with a wide range of services related to welfare issues. The Center for Law and Social Policy received \$425,000 for its Project on Effective Legal Services, which monitors the work of the Legal Services Corporation and conducts research and policy analysis on poverty law and legal services delivery.

The Foundation also assisted the start-up activities of the Interuniversity Consortium on Poverty Law, a joint effort of law faculty at Harvard, the Uni-

versity of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The consortium, which will coordinate the research of a network of faculty from a number of law schools, seeks to mobilize the resources of law schools to stimulate scholarship and teaching on poverty law, and to develop joint activities between legal scholars and legal services lawyers and other advocates for the poor.

The National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) is made up of lawyers employed by legal services and public defender programs. This year the Foundation granted NLADA \$360,000 for an assessment of the needs of legal services organizations during the 1990s, and for an innovative project in which the resources of local legal services offices serving the poor will be strengthened through the *pro bono* contributions of major law firms.

A \$155,000 grant to the American Bar Association for a special project of its Standing Committee on Lawyers' Public Service Responsibility supports training, technical assistance, and the publication of materials to help motivate large law firms to make an increased commitment to *pro bono* activities. The project also advises the firms on how to establish effective in-house programs of free legal services for the poor.

In developing countries, the Foundation supports applied legal research, paralegal training, community dispute resolution, public education on legal rights, and reform of laws and practices that perpetuate the social and economic structure of poverty. Also assisted are projects that help poor and disadvantaged people attain access to social justice and secure the resources and training essential to their livelihoods.

Among the organizations in Latin America receiving grants this year were the Women and Health Corporation in Colombia for rights education and legal services for domestic workers; and the Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone in Mexico for legal education courses and workshops and to provide legal representation for the indigenous peoples in the Tehuantepec Isthmus. In South Africa, grants for law reform, legal services, and advocacy activities went to the Legal Resources Trust, which challenges, among other things, discrimination in land ownership, residence, labor, and educational services; to the Black Lawyers Association Legal Education Center, which manages a legal defense fund and offers legal educational programs; to the Advice Office Trust of the Black Sash, which provides paralegal training and counseling for thousands caught in apartheid's web; to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which helps communities threatened by forced removal to outlying "homelands"; and to the South African Council of Churches for projects providing legal advice and educational outreach to black South Africans.

Support also went to the Madaripur Legal Association in Bangladesh for a pilot project in resolving domestic and civil conflicts outside the courts, mainly through mediation; to the Jamaican Bar Association for a training program in this method of dispute resolution; and to the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights for research on child labor in South Asia.

Women's Rights and Opportunities. Since the early 1970s, the Foundation has been making grants to enhance the rights and opportunities of women, with a special emphasis on improving the economic security of disadvantaged women. Although their participation in the labor force has grown steadily, women in the United States continue to be concentrated in the lowest-paid occupations and to earn only sixty-five cents for every dollar men earn. Today, half of the nation's working women are poor, and of the total number of poor families, 40 percent are headed by working women. In the developing world, women's disadvantaged and unequal status is even more pronounced.

In the United States, the Foundation has provided substantial support to national women's legal organizations that challenge discriminatory practices and enforce women's rights, as well as to national and regional organizations seeking to advance women's economic status. Similar lines of work are carried out by the Foundation overseas.

Grants made in the United States have focused on women as a critical resource for the work force of the future. For example, Wider Opportunities for Women, an employment and training organization, received \$300,000 to analyze the types of occupations that keep women mired in poverty and to document the extent to which job-training programs tend to steer women into such occupations.

In addition to supporting projects that increase women's access to higher-paying jobs traditionally reserved for men, the Foundation supports activities aimed at improving the economic status of predominantly female occupations. Grants this year went to the Working Women Education Fund for efforts to improve opportunities for female office workers, to the National Committee on Pay Equity for its national clearinghouse of information on the concept of pay equity, and to the Institute for Women's Policy Research for a study of the economic effects of introducing pay equity in jobs in the public sector in twenty states.

In recent years states have assumed increasing responsibility for developing new policies and programs to assist low-income women and their families. To provide information and technical assistance to state officials and women's organizations on ways to improve the economic status of women and their families, the Foundation this year granted \$250,000 to the National Center for Policy Alternatives for a State Resource Center on Economic Justice. Support also went to the Women's Network of the National Conference of State Legislatures to disseminate information to female elected officials on issues of particular concern to women and their families.

Although one-half of all women with children under one year of age work outside the home, employers, schools, and other institutions have been slow to respond to the full implications of this fundamental change in American life. Such job benefits as child-care assistance, parental leave, and flexible scheduling, which help workers meet both job and family responsibilities, reach only a small fraction of the work force. To help public and private insti-

tutions devise more options for women and men trying to meet the multiple demands of work and family life, the Foundation this year began a new initiative encompassing four approaches: increasing knowledge about the changing roles of men and women and their relation to the workplace; examining and disseminating models of employer experimentation with new benefit policies and work arrangements; monitoring state and federal government policies that require family benefits; and promoting discussion and exchange among those concerned with work and family issues.

In 1989 grants were made to the Families and Work Institute, a new organization committed to research and education on business, community, and government efforts to help families balance their work and family responsibilities; and to the Older Women's League, a national membership organization that focuses on the concerns of mid-life and older women.

The Foundation granted \$425,000 to the Center for Law and Social Policy for two projects: the monitoring of laws providing family benefits and supports for low-income families, and technical assistance to state organizations seeking to implement the new Family Support Act. The Columbia University School of Social Work received \$100,000 for a conference of U.S. policy makers and researchers on new European policies that provide some type of income support for parents of children under age three. Other grants this year supported studies of workplace cultures and how to change them, men's use of employer-sponsored family policies, and the impact of family responsibilities on workers' productivity.

Despite the progress women have made around the world in gaining the right to vote, they continue to be markedly underrepresented in public policy-making positions. A survey in 1985 found that women held 10 percent of the seats in national legislatures and 7 percent in executive cabinets. To expand knowledge about women's political experience, the Foundation granted \$140,000 to the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota for publication of *Women and Politics Worldwide*, a collection of comparative essays from sixty countries, including many from the developing world, on women's political participation in various forums.

Freedom of reproductive choice and access to medical services are essential to the health and economic security of women. In 1989 the Foundation renewed support for the litigation and public education activities of the Reproductive Freedom Project of the American Civil Liberties Union. Grants were also made to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America for a series of university-based conferences for medical researchers and women's and consumer groups on the development of new contraceptive options; to the Center for Women Policy Studies for a National Resource Center on Women and AIDS; and to the Hispanic Health Council for its Northeast Project on Latina Women and Reproductive Health.

Another area of concern both in the United States and in the developing world is violence against women. In Mexico City, for example, the Foundation has focused specifically on the issues of rape and battered women. Grants were made to the Mexican Association Against Violence Against



*Filmmaker Henry Hampton chronicled the civil rights movement in the Foundation-supported documentaries **Eyes on the Prize** and **Eyes II**. A new grant is funding development of a documentary film series entitled **America's War on Poverty**.*

Women for public education about rape and services to victims of rape; to the Coatlicue Feminist Collective for legal research and education for female victims of violence in Mexico; and to the Center for Research and Struggle Against Domestic Violence for a study of the incidence of domestic violence in one geographic district in Mexico City.

Other grants in the developing world cover a broad range of activities to advance women's legal rights and economic status. In Peru, the Foundation granted \$80,000 to the Office for the Defense of the Rights of Women for a multifaceted program of legal assistance; in India the Nepal Women's Organization received \$200,000 for legal services to disadvantaged women; and in Indonesia \$128,000 went to the Women's and Youth Affairs Division of the All Indonesia Workers' Union to establish advice and support centers for female factory workers.

The Foundation also assisted a pilot series of radio and television programs on the status of women in Philippine society, which will help inform women of their constitutional and statutory rights. In India, three related

grants were made—to Mahila Sewa Trust, the Society for Participatory Research, and the Institute of Social Studies Trust—to conduct regional workshops on women's issues as a means of assisting the government's Planning Commission, which is devising policies to improve women's status.

Minority Rights and Opportunities. To advance the political, social, and economic status of members of historically disadvantaged groups, the Foundation assists a variety of projects and organizations. The work supported includes efforts to increase minorities' political participation and reduce their unemployment and underemployment; to strengthen the capacities of black churches to deliver secular social services; to sustain the work of national civil rights organizations; and to foster coalition and consensus building among minorities and women, who often experience common problems. Grants are also made to foster the development of leadership among young blacks in civil rights and community service.

Free exercise of the right to vote is the foundation upon which the American democratic system of governance rests and an important means by which citizens can influence public policies and laws under which they live. In a heterogeneous society like the United States, participation in the political process is also a cohesive force, binding together disparate and often competing groups and providing a forum for the peaceful resolution of differences. Nevertheless, the free exercise of voting rights by members of minority groups has for many years been impeded.

The Foundation supports nonpartisan initiatives to increase the number of people who register and vote; litigation, advocacy, technical assistance, and monitoring activities to remove barriers to full participation; policy and demographic research; and technical assistance to newly elected and appointed minority officials. Organizations that received grants in 1989 include:

- National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, \$300,000, to provide technical services to black groups engaged in nonpartisan voter education and registration activities;
- Southern Regional Council, \$125,000, to provide policy research and technical assistance to black officials and to collect, analyze, and disseminate data to local community groups in preparation for the reapportionment and redistricting that will flow from the 1990 Census; and
- National Indian Youth Council, \$100,000, for research on political participation among Native Americans.

Because of the changing demographics of the U.S. work force, the Foundation has supported research and policy analysis of the role of standardized tests in the allocation of opportunities for minorities in employment, education, and training. Boston College received \$700,000 to provide research and other expert assistance to the National Commission on Testing and Public Policy, an interdisciplinary body with representatives from the fields of education, employment, manpower training, civil rights, and labor. In 1990 the commission will issue its final report on current testing systems and the consequences of their misuse. It will include recommendations for further

research on abilities testing and on the problems resulting from overreliance on standardized paper and pencil tests as measures of achievement. In view of the role that the largely unregulated multibillion-dollar-a-year testing industry plays in the allocation of opportunities, Boston College also received support to assess the feasibility of establishing monitoring or regulatory bodies to which public-sector test takers and users may turn for advice.

Much has been written about the problems confronting the nation's black communities and the need to develop resources to which they can turn for assistance. Relatively little attention has been paid, however, to the ways in which black churches have helped blacks overcome their problems throughout history. Because of its ability to respond to blacks' changing socioeconomic conditions, the black church has been and is a safety net for many poor people in both inner cities and isolated rural areas.

Recognizing this pivotal role, the Foundation awards grants to strengthen the community services of these churches and help clergy develop skills necessary to manage such services. This year, for example, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Family Life Center, a community facility owned and operated by the Shiloh Baptist Church, for a project that provides black youth with academic assistance, mentors, recreational services, and educational programs to enhance self-esteem and promote better health habits. Other grants went to:

- American Association for the Advancement of Science, to expand research and technical assistance that are helping black churches initiate mathematics and science education programs for the young people in their communities;
- Council on Foundations for a conference of funders interested in making grants to black churches for community services; and
- Congress of National Black Churches, an organization of black church leaders, for national leadership development fellowships for young black clergy.

Also, in recognition of the growing numbers of black women entering the ministry, grants were made to Howard University Divinity School and the Interdenominational Theological Center for leadership development and field studies for female divinity students.

Much of the progress made by members of minority groups has been the result of the efforts of national civil rights organizations, which give voice to their constituents' needs and aspirations, provide vehicles for self-help and services, and challenge race-based barriers to advancement. The Foundation made several grants this year to help minority legal defense organizations respond to new challenges in civil rights law and policy. Grants for litigation, research, and advocacy went to the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and the Minority Business Legal Defense and Education Fund. In addition, the Joint Center for Political Studies received support for research on patterns of discrimination in entrepreneurship and for publications and meetings on civil rights policy.

To help civil rights and community service organizations operate more effectively, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to Indiana University's Fund-raising School for a study of the types of fund-raising programs such organizations conduct and for recommendations to strengthen the programs. Similarly, a \$170,000 grant to the NCBW/Community Services Fund is supporting staff and program development. A relatively new organization, the fund helps black women organize community service projects.

To complement its efforts to strengthen the major institutions working on behalf of members of minority groups, the Foundation supports programs of leadership development for young people. Among the organizations receiving such support this year were the NAACP Special Contribution Fund for a program that is promoting academic excellence and achievement among youths; and the 21st Century Leadership Project, which introduces young people to the history of the civil rights movement and encourages them to develop leadership and other skills through community service.

To help improve intergroup relations and to illustrate the contributions of members of minority groups to society, the Foundation supports various educational outreach activities. Because of James Baldwin's literary reputation and his leadership in the civil rights movement, a grant was made to the New York Foundation for the Arts for a documentary film about his life. Another grant went to Blackside, producers of the award-winning television series *Eyes on the Prize*, for research and development of a film on the effects of America's War on Poverty in the 1960s.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

The 1980s were characterized by marked political and economic changes as nations throughout the world struggled to reshape their structures and processes of governance. Early in the decade, debate in the United States over the size and role of the federal government produced a far-reaching experiment—the "new federalism"—in which states and localities began to exercise greater responsibility for the welfare of their residents and for the provision of public services. Western Europe, driven in part by the economic successes of the Common Market, moved toward supranational political and legal integration. In the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the failure of Communist economies and the long-stifled cries for freedom and political participation have led the people to search for new forms of governance.

Throughout the developing world, people continue to press for a loosening of authoritarian controls and consolidation of democratic gains. Fledgling civil regimes from Argentina to the Philippines are seeking ways to balance the stringencies of their fragile economies with the heightened social and economic demands of their citizens. All of these changes have occurred in an increasingly interdependent world, where the global economy affects the policies and politics of independent nations.

The Foundation's Governance and Public Policy program is rooted in the belief that effective government depends on the legitimacy derived from



In the wetlands of Arcata, Calif., city engineers have used cattails and bulrushes to perform the aeration and cleansing functions of more elaborate secondary sewage treatment facilities. This and other programs honored with an Innovations in State and Local Government Award will be the subject of a Foundation-funded book and video.

broad-based participation, fairness, and accountability in the provision of public goods and services. The program embraces a wide range of activities, from demonstration projects to research and analysis of major public policy issues. Although the Foundation's approaches vary from country to country, common goals of the program are to strengthen democratic institutions, to increase political participation of disadvantaged groups, to improve governments' performance and ability to deliver services, and to make public policies more responsive to the needs of the poor.

In the United States, the program is organized into three clusters of activities—governance, minority public policy and public affairs, and applied research on U.S. domestic policies. In its governance work, the Foundation supports research and public education focused on the Constitution and other democratic institutions, initiatives to encourage innovation and improvements in the delivery of services by state and local governments, and efforts to strengthen philanthropy and the nonprofit sector.

The public policy component is aimed at ensuring that public policies are responsive to the needs and concerns of disadvantaged groups and that minorities and women have an opportunity to play an active role in shaping

the policies that affect their lives. The Foundation supports policy research on issues affecting disadvantaged minorities, graduate training for minority students in public policy and international affairs, and a Hispanic Public Affairs Initiative that is designed to increase the civic involvement and political participation of the rapidly growing Latino population in the United States. Research on domestic policy priorities is designed to inform public debate on major policy issues confronting the United States. Current areas of interest include U.S. immigration policy, community and public policy responses to the AIDS pandemic, and the future of U.S. economic and social welfare policies.

In developing countries, the Foundation's work reflects differences in government structures, local political and economic environments, and programming opportunities. In broad regional terms, grant making in Latin America focuses on helping consolidate and strengthen democratic institutions in countries that have shifted from military to civilian government. In Asia, grants are closely linked to the management of local resources and the alleviation of poverty, frequently through groups that build cooperative relationships among government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and local researchers. And in Africa, emphasis is placed on strengthening nongovernmental organizations as vehicles for civic participation and for implementing programs designed to meet the needs of the poor.

Strengthening Democratic Institutions. Although respect for the rule of law and support for democratic values and institutions are deeply ingrained in the United States, many Americans have little understanding of the basic framework of government or the specific rights and responsibilities of citizens. Building on opportunities provided by the 1987 bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and the upcoming Bill of Rights bicentennial in 1991, the Foundation has supported a variety of projects designed to broaden public understanding about constitutional issues in the United States, and to engage citizens in learning and thinking about the underlying principles and values of the U.S. system of governance. These projects have included classroom training for high school and college students, and local and statewide citizens meetings to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the current constitutional system.

Recognizing the role of the media in raising public awareness, support also has been provided for a variety of programs, including explorations of constitutional themes on public television. To help launch an eight-part documentary series on contemporary Bill of Rights issues, the Foundation granted \$500,000 this year to the Independent Production Fund, a nonprofit subsidiary of Alvin H. Perlmutter Associates, producers of the Emmy Award-winning documentary *The Secret Government—The Constitution in Crisis* with Bill Moyers. The new series, tentatively entitled *Sweet Land of Liberty*, will examine the historical development of civil liberties in the United States through the eyes of the individuals and communities involved in recent Supreme Court decisions. The series is expected to be broadcast in 1991 to coincide with the Bill of Rights bicentennial.

An important outgrowth of the Foundation's work related to the U.S. bicentennials has been a project on comparative constitutionalism, which examines common issues and problems faced by virtually all societies in trying to establish workable systems of governance. Organized and administered by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the project held an international symposium at the Wingspread conference center in Wisconsin in 1987 to provide comparative perspectives on the U.S. Constitution. Since then, four regional institutes have been held in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe, enabling legal experts, scholars, journalists, and public officials to assess the effectiveness of different constitutional systems. Relying on a core group of international experts, the institutes explored in different national contexts the rights of minorities, relations between central governments and states, and civilian control of the military, among other issues. In 1989 ACLS received \$328,000 for the editing and publication costs of the papers presented at the regional institutes, along with two overview volumes by Prof. Walter Murphy of Princeton University and Prof. H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo of the University of Nairobi.

The ACLS regional institutes have helped to increase interest in constitutional issues among scholars and policy makers, and a number of follow-up conferences, meetings, and research projects are currently under way with Foundation support. For example, a grant to the Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies in Brazil enabled a group of Latin American social scientists and jurists to continue discussion of comparative constitutionalism in Latin America and to develop a longer-term research agenda on the subject. Similar follow-up efforts are being considered for Southern Africa and Eastern Europe, reflecting the continuing constitutional debates in those regions.

To help strengthen democratic institutions in Latin America, the Foundation granted \$143,000 to the Latin American Center for the Analysis of Democracy in Argentina. A team of experts is examining the relation between democratic stability and economic policies in Peru and Argentina, two countries attempting to sustain democratic systems of government in the face of serious economic pressures and unmet social needs. The findings from the study are expected to shed light on the complex challenges confronting several Latin American democracies, and will be disseminated widely to policy makers and analysts through a book and two seminars.

Improving State and Local Government. In the United States, the Foundation has sought to encourage greater innovation and more effective service delivery at the state and local levels through a program of public recognition, research, and information dissemination called Innovations in State and Local Government. Established in 1985, the program is administered by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and overseen by a national committee of experts chaired by former Governor of Michigan William G. Milliken. Each year since 1986, the Kennedy School and the national committee have conducted a competition, selecting for awards ten exemplary programs or policy initiatives developed by or in conjunction with state and local governments.

Award-winning jurisdictions received Foundation grants of up to \$100,000 to expand or strengthen their innovative programs and to encourage replication in other states and communities. During the first three rounds, more than 3,000 applications were submitted by state and local governments across the United States. The thirty programs recognized range from a minority adoption program in Illinois to a project incorporating integrated sewage treatment, wetlands enhancement, and salmon ranching in Arcata, Calif.

The Innovations program was initially conceived as a three-year experiment. In 1989 the Foundation suspended the competition to assess the results of the first phase and to plan improved outreach, dissemination, and research during a subsequent three-year phase of the program. Funding was provided this year for a book and a two-part video highlighting public policy and management lessons from the Innovations program. Renewed support of \$1.9 million to the Kennedy School is enabling it to undertake case studies and faculty research on the award-winning programs, and to administer two additional rounds of the awards in 1990 and 1991. Also, a grant to the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas underwrote a three-day symposium on the diffusion of innovation in the public sector, drawing on the experiences of the thirty award winners as they attempted to share their programs with other jurisdictions.

The devolution of government responsibility from the national to the provincial and local levels is not unique to the United States. In Senegal, for example, recent legislation has transferred many rural development functions previously performed by central government administrators to local elected council members. The Foundation granted \$85,000 to the provincial Gouvernance de Saint-Louis for training of local elected officials in rural Senegal. The Development Studies and Research Center at the University of Khartoum received \$44,500 to train provincial officials in Sudan in development planning and management.

In India, where the question of local home rule, or *Panchayat Raj*, was a major issue in the 1989 national elections, the Institute of Social Sciences received a \$50,000 grant for a study of the socioeconomic and political effects of government decentralization in the southern Indian state of Karnataka. The research will focus on the composition and effectiveness of elected district and subdistrict councils introduced in Karnataka in 1987.

Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector. In many countries, nonprofit organizations play important roles in delivering social services and providing development assistance. They also serve as vehicles for popular representation and community self-help, and as initiators of new programs and policies. In the past several years, the Foundation has expanded its efforts to increase philanthropic resources and strengthen the nonprofit sector, both in the United States and abroad.

To help build a permanent base of philanthropy in Puerto Rico, the Foundation renewed support for the Puerto Rico Community Foundation. Rapid industrialization during the 1950s and 1960s, encouraged by federal and local tax incentives, has contributed to a remarkable rise in the standard of



College students attend a public-speaking class as part of their training in the Foundation-supported Hispanic Leadership Opportunities Program. The program combines training in policy issues with internships or other experience in local, state, or national government and public policy institutions.

living in Puerto Rico. On the other hand, per capita income is still less than half that of Mississippi, the poorest state in the Union. Despite a relatively thriving and diversified economy, a large public sector, and a substantial level of federal transfer payments, the island's official unemployment rate averaged 18.9 percent in 1986 and unofficial estimates put the figure closer to 30 percent. Mirroring recent developments on the U.S. mainland, Puerto Rico also has seen a rapid rise in crime, drug addiction, and AIDS.

To help increase the level of philanthropic activity and to encourage Puerto Rican business and community leaders to address the island's economic and social problems, the Foundation and other mainland foundations and corporations helped establish the Puerto Rico Community Foundation (PRCF) in 1985. Over the past four years, PRCF has raised more than \$12 million and has established a sound administrative structure and a strong grant-making program. To help assure its long-term stability, PRCF plans to raise \$20 million in endowment support over the next five years. Toward that goal, the Foundation this year provided a \$2 million endowment grant as part of a projected total commitment to PRCF of \$5 million.

In the Pacific Rim countries of Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore, economic success is contributing to the rapid accumulation of substantial new

wealth in the hands of individuals and large corporations. At the same time, in the neighboring countries of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, there are severe problems of social and economic development that could be addressed by private as well as governmental initiatives. In 1989 a grant to Columbia University supported a symposium in Bangkok to examine new forms of organized philanthropy in East and Southeast Asia and their relationship to official development assistance. The meeting also provided an opportunity to explore possible means of collaboration between U.S. and Asian foundations. Symposium participants included researchers and foundation representatives from the United States, Japan, Australia, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. A follow-up conference, to consider opportunities to increase corporate philanthropy in the region, is planned for the Philippines in 1990.

Minority Training in Public Policy. The Foundation is committed to the belief that diversity among elected and appointed U.S. officials should be valued and promoted, not only out of concern for equal opportunity for historically disadvantaged minorities, but also in the conviction that diversity promotes more effective public policies. Until the 1960s, many minorities, especially black and Hispanic Americans, were virtually excluded from appointed and elected office and were severely underrepresented in higher civil service positions at the federal, state, and local levels. Although minorities are increasingly entering the public sector, their numbers remain low.

This problem, long acute in agencies involved in making and implementing U.S. foreign policy, extends to analytical and management positions in "think tanks," university research centers, and other nonprofit organizations working on major domestic and international policy issues. To examine minority underrepresentation in greater detail, the Foundation commissioned a team of consultants to analyze the supply of and demand for minorities in the public policy field, particularly in government agencies. A key finding of the team's report was that the pool of minorities who had received higher education appropriate to professional careers in public policy and international affairs, though small in absolute numbers, has grown significantly in recent years as a result of a fellowship program for master's degree students in public policy sponsored by the Sloan Foundation.

Building on the success of the Sloan program, the Foundation, along with the Rockefeller and Philip D. Reed foundations, this year launched the Minority Advancement Program, which is administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Five U.S. graduate programs will select and provide intensive summer training for between 125 and 150 minority students who have completed their junior year in college. Students who successfully complete this training and gain admission to one of some fifteen participating master's degree programs will also receive fellowship support. International affairs students will be eligible for intensive language training and foreign internships. In addition, the program will support a limited number of two-year fellowships for Ph.D. candidates in fields related to international affairs.

To operate the junior-year institutes, the Foundation granted \$660,000 to eight universities* and \$2.2 million to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation to administer the rest of the program (see also page 130). The Joint Center for Political Studies received \$180,800 for the first year of a five-year evaluation of the program.

Hispanic Public Affairs Initiative. In 1988 the number of Latinos in the United States reached 20 million, a 34 percent increase over 1980. Although they have made some progress over the past decade, Latinos continue to experience a variety of social and economic problems. For example, in 1988 only 62 percent of Latinos between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four completed high school; 12 percent in that age range had completed four years of college. Low educational achievement has relegated a majority of Latinos to low-paying jobs; nearly a quarter currently live in poverty.

Currently, Latinos make up less than one percent of all elected officials in the United States, most of whom serve at the local level, and they continue to be underrepresented in policy-making circles. As a result, the needs of this disadvantaged community tend to receive less attention than is desirable. Moreover, there is little understanding of the diversity of Latinos and how issues concerning them affect the larger society.

The Hispanic Public Affairs Initiative, established by the Foundation in 1984, seeks to address these problems. It supports public policy research on issues concerning the growing U.S. Hispanic population, the development of Latino leaders who can participate in public policy decisions, and the dissemination of information to promote better understanding of Latinos' needs and contributions.

The Hispanic Leadership Opportunity Program (HLOP), a major element of the initiative, seeks out Latinos who have the potential to serve in the public policy arena. Offering the training and practical experience needed for effective leadership, and reinforcing participants' commitment to community service, HLOP prepares high school, college, and graduate students, as well as mid-career professionals, for leadership positions at the local, state, and national levels. The Foundation currently funds seven national organizations that operate programs in twenty sites nationwide. These programs familiarize participants with state and local policy issues related to their respective regions, as well as national issues affecting Latinos and the nation as a whole. Internships in organizations engaged in policy analysis and advocacy are an integral part of each program.

In 1989 the Foundation awarded a total of \$1.3 million to enable five organizations to expand and refine their HLOP programs: the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute, ASPIRA Association, LULAC National Educational Service Centers, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and La Casa de Don Pedro. These programs provide training to more than 500 men and women each year.

* University of California (Berkeley), Carnegie-Mellon University, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, State University of New York (Stony Brook), Princeton University, University of Texas, and University of Washington.



God's Love We Deliver provides hot meals to homebound people with AIDS. It is supported by the National-Community AIDS Partnership, which the Foundation helped establish in 1987 to work with community foundations and other local groups that sponsor preventive education and innovative services for people with AIDS.

Because of the shift in responsibility for formulating domestic policy from the national to state and local levels, combined with the concentration of Latinos in six metropolitan areas, the Foundation assists policy research centers oriented to Latino issues at local and state levels. Such centers complement the work of national Hispanic organizations and academic research centers.

Toward this goal, the Foundation made grants in 1989 to two organizations. The Latino Institute received \$125,000 to conduct research on local economic development and to analyze and disseminate information about Latino-related issues in Chicago; and the Tomas Rivera Center was granted \$174,615 to complete an assessment of community needs and to research and disseminate information on issues of concern to Latinos in Los Angeles County, a community expected to number at least 4 million by the year 2010.

Immigration Policy. Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a new wave of large-scale immigration. During that time, some 10 million newcomers have entered the United States legally. This figure does not include the 2 million to 3 million aliens who will be legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA). Nor does it include the large number of undocumented aliens. The overwhelming majority of these

new immigrants are from Asia and Latin America. This represents a dramatic shift in the composition of immigration, which, until the U.S. quota system was revised in 1965, had been predominantly European.

Because of the demographic and economic situations in the countries that "send" the majority of today's immigrants, external pressures for large-scale immigration will probably continue into the 1990s. To ensure the thorough analysis of social, economic, and international issues involved in current immigration patterns and policies, the Foundation has expanded its support for analysis of immigration policy. Since 1987 the RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute have received support for a joint program of research on immigration policy. In tracking the economic and social effects of IRCA, the project is contributing to plans for assessing future U.S. immigration policy.

This year the Foundation granted \$548,000 to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to help establish the Immigration Policy Institute. The institute has three major objectives: to frame the principal domestic and international immigration issues that policy makers should consider and research should address; to forge connections between researchers and policy makers to ensure that the latter receive policy analysis in an understandable and timely way; and to propose policies that emphasize the significance of immigration issues for U.S. domestic and foreign-policy objectives.

Increased immigration has transformed many American communities. The complex relations between newcomers and other community residents are the focus of a Foundation-supported national project, established in 1988 and entitled "Changing Relations: Newcomers and Established Residents in U.S. Communities." The project has two principal objectives: to develop a portrait of the full range of relations between the two groups, including interactions that may produce conflict, accord, or other modes of adjustment or accommodation; and to disseminate this information to a wide audience of community groups, civic associations, schools, government agencies, and city, state, and national policy makers.

The research phase of "Changing Relations" consists of ethnographic studies in six sites where immigration has had a particularly strong impact: Miami, Philadelphia, Monterey Park, Calif., Chicago, Houston, and Garden City, Kans. At each site, a research team is examining relations between newcomers and established residents, focusing on such areas of social interaction as workplaces, houses of worship, schools, residential streets, and places of recreation. Overseeing the project is a national board of distinguished social scientists who selected the sites and are responsible for guiding the research and coordinating its comparative findings.

To disseminate these findings, the Foundation granted \$965,000 to the State University of New York, Binghamton. Funds will support a documentary film and accompanying guidebook, a report designed for a general audience, a scholarly book, and conferences. The grant is also supporting additional research and administrative costs associated with the project.

AIDS. Since the first case of AIDS was diagnosed in the United States nearly a decade ago, more than 112,000 Americans have been diagnosed as

having the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, and nearly 68,000 of them have died. It is estimated that some 1.5 million Americans and 5 million to 10 million people throughout the world are already infected.

After consulting with experts in the field, the Foundation allocated resources in 1987 for a highly focused response to the AIDS crisis. The program's three parts are: policy analysis and information dissemination for state and local officials who are responsible both for the public's health and individuals' legal rights; the creation of an intermediary organization to fund the development of local education and care programs across the United States; and assistance to indigenous organizations in the developing world to help them mobilize against AIDS. In 1989 projects in all three areas received assistance.

To address the policy issues related to AIDS, the Foundation granted \$350,000 to the Intergovernmental Health Policy Project at George Washington University to establish the Intergovernmental AIDS Resource Project. The project will conduct policy research on the epidemic and create a network of public officials who will receive information, training, and education required to develop sound policies at the state and local levels. The project is conducting research and publishing reports on AIDS legislation, funding, and resources targeted to state and local officials.

Also assisted was the AIDS and Civil Liberties Policy Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, which received \$137,500 for a series of briefing papers for policy makers. The papers are aimed at helping public officials develop policies that honor the constitutional rights of people infected with HIV as well as devise public health safeguards.

In conjunction with national and local foundations and corporate donors in the United States, the Foundation helped establish the National-Community AIDS Partnership (NCAP) in 1988. The partnership helps local organizations develop preventive and care programs for people with AIDS and their families; encourages coordinated policy and program planning; and raises funds for promising local programs. After its first full year of operation, NCAP has awarded more than \$3.3 million to 122 local programs in nine sites across the country. More than 120 local foundations and corporations have provided matching funds to support these local programs. Partnership efforts are being evaluated so that lessons will be available for dissemination.

In the developing world, the Foundation supports culturally sensitive programs that have the potential for stemming the rapid spread of AIDS. In Africa, for example, it is estimated that from 10 percent to 20 percent of the population suffers from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), which are now believed to be closely related to the spread of AIDS. Despite the sometimes severe consequences of these diseases, including infertility, spontaneous abortion, and infant death, governments have lacked the resources to address them.

To help develop an appropriate response to both STDs and AIDS, the Foundation supports research and community education programs in Africa. The University of Ibadan in Nigeria received \$49,100 for research on AIDS and

other sexually transmitted diseases in southwestern Africa. The research results will be used to prepare community education materials and to introduce STD management into selected family-planning clinics.

The Foundation also granted funds to bolster a new network of researchers and policy makers concerned with AIDS in Eastern and Southern Africa. In addition, the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa received support to stimulate greater public attention to the plight of African women with AIDS.

Similar efforts are under way in Latin America and Asia. In Brazil, which is second to the United States in the number of reported cases of AIDS, a two-year grant of \$161,370 to the Center for Study and Research in Collective Health is enabling medical and social scientists to develop interrelated research projects and seminars on the social dimensions of AIDS transmission in Brazil. In addition, support for a group of nongovernmental organizations—the Brazilian Interdisciplinary AIDS Association, the São Paulo Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS, and the Rio de Janeiro Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS—is strengthening their capacity to monitor the government's AIDS policies and to develop new preventive education programs that might serve as models for government action and funding.

Economic and Social Policy Research. Three concerns are central to the Foundation's support for public policy research on U.S. economic and social policy: the profound policy and institutional effects of major changes in the U.S. population base; the implications for jobs and income of slower productivity growth and structural changes in the U.S. economy; and the problems associated with maintaining adequate social welfare protections in the face of changing demographics and increasing global competition.

Changes in the racial and ethnic composition of the American people, the aging of the population, and changes in household and family structures and in the distribution of wealth and income are just a few of the major demographic factors that will have a large impact on American society in the years ahead. Although demography is not destiny, these forces will play a critical role in defining not only the nation's public policy options, but also the individual choices and life prospects of all Americans.

The public policy challenges implied by demographic change are being addressed in a joint project of the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) and the Population Resource Center (PRC). Drawing on available demographic projections, PRB is producing a series of policy-oriented publications on "America in the 21st Century." The publications will analyze a number of policy areas, including human resource development, infrastructure needs, and the role of the United States in a changing world. PRC is preparing a major policy conference on these issues for Spring 1990, and it will also hold a series of briefings and workshops for key federal, state, and local policy makers over the next two years. During 1988 and 1989, the Foundation has committed a total of \$602,000 to PRB and PRC for these efforts.

After World War II, U.S. productivity growth averaged 3 percent annually until the early 1970s. Since 1973, the growth rate has slowed, reducing the ability of the economy to generate increases in real income. Flat productivity,

increasing global competition, and the changing structure of U.S. labor markets have had a constrictive effect on wages and living standards.

Research into the underlying causes of and possible solutions to lagging productivity growth in the U.S. economy is being conducted by a team of economists, industry specialists, and labor relations experts organized by the Brookings Institution Center for Economic Progress and Employment. Established in 1987 with Foundation support, the center has produced several reports on the implications for employment and income of changes in U.S. productivity. It has also examined the possibility of innovative labor relations practices' helping to boost productivity and improve the competitiveness of U.S. firms.

This year Brookings received \$350,000 for research on such issues as the effects on productivity of exchange-rate fluctuations, mergers and acquisitions, and worker-compensation policies. A series of policy briefings are planned to present the results of the center's research to policy makers, industry leaders, and labor representatives.

The Foundation's third major area of policy interest has been the future of U.S. social welfare policies. The question of whether the U.S. social welfare system, as currently structured, can respond to the challenges of the 1990s and beyond was the fundamental issue posed by the Foundation when it established the Project on Social Welfare and the American Future in 1985. Since then the project has supported a broad range of research and policy analysis, as well as the deliberations of an independent eleven-member executive panel of citizens representing the business, academic, labor, civic, and civil rights communities.

The panel, chaired by Irving S. Shapiro, former chief executive officer of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, took a comprehensive look at the social welfare system, discussed basic national values and priorities, and formulated policy recommendations reflecting them. *The Common Good: Social Welfare and the American Future*, a report of the panel's findings and recommendations, was published in May 1989.*

According to the report, the American social welfare system was essentially well conceived, but many aspects are now unable to meet the needs of millions of Americans. The panel proposed a comprehensive set of specific recommendations to modernize U.S. social policy, recognizing the need for different types of social protection at different stages of the life cycle: infancy and childhood, young adulthood, the working years, and old age.

The Common Good has generated considerable public interest and stimulated increased debate about needed changes in the social welfare system and ways to finance them. To ensure wide discussion of the panel's findings, the Foundation has supported a series of public outreach projects through grants to the American Assembly, the National Academy of Social Insurance, the Committee for Economic Development, and the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

* Available without charge from the Foundation's Office of Communications.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1989

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

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Civil and political liberties

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 350,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	500,000
Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Columbia University	13,200
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	710,000
Harvard University	62,000
Helsinki Watch (New York)	290,000
Independent Production Fund (New York)	530,000
International Commission of Jurists (Switzerland)	400,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (New York)	700,000
Minority Business Legal Defense and Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	185,000
Mississippi Action for Community Education (Greenville)	50,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	350,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore)	700,000
National Coalition on Black Voter Participation (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta)	175,000
National Forum for Black Public Administrators (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	425,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	125,000

International human rights law

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	120,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	40,000
International Centre for Legal Protection of Human Rights (England)	350,000
International Human Rights Law Group (Washington, D.C.)	260,000
Sinergos Consultants (Chile)	158,000
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York)	45,500
Yeshiva University	250,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Central and East European Publishing Project (England)	36,022
Committee to Protect Journalists (New York)	220,000
European Cooperation Fund (Belgium) [\$250,000-1986]	(36,022)
Fondation Pour Une Entraide Intellectuelle Europeenne (Paris)	270,000
Fund for Free Expression (New York)	20,000
Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	248,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	50,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	275,000
American Immigration Law Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (Sacramento)	40,000
Casa de Proyecto Libertad (Harlingen, Tex.)	50,000
Community Funds (New York)	50,000
Farmworker Justice Fund (Washington, D.C.)	400,000
Haitian Refugee Center/Sant Refijie Ayisyin (Miami)	275,000
Harvard University	200,000

Immigrant Legal Resource Center (East Palo Alto, Calif.)	90,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	250,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (New York)	500,000
Migrant Legal Action Program (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
National Coalition of Advocates for Students (Boston)	50,000
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild (Boston)	48,000
National Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Forum (Washington, D.C.)	435,000
New York, City University of	50,000
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	965,000
Southern Arizona Legal Aid (Tucson)	50,000
Texas Legal Services Center (Austin)	49,000
Travelers and Immigrants Aid of Chicago	50,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Switzerland)	130,000
United Way (Los Angeles)	50,000
<i>Access to social justice / legal services</i>	
Alliance for Justice (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (Chicago)	155,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	50,000
Boston College	700,000
Boston University	50,000
Center for Law and Social Policy (Washington, D.C.)	425,000
Center for Women Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law (New York)	250,000
Columbia University	100,000
Congress of National Black Churches (Washington, D.C.)	700,000
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Families and Work Institute (New York)	450,000
Family Life Center Foundation (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
Hartford Seminary Foundation (Connecticut)	50,000
Harvard University	100,000
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	100,000
Hispanic Health Council (New York)	50,000
Howard University	350,000
Indiana University	150,000
Institute for American Values (New York)	50,000
Institute for Women's Policy Research (Washington, D.C.)	275,000
Institute of Family and Environmental Research (England)	50,000
Interdenominational Theological Center (Atlanta)	350,000
International Council of African Women (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	48,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	200,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50,000
Minnesota, University of	140,000
Mississippi, University of	40,000
Montana Women's Agenda—Research and Education Fund (Helena)	25,000
Ms. Foundation for Women (New York)	19,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (New York)	10,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund (Baltimore)	150,000
National Association for Public Interest Law (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Association of IOLTA Programs (Chicago)	50,000
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice (Washington, D.C.)	175,000
National Center for Policy Alternatives (Washington, D.C.)	250,000
National Committee on Pay Equity (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
National Conference of Black Mayors (Atlanta)	100,000
National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)	98,000

National Indian Youth Council (Albuquerque)	100,000
National Legal Aid and Defender Association (Washington, D.C.)	360,000
National Urban League (New York)	100,000
National Women and the Law Association (New York)	50,000
NCBW/Community Services Fund (New York)	170,000
New York Foundation for the Arts (New York)	50,000
9 to 5, Working Women Education Fund (Cleveland)	220,000
NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (New York)	50,000
Older Women's League (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Organization for a New Equality (Boston)	25,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America (New York)	100,000
Rodgers & Associates (Watertown, Mass.)	50,000
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Rural Development Leadership Network (New York)	100,000
Rutgers University	74,000
Sarah Lawrence College	30,000
Toronto, University of (Canada)	50,000
21st Century Leadership Project (Selma, Ala.)	150,000
Voter Education Project (Atlanta)	75,000
Wider Opportunities for Women (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Women Judges' Fund for Justice (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Women's Agenda Research and Education Fund (Boston)	25,000
Women's Economic Agenda Project (Oakland)	25,000
Women's State-Wide Legislative Network of Massachusetts (Boston)	35,000
Women, USA Fund (New York)	50,000
<i>Intergroup relations</i>	
Cultural Survival (Cambridge, Mass.)	300,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Washington, D.C.)	96,600
<i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Center for International Policy (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	370,000
Notre Dame, University of	280,000
Yale University	200,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Civil and political liberties

Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England)	45,000
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International human rights law

Commonwealth Secretariat (England)	50,000
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Exchange of ideas and information

Columbia University	25,000
Institute of Commonwealth Studies (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Panos Institute (Alexandria, Va.)	35,000
University College London (England)	120,000

Access to social justice/legal services

Capital University (Columbus, Ohio)	100,000
International Human Rights Committee (San Francisco)	50,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.)	350,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Civil and political liberties

Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe	75,000
Columbia University	50,000
Uganda Human Rights Activists	55,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

Makerere University (Uganda)	50,000
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Access to social justice/legal services

Advice Centres Association (South Africa)	25,000
Cape Town, University of (South Africa)	231,000
Kenya Consumers' Organisation	100,000
Legal Resources Foundation (Zimbabwe)	20,000
Mozambique, Government of	160,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	24,000
OEF International (Washington, D.C.)	45,000
Women's Action Group (Zimbabwe)	203,500
Women's Enterprises Development (Kenya)	70,000

Human rights, education, and scholarship

Witwatersrand, University of the (South Africa)	18,000
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West Africa

Civil and political liberties

Ghana Bar Association	50,000
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Exchange of ideas and information

Writers and Scholars Educational Trust (England)	37,500
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Middle East and North Africa

Civil and political liberties

Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (England)	44,000
Association for Civil Rights in Israel	150,000
B'tselem-Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories (Jerusalem)	50,000
Egypt, Government of	35,000
Oranim, School of Education of the Kibbutz Movement (Israel)	120,000
Save the Children Federation (Westport, Conn.)	43,500
World University Service (Switzerland)	1,200

International human rights law

International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (Italy)	388,000
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Exchange of ideas and information

American University in Cairo	80,000
Panos Institute (London)	15,372

Access to social justice/legal services

Galilee Center for Social Research (Israel)	88,580
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Intergroup relations

Haifa, University of (Israel)	120,000
Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation	350,000

ASIA

Bangladesh

Access to social justice / legal services

Madaripur Legal Aid Association (Seattle) 70,926
National Council for Research on Women (New York) 50,000

India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Civil and political liberties

Cambridge, University of (England) 50,000
Indian Council of Medical Research [\$400,000-1974] (82,600)

International human rights law

Jawaharlal Nehru University (India) 8,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Institute of International Education (New York) 8,720

Refugees' and migrants' rights

Institute for Social and Economic Change (India) 28,000

Access to social justice / legal services

National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment (India) 200,000
Nepal Women's Organization (Nepal) 200,000
Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (India) 100,000

Southeast Asia

Civil and political liberties

FLAG Human Rights Foundation (Philippines) 124,276
Free Legal Assistance Volunteers Association (Philippines) 41,770

Exchange of ideas and information

Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines) 200,600

Refugees' and migrants' rights

Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons
in Thailand 15,000

Access to social justice / legal services

All Indonesia Workers' Union 128,200
KAHAYAG: Foundation for Development Support and
Communications (Philippines) 45,400
Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (Philippines) 93,650
Structural Alternative Legal Assistance for Grassroots
(Philippines) 50,000
Union for Civil Liberty (Thailand) 8,000
Women's Media Circle Foundation (Philippines) 35,600
World Wildlife Fund (Washington, D.C.) 25,000

Other

Miriam College (Philippines) 170,000

China

Access to social justice / legal services

China Law Society 16,210
China Press Law Research Center 43,000
China Senior Judges Training Center 34,000
Columbia University 800,000

Legislative Affairs Bureau of the State Council (Costa Mesa, Calif.)	115,000
Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York)	50,000
Peking University Law School	48,000
	17,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Andean Region and Southern Cone

Civil and political liberties

Andean Commission of Jurists–Colombian Section	164,000
Andean Commission of Jurists (Peru)	17,280
Argentine Group of Forensic Anthropologists	115,000
Center for Legal and Social Studies (Argentina)	160,000
Center for the Study and Promotion of Development (Peru)	6,600
Committee of Churches for Emergency Help (Paraguay)	13,000
Latin American Institute for Mental Health and Human Rights (Chile)	90,000
Legal Defense Institute (Peru)	146,000

Exchange of ideas and information

Research Group Nanduti (Paraguay)	12,000
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Access to social justice / legal services

BASIS–Social Research, Education and Communication (Paraguay)	27,500
Center for Analysis and Dissemination of the Condition of Women (Chile)	50,000
Center for Women's Studies (Chile)	100,000
Colombian Association of Family Welfare (Colombia)	72,000
Office for the Defense of the Rights of Women (Peru)	80,000

Brazil

Civil and political liberties

Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	40,200
São Paulo Justice and Peace Commission	34,400

Access to social justice / legal services

Executive Committee for the First National Encounter of Black Women	15,000
Luiz Freire Cultural Center	100,000
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of Rio de Janeiro	30,000
Professional Association of Domestic Workers of São Paulo	5,000
SOS Corpo–Women's Health Group	5,874

Mexico and Central America

Civil and political liberties

California, University of (Los Angeles)	21,000
Human Rights Commission of El Salvador	85,600
Indian Law Resource Center (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (Costa Rica)	315,000
Mexican Association for the United Nations (Mexico)	81,000

Refugees' and migrants' rights

Housing for Earthquake Victims (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
Radio Bilingue (Fresno, Calif.)	98,500

<i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Association of Indigenous Communities of the Isthmus' Northern Zone (Mexico)	85,000
Center for Research and Struggle Against Domestic Violence (Mexico)	35,000
Council for Social Assistance (Mexico)	50,000
Inter-American Legal Services Association (Colombia)	10,000
Latin American Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights	49,000
Mexican Association Against Violence Against Women	50,000
 <i>Human rights, education, and scholarship</i>	
Institute of Juridical Studies of El Salvador	40,000
 Caribbean	
<i>Civil and political liberties</i>	
Ecumenical Center for Human Rights (Haiti)	7,500
Haitian Center for Human Rights (Queens Village, N.Y.)	82,000
Haitian Lawyers Committee (Washington, D.C.)	80,000
Haitian League of Former Political Prisoners, Friends and Relatives of Haiti (Haiti)	80,000
National Network for Human Rights Defense (Haiti)	33,244
 <i>Access to social justice/legal services</i>	
Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (Trinidad)	50,000
Jamaican Bar Association	50,000
Kingston Legal Aid Clinic (Jamaica)	25,000
Legal Services Center for Women (Dominican Republic)	50,000
TOTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	<u>\$32,444,402</u>

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1989

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

UNITED STATES

Governmental structures and functions

American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies (New York)	\$ 328,000
Arizona, State of [\$100,000-1986]	(13,740)
Center for Community Change (Washington, D.C.)	118,000
Center for the Study of the Presidency (New York)	250,000
Colorado, University of	12,500
Foundation-administered project: activities related to the State and Local Government Innovations program	400,000
Georgetown University	50,000
Harvard University	1,892,000
National Academy of Public Administration (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
National Association of Regional Councils (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	250,000
Northwestern CUED Institute (Evanston, Ill.)	200,000
Texas, University of (Austin)	75,000
Urban Institute (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000
Williams College	10,000
World Order Models Project (New York)	48,660

Philanthropy

American Council of Life Insurance (Washington, D.C.)	38,700
Arkansas Community Foundation (Little Rock)	250,000
Baltimore Community Foundation	500,000
Baton Rouge Area Foundation (Louisiana)	20,000
California Association of Nonprofits (Santa Cruz)	25,000
Central New York Community Foundation (Syracuse)	500,000
Charities Aid Foundation (England)	50,000
Chautauqua Region Community Foundation (Jamestown, N.Y.)	40,000
Community Foundation of Greater Lorain County (Ohio)	500,000
Community Foundation of New Jersey (Morristown)	60,000
Community Resource Exchange (New York)	409,000
Council of Michigan Foundations (Grand Haven)	4,875
Council on Foundations (Washington, D.C.)	85,100
Energy Conservation and Facilities Management Corporation (New York)	150,000
Global Fund for Women (Palo Alto, Calif.)	100,000
Greater New Orleans Foundation	500,000
Greater Triangle Community Foundation (Durham, N.C.)	500,000
Greater Worcester Community Foundation (Massachusetts)	100,000
Hispanics in Philanthropy (San Francisco)	20,000
Independent Sector (Washington, D.C.)	57,400
Institute for Fiduciary Education (Sacramento, Calif.)	35,066
Interphil-U.S.A. (Alexandria, Va.)	60,000
Louisville Community Foundation (Kentucky)	250,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	133,329
Mobile Community Foundation (Alabama)	20,000
Nebraska, University of	37,500
New York Regional Association of Grantmakers	7,125
New York University	35,000
Nonprofit Coordinating Committee of New York	75,000
Northern California Grantmakers (San Francisco)	6,400
Rainbow Research (Minneapolis, Minn.)	580,000
Social Investment Forum (Cambridge, Mass.)	40,000
Southeastern Council of Foundations (Atlanta)	8,881
Southern California Association for Philanthropy (San Francisco)	4,500
Tucson Community Foundation (Arizona)	500,000

United Way of America (Alexandria, Va.)	50,000
Waterbury Foundation (Connecticut)	60,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (New York)	79,000
Yale University	225,000
<i>Local initiatives</i>	
National AIDS Network (Washington, D.C.)	2,200,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
ASPIRA Association (Washington, D.C.)	456,600
Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (Washington, D.C.)	416,800
La Casa de Don Pedro (Newark, N.J.)	185,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund (Washington, D.C.)	200,000
LULAC National Educational Service Centers (Washington, D.C.)	134,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (Los Angeles)	295,000
National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	250,000
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.)	70,000
Tomas Rivera Center (Claremont, Calif.)	205,951
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
California, University of (Riverside)	82,500
Carnegie-Mellon University	182,500
Center for Excellence in Government (Washington, D.C.)	89,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	180,800
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	50,000
Michigan, University of	82,500
Minnesota, University of	82,500
National Commission on the Public Service (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
New York, State University of (Stony Brook)	82,500
Princeton University	82,500
Texas, University of	82,500
Washington, University of	82,500
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (Princeton, N.J.)	2,200,000
<i>Dispute resolution</i>	
National Institute for Dispute Resolution (Washington, D.C.)	1,000,000
National Judicial College (Reno, Nev.)	98,000
Rutgers University	300,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
American Assembly (New York)	230,000
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	137,500
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	15,800
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	350,000
Cabin Creek Center for Work & Environmental Studies (New York)	50,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	37,000
Carnegie-Mellon University	200,000
Chicago, University of	6,500
Committee for Economic Development (New York)	72,000
Cornell University	10,000
Economic Policy Institute (Washington, D.C.)	160,000
Foundation-administered project: activities related to the Project on Social Welfare and the American Future	600,000
George Washington University	350,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	2,500,000
Latino Institute (Chicago)	125,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	19,825
National Academy of Social Insurance (New York)	50,000
National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Mass.)	750,000

National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (Washington, D.C.)	40,000
National Council of La Raza (Washington, D.C.)	700,000
Population Resource Center (New York)	402,000
Puerto Rican Family Institute (New York)	7,500
Social Science Research Council (New York)	86,850
Stanford University	150,000
Texas, University of	1,200,000
Washington, University of	46,000
Other	
AIDSFILMS (New York)	15,000
Alaska Public Radio Network (Anchorage)	30,000
American Foundation for AIDS Research (New York)	150,000
Johns Hopkins University	27,000
Joint Center for Political Studies (Washington, D.C.)	41,000
Puerto Rico Community Foundation	2,000,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Philanthropy

Institute of International Education (New York)	175,000
Lincoln Foundation (Nebraska)	60,000

Civic participation

American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia)	16,000
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Dispute resolution

CDR Associates (Atlanta)	25,000
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Public policy analysis

Panos Institute (Alexandria, Va.)	500,000
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AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Philanthropy

SACHED Trust (South Africa)	16,000
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Local initiatives

Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (Uganda)	24,500
Jisaidie Cottage Industries (Kenya)	4,600
Kenya National Council of Social Service	140,000
Organization of Rural Associations for Progress (Zimbabwe)	30,500

Civic participation

African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (Kenya)	24,750
Friends of Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (New York)	200,000
Silveira House Mission Centre (Zimbabwe)	116,500
Voluntary Agencies Development Assistance (Kenya)	34,300

Strengthening public service

Bank of Mozambique	153,000
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	23,000
National Archives of Zimbabwe	162,000

<i>Dispute resolution</i>	
Koinonia Southern Africa (South Africa)	50,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	80,000
National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe	66,000
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)	10,000
Young Women's Christian Association of Kenya	150,000
West Africa	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research	4,000
Ujamaa Consultants (Nigeria)	150,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Gouvernance de Saint-Louis (Senegal)	85,000
Gouvernance de Tambacounda (Senegal)	134,000
Gouvernance de Ziguinchor (Senegal)	100,000
Senegal, Government of	328,500
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
National Centre for Economic Management and Administration (Nigeria)	218,400
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Development Research Bureau (Nigeria)	50,000
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	21,000
Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)	9,100
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Khartoum, University of (Sudan)	44,500
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Dispute resolution</i>	
Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra	175,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
American Institute of Indian Studies (Chicago)	4,650
Institute of Social Sciences (San Francisco)	50,000
International Centre for Ethnic Studies (Sri Lanka)	40,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Child Relief and You (India)	180,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Oxford University (England)	20,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	14,190
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Columbia University	35,380

<i>Local initiatives</i>	
Philippine Business for Social Progress	237,140
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Ateneo de Manila University (Philippines)	158,095
Thailand, Government of	28,800
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Karachi, University of (Pakistan)	59,019
Public Affairs Foundation (Thailand)	16,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Center for the Study of Law and Society (Peru)	67,000
Latin American Center for the Analysis of Democracy (Argentina)	143,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	17,000
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies	136,700
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile	49,000
<i>Local initiatives</i>	
Corporation for the Promotion of Small Enterprise (Chile)	40,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Group for the Study of Development (Peru)	98,000
Institute of Peruvian Studies (Peru)	148,000
Simon Rodriguez Foundation (Argentina)	42,000
SUR Professional Consultants (Chile)	138,000
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	40,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	35,000
Brazil	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture	114,000
Institute of Economic, Social and Political Studies	204,600
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (Mexico)	50,000
Center for Study and Research in Collective Health	161,370
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Governmental structures and functions</i>	
Asociación IDEAS (Guatemala)	42,000
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress (Costa Rica)	70,000
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Costa Rica)	49,000
Interamerican Research Center (Mexico)	50,000
<i>Strengthening public service</i>	
Central American Institute of Business Administration (Costa Rica)	479,500

<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Institute of Economic and Social Research (Nicaragua)	60,000
Caribbean	
<i>Philanthropy</i>	
ICWI Group Foundation (Jamaica)	30,700
<i>Civic participation</i>	
Center of Social Research and Dissemination (Haiti)	36,000
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	12,500
<i>Public policy analysis</i>	
Association of Caribbean Economists (Jamaica)	17,600
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	<u>300,000</u>
TOTAL, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY	<u>\$37,592,316</u>

EDUCATION AND CULTURE



education is a powerful resource for understanding the present and shaping the future. It provides the means for individuals to grow, to realize their own potential, and to contribute to the well-being of others. In much of the world, the schools, colleges, and universities that educate people also provide the institutional support permitting scholars to conduct research and advance the state of knowledge.

Recognizing the vital role of education, research, and training in many of its own programs, the Foundation seeks to strengthen the capacity of educational institutions to serve society. It pursues this goal by enhancing the quality of scholarship and teaching in selected fields, strengthening and diversifying the teaching profession, and broadening educational opportunities for disadvantaged students. Pursuing related goals overseas, the Foundation grants funds to help expand access to higher education for black South Africans and Namibians, to strengthen research and training in the social sciences, and to advance the development of key national universities and research centers.

In addition to these efforts in education, the Foundation seeks to encourage innovative forms of expression in the performing arts and to strengthen cultural diversity in the United States, both by broadening opportunities for minority artists and by supporting minority arts institutions. In developing countries, the emphasis is on preserving and interpreting traditional cultures and enhancing their contribution to contemporary society.

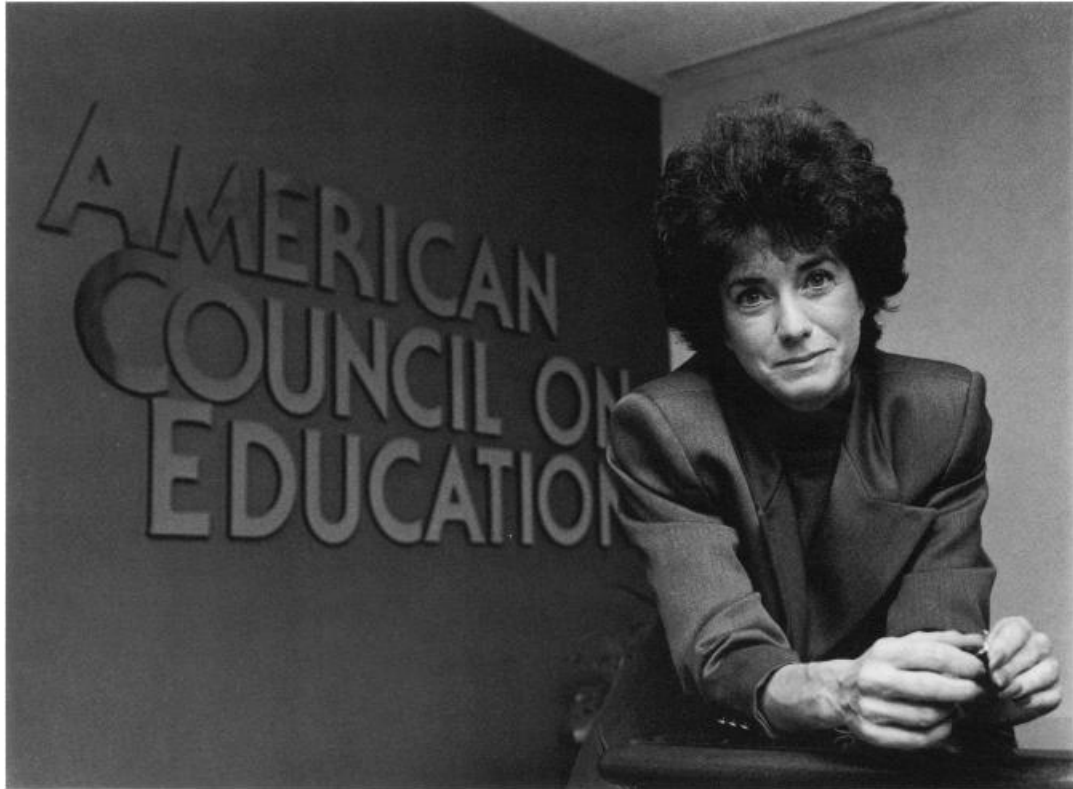
In 1989 grants in the Education and Culture program totaled \$46.9 million.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Access and Equity. One of the most important issues facing American education today is the disproportionately small number of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans among the faculty and students of the nation's colleges and universities. This underrepresentation deprives minority students of opportunities for advancement and growth, and diminishes the contribution they can make to the nation. It also reduces the cultural diversity and intellectual challenge available to all students and faculty. The Foundation has three major programs to enhance access and equity in higher education.

The first, and largest, is a national program of doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to increase the number of minorities on the faculties of American colleges and universities. The anticipated retirement of nearly 500,000 faculty members between the mid-1990s and the year 2010 offers a unique opportunity to build a more diverse professoriate. But without an increase in the pool of minority Ph.D's, this opportunity will be lost.

In recent years, the percentage of doctorates awarded to Hispanics and Native Americans has increased slightly, though the actual number of degrees remains very small. For blacks, the percentage has declined to its lowest point since the 1970s. Of the doctorates awarded by American colleges



Judith Eaton directs the American Council on Education's national program to promote the transfer of talented students from community colleges to four-year institutions. Since 1983 the Foundation has granted more than \$7 million for transfer programs.

and universities in 1985, 3.6 percent went to blacks. Studies have found that the lack of minorities on college and university faculties and the increasingly high cost of education are significant obstacles to minority enrollment at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

To help increase minority graduate enrollments and, ultimately, the number of minorities on college and university faculties, the Foundation in 1985 initiated a minority doctoral fellowship program for blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, and Native Pacific Islanders. The program currently provides fifty-five three-year graduate fellowships and twenty one-year dissertation fellowships each year in the sciences, the social sciences, mathematics, the humanities, and engineering. To date, the program has supported 240 graduate fellows and eighty-five dissertation fellows. This total is equivalent to about 25 percent of the Ph.D.'s awarded to black Americans and Hispanics in all fields in 1987.

To assist minorities already holding the doctorate to advance in their academic careers, the Foundation also funds a postdoctoral fellowship program, which enables minority junior faculty to pursue the research and scholarship necessary to obtain promotions and tenure. The need for a postdoctoral year is particularly great for minority scholars because they tend to be heavily bur-

dened with advising and committee responsibilities that carry no weight in tenure decisions. Since 1979, 371 postdoctoral fellowships have been awarded. This year the Foundation continued funding for both the doctoral and postdoctoral programs with a grant of \$4.7 million to the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, which administers the fellowships.

The Foundation's second major approach to access and equity issues is a national program to facilitate the transfer of talented community college students to four-year institutions to earn a bachelor's degree. Community colleges enroll more than half of all first-year students, including large numbers of minorities and working adults. Although most of these students aspire to transfer to a four-year institution and earn a bachelor's degree, less than 15 percent succeed in doing so. Over the past six years the Foundation has granted more than \$7.5 million for transfer programs. Funds have supported policy-relevant research, advocacy groups, and twenty-four innovative transfer programs at urban community colleges.

A 1988 evaluation of the program's accomplishments confirmed that a major obstacle to transfer is the reluctance of four-year universities to give credit for general education courses provided by community colleges. Accordingly, a new Foundation initiative encourages closer collaboration between two-year and four-year institutions to facilitate transfer. The American Council on Education, an association of 1,700 colleges and universities, received a \$1.2 million grant to launch the first phase of a national academic achievement and transfer program. Funds will support twenty-five partnership projects across the country aimed at improving coordination between the academic programs of community colleges and four-year universities. The grant will also underwrite research and analysis to determine how federal policies can more effectively promote transfer and graduation by minority and low-income students.

Related grants went to the Center for the Study of Community Colleges in Los Angeles and Bronx Community College of the City University of New York. The center is working nationwide with fifty community colleges to develop a national data base that will permit comparison of transfer rates. Bronx Community College is assisting two- and four-year colleges in New York, Miami, Seattle, and Phoenix to implement the recommendations of a national report, *Transfer: Making It Work*, based on the experiences of earlier campus-based projects funded by the Foundation.

The third principal part of the Foundation's access and equity work is a new and growing emphasis on the recruitment and retention of minority undergraduates and the closely related issue of race relations and diversity on American college campuses. This year grants were made to the American Political Science Association and the American Sociological Association for summer institutes that introduced minority undergraduates to advanced work in these fields. Funding was also provided to several exemplary programs that motivate and prepare minority high school students to enroll in college.

Other institutions receiving grants to broaden access and enhance equity in the United States include: Clark Atlanta University, \$500,000 over two years, to help strengthen two leading black institutions through merger; and Boston College, \$800,000 eighteen-month supplement, for the National Commission on Testing and Public Policy (see page 66).

In developing countries, the Foundation continued to support programs that increase educational opportunities for black South Africans and Namibians. The Institute of International Education received \$850,000 for fellowship programs that enable black South African and Namibian students to study in the United States, and that provide specialized community-service fellowships for South African and Namibian clergy and mid-career professionals. Many South African and Namibian refugees have difficulty getting jobs in Africa after completing their training overseas. The Foundation granted \$150,000 to the African-American Institute (AAI) for a professional skills development program in Africa to help these refugees adapt their academic experience to meet the employment needs of their host countries. A related grant assists AAI in administering a program of six-month fellowships in the United States for promising graduate students, many of whom are also junior faculty members, from the predominantly black University of the Western Cape.

For many years the Foundation has supported community-based educational programs to help black South Africans compensate for the deficiencies of the segregated school system. This year the University of Natal received \$300,000 for innovative programs of academic and financial assistance that improve opportunities for black South African students to attend the university and succeed in their studies. A \$250,000 grant to the Trust for Christian Outreach and Education continued support for fellowships, counseling, and remedial courses for secondary school students. The trust also promotes such community projects as adult literacy classes, small business formation, day-care services, and health clinics.

Scholarship and Teaching. The Foundation seeks to enhance the professional vitality of college and university faculty; to strengthen undergraduate teaching and interest in the social sciences, international and area studies, and less commonly taught foreign languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Russian; and to advance scholarship in Afro-American and women's studies. The Foundation's efforts to enhance scholarship and teaching are rooted in the conviction that faculty are the nation's chief educational resource and its principal means of expanding knowledge.

A major concern of the Foundation has been the need for advanced planning to fill the large number of faculty openings anticipated in the United States over the next ten years. In 1989 the Foundation commissioned an evaluation of thirty-one earlier grants aimed at increasing interest among undergraduates in faculty careers. The results will help to guide future grant making.

This year the Foundation completed the second and final round of grants in a \$4.5 million initiative to improve the teaching of the social sciences at the



Thomas W. Cole, Jr., is the president of Clark Atlanta University, established this year through the merger of Clark College and Atlanta University. Support for the consolidation of these two leading black institutions is part of a larger Foundation effort to enhance access and equity in higher education.

undergraduate level. Although the social sciences can help students achieve a deeper understanding of contemporary political, social, and economic issues, the emphasis on theoretical modeling and methodology that characterizes many social science courses can make these subjects seem remote to undergraduates who are majoring in other fields. To make these disciplines more accessible to nonspecialists, the Foundation invited fifteen public and private research universities and four liberal arts colleges to submit proposals for developing or restructuring social science courses. Subjects addressed included the structure and performance of institutions, the social consequences of ethnic and gender diversity, and the capacity of the United States both to collaborate and compete internationally. In 1989 grantees included:

- Bryn Mawr College, \$250,000, to enrich and expand courses dealing with social and economic equality and cultural pluralism;
- University of California, Los Angeles, \$400,000, to develop integrated course clusters that will enable students to meet the university's general education requirement in the social sciences in a single quarter;
- Carleton College, \$250,000, to sponsor faculty workshops aimed at revising social science courses and developing new curricula for majors and nonmajors;

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- Cornell University, \$396,000, to strengthen its undergraduate curriculum in economics and sociology;
 - Harvard University, \$400,000, to develop new courses in political economy designed primarily for undergraduates with other majors;
 - University of Minnesota, \$330,000, to develop two new sets of courses designed to overcome the increasing specialization of undergraduate social science education; and
 - Pomona College, \$250,000, to hold interdisciplinary faculty seminars for the development of new social science courses geared to providing nonmajors with a more coherent exposure to the field.

In a related action, the Association of American Colleges received \$235,649 to study and recommend changes in the design, content, and purpose of the undergraduate social science major.

In developing countries, where the skills of social scientists are needed for the design and implementation of sound policies related to development and social justice, the Foundation has long supported leading centers of research, training, and publication. In Brazil alone, for example, the Foundation has invested more than \$25 million in graduate training programs, independent research centers, and overseas studies in the social sciences for young scholars.

This year the Foundation provided supplemental support to the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA). Based in Dakar, Senegal, CODESRIA is an association that coordinates social science research on the continent. A grant of \$300,000 will fund national and multinational research groups, publications, and related professional meetings.

Other institutions that received support for social science research and teaching include: the American University in Cairo, \$200,000, to enable ten academically superior but disadvantaged Sudanese students to enroll in two-year master's degree programs in the social sciences at the university; the Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training Programs in the Social Sciences, \$300,000, for two rounds of its annual social science research awards; and the Social Science Council of Nigeria, \$400,000, for two rounds of a national social science research competition on problems of contemporary development in Nigeria.

In many parts of the developing world, the quality of social science teaching and research has been jeopardized by the increasing stress placed on higher education. The rapid expansion of universities in response to population growth and demands for broader access has created serious management problems. In some areas, political issues and military intervention have hampered teaching and research. Almost everywhere in the developing world, economic cutbacks have imperiled educational quality. In addition, shortages of the hard currency required to purchase books and journals have devastated libraries.

Addressing these concerns, the Foundation has supported library and faculty development and the advancement of social science research at such

institutions as the University of Zimbabwe, the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, and the University of Ibadan (Nigeria). This year, Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique received \$280,000 for social science research and training and library expansion.

Other grants this year reflected the Foundation's increasing concern with the structure, financing, and demographics of higher education in Latin America. A \$160,000 grant to the Corporation for University Promotion is supporting a joint project with the Center for Public Studies and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences. The project will assess the condition of Chilean higher education and recommend policies to help plan for its future under a democratic government. In Brazil, where economic crisis threatens the well-being of universities and private research institutes, the Center for Research on Higher Education at the University of São Paulo received \$119,000 to develop research projects, organize a documentation center, and create an on-line data bank. Topics to be explored include an analysis of the evolving demand for higher education, links to the domestic and international labor market, and the impact of economic conditions on the financing of educational institutions. To link the Chilean and Brazilian programs and illuminate related issues in other Latin American countries, the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences was granted \$263,070 for a comparative study of higher education policy in five Latin American countries. After establishing a common analytical framework, research teams will produce national working papers and collaborate on a final joint report that will be disseminated to educators and policy makers throughout the region.

Curriculum Development. The current expansion of Soviet-American relations has opened a broad range of opportunities for Americans and Soviets to work together on issues of common concern. To realize the potential benefits of this new relationship, however, the United States must greatly increase the number of its citizens who can read and speak Russian proficiently. For students to achieve a real mastery of the language, instruction should begin no later than high school. Yet at present, only about 10,000 Americans study Russian in secondary schools, and about 40,000 in colleges or universities.

Efforts to expand and improve Russian-language instruction have been hampered by a shortage of qualified teachers and by the absence of a coordinated strategy to allocate resources, develop teaching methods and materials, and design instructional programs to serve the future needs of students and employers. A Foundation grant of \$1.2 million to the American Council of Teachers of Russian funded the creation of an in-service training and professional development program to help high schools improve instruction in Russian. The program includes visits to American high schools by Soviet language specialists and opportunities for American teachers to take intensive summer courses at Bryn Mawr College.

Two related grants totalling \$553,169 were made to the National Foreign Language Center at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. The first will fund a comprehensive survey of the extent and

likely durability of demand for Russian proficiency, an assessment of Russian language educational resources in the United States, and recommendations for planned growth and investment in the field. The second grant will assist an evaluation of the Russian-language instruction available to Americans studying in the Soviet Union. This project aims to determine how overseas language instruction can provide the maximum benefit to students when combined with courses available in the United States.

Despite its growing economic, strategic, and cultural importance, the Pacific world is poorly understood by most Americans. For example, only a small percentage of American high school and college students take courses in Asian languages, history, economics, or political science. To help increase public understanding of the region and the United States' role in the area through the medium of television, the Foundation granted \$750,000 to the Pacific Basin Institute for a series of broadcasts and related educational materials about the Pacific world. The series is being produced in cooperation with public television station KCTS (Seattle) and with the guidance of a panel of scholarly advisers.

Other grants for international studies this year went to Yale University, for continuing support of its Southern Africa Research Program; Michigan State University, for the creation of a consortium linking the twelve liberal arts colleges of the Great Lakes College Association with Michigan State's centers for African and Latin American studies; Temple University, to test an innovative program of Spanish-language instruction; and to Columbia University, for the pre-dissertation fellowship program of the Council for European Studies.

The Foundation has supported Afro-American studies since the first programs were established on college and university campuses in the late 1960s. Since then, the field has benefited from important research and a new generation of talented scholars trained at major universities. But there is an ongoing need to advance scholarship in the field and ensure its continued legitimacy in the academic community by strengthening research and recruiting and training future specialists.

To advance these ends, the Foundation in 1989 granted a total of \$600,000 to the University of Wisconsin and Yale University. Funds will support such activities as faculty and student research, field work in Africa, the Caribbean, and Latin America, curriculum development, visiting scholars, and conferences. In addition, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, the principal scholarly organization in the field, received \$300,000 to begin a scholar-in-residence program and to expand the participation of students and teachers in the association's annual meetings.

The Foundation has played a prominent role in the field of women's studies. In recent years, its grant making has focused increasingly on scholarship and curricular development that emphasizes the history, contributions, and current role of minority women in the United States. This year, new grants totaling some \$670,000 were awarded to seven universities (Wisconsin, Memphis State, Oregon, Duke, George Washington, Columbia, and the City University of New York) and Barnard College to integrate scholarship on

minority women into undergraduate liberal arts courses. Funds will be used for summer workshops, conferences, course development, and interdisciplinary seminars aimed at encouraging collaboration between women's and minority studies faculty and increasing the contribution of both to the mainstream liberal arts curriculum.

Funding for women's studies complements the Foundation's broad commitment to women's issues in the developing world. The Population Studies Center at the University of Gadj Mada in Indonesia received funds to strengthen research and training in its new women's studies program. A \$220,000 grant to El Colegio de Mexico continued the Foundation's support for Mexico's leading women's studies program. Among the activities supported are an annual research competition and the creation of short courses for scholars from provincial universities and other countries.

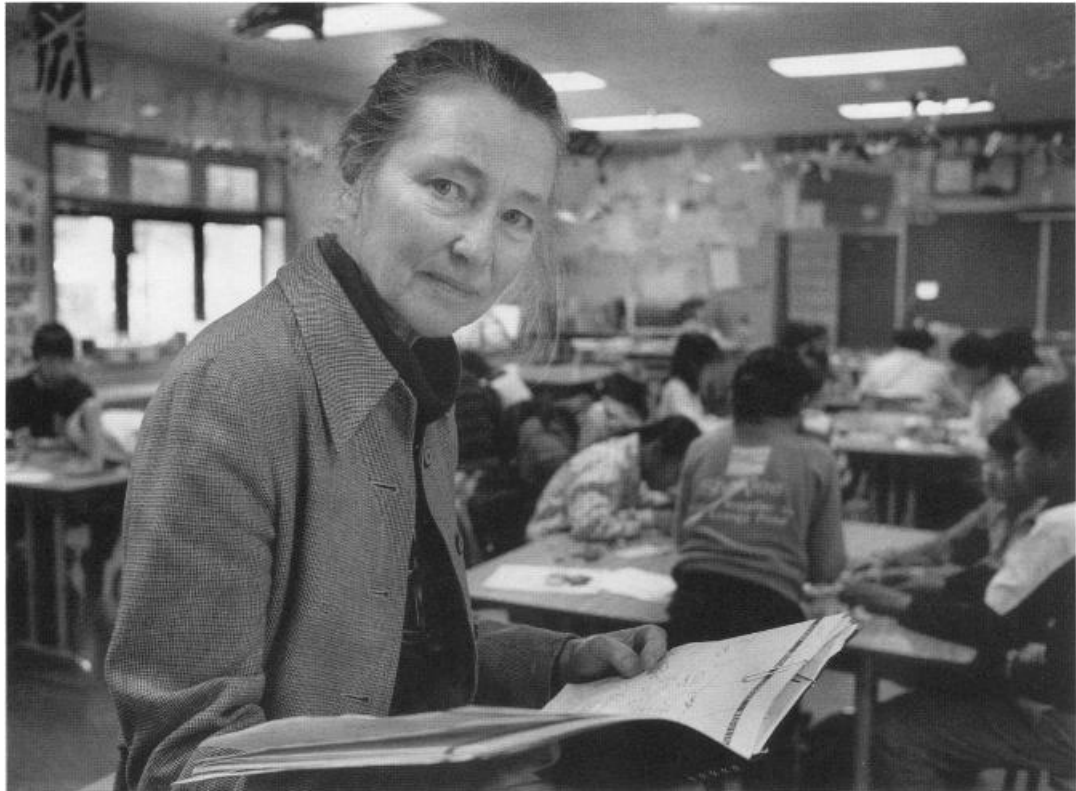
The Foundation has a growing interest in integrating voluntary service by students into the academic programs of American colleges and universities. To encourage this development, grants were made to: the Education Commission of the States for the Campus Compact Project, a consortium of 120 college presidents who sponsor formal collegiate community service; the Campus Outreach Opportunity League, a national organization of student leaders supporting community service; the Partnership for Service Learning, which supports semester-long programs of course work and community service in the developing world; and the Constitutional Rights Foundation, for the collection and dissemination of information on high school service projects.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Since education depends largely on teachers, considerable national effort has been devoted in recent years to improving the quality and effectiveness of the teaching force. Early phases of the current reform movement concentrated on raising standards for admission to teacher education programs and the teaching profession, introducing competency exams for practicing teachers, tightening course requirements in the schools, and more closely assessing students' knowledge of curricular content through the use of standardized tests.

The gains realized by this type of reform, however, were purchased at a high price. Many talented people with the potential to be good teachers were screened out of the profession and the scope for individual teacher initiative was reduced. In many cases, the reforms made schools less responsive to their communities and caused neglect of students who could not meet the new standards. Growing concern over these developments has now led many reformers to adopt a more comprehensive approach that seeks to strengthen teachers' professionalism, enhance schools' responsiveness to their communities, and make teaching a more attractive career option for young people.

The Foundation has supported this approach by assisting local education funds (LEFs), networks for the professional development of teachers, and



Gladys Thatcher is executive director of the San Francisco Education Fund, which this year received a challenge grant to help raise endowment funds. Foundation-assisted local education funds have created effective public-private partnerships to improve public schools.

improved clinical training programs for prospective teachers. New grants were made for each of these purposes this year. Over the last decade, local education funds in communities across the country have created effective public/private collaborations to improve public schools. Continuing its support of this effort, the Foundation launched a new program of challenge grants aimed at helping mature LEFs raise endowment funds. These endowments will provide a core operating budget, freeing the LEFs from their dependence on fluctuating funding for specific projects. This year a \$383,000 challenge grant went to the San Francisco Education Fund, a leading force for reform in San Francisco's public schools, to complete its \$3 million endowment campaign.

The Foundation continued support for the network of eleven urban mathematics collaboratives it launched four years ago. These collaboratives have enabled inner-city math teachers to broaden their professional contacts, deepen their knowledge of the field, and learn new ways to teach mathematics. Three collaboratives received final grants this year, and supplementary grants were made to the Education Development Center for technical assistance to the collaboratives and to the University of Wisconsin to continue monitoring the project. A program to develop model clinical training sites for

urban schoolteachers received supplemental support with grants to projects in seven cities across the United States. Funding was also provided to evaluate twenty-one Foundation-supported school-community collaboratives that aim to reduce the high dropout rate among high school students.

The Foundation launched two major new initiatives in primary and secondary education this year. The first, a six-year, \$14.5 million commitment, will pursue innovative means of identifying, recruiting, and training minority schoolteachers. The second is a national demonstration project designed to improve mathematics education in middle schools serving low-income communities.

Minority teachers are a declining presence in America's schools. Blacks, for example, made up 12 percent of the teaching force in 1970; today they account for only 7 percent. Unless corrective action is taken, the downward spiral is likely to continue. Relatively small numbers of minorities are entering the teaching profession, and disproportionately large numbers of those now teaching are retiring or leaving before retirement. The shortage of minority teachers is particularly troubling because minority students are now the majority in many school districts. One obstacle to addressing the problem is the low college attendance rates of minorities; another is the increase in attractive career options other than teaching. Moreover, in response to reformers' calls for higher standards, many of the institutions that traditionally have prepared minority teachers have become more selective and reduced the size of their programs.

A new Foundation initiative, launched this year with grants totaling \$3.4 million, seeks to broaden the pool of prospective minority teachers by identifying students of untapped potential who can be prepared for teaching through a variety of "value-added" programs. Collaborative agreements will link institutions with high minority enrollments (including historically black colleges) with predominantly white liberal arts colleges in a collective effort to recruit minority students. Funds will support the development of new screening techniques to identify students for teacher-education programs and measure the success of those enrolled; special support services for these students; and data collection and evaluation. Among the organizations receiving grants this year were:

- American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, \$70,000, to survey minority enrollment in teacher-education programs;
- Education Commission of the States, \$160,000, to develop models for data collection and assessment.
- Southern Coalition for Educational Equity, \$230,000, for a study by the Project for the Retention and Increase of Minority Educators on the factors determining black teachers' decisions to enter, leave, or remain in the teaching profession; and
- Tomas Rivera Center, \$156,000, to develop a profile of the Hispanic teaching pool and identify institutions that have been notably successful in training Hispanic teachers.

In four states (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Ohio), collaborative efforts

have already begun. Tuskegee University, for example, received \$894,000 for the Alabama Minority Teacher Education Consortium, which includes seven colleges. Members of the consortium will recruit some 150 new freshmen using broader and more flexible admission standards. They will also encourage the students' academic progress by providing diagnostic testing, remedial assistance, faculty and graduate student mentors, financial aid, and career guidance. Each of the collaborative projects has shaped its program to respond to the particular needs in its area and the capabilities of the participating institutions. For example, in Ohio, where a consortium has been organized under a grant of \$557,300 to the Cleveland Foundation, the University of Cincinnati and Ohio University will focus on creating interest in teaching among minority high school students; Kent State University will work with a community college and a historically black four-year university to encourage undergraduates to transfer to the university to complete an education degree; Ohio State University will recruit to its graduate program in education minority students who are pursuing baccalaureate degrees in other fields; and Cleveland State University will focus on older, nontraditional students, including adults who have never attended college.

The Foundation seeks to improve the teaching of important fields of study in schools, particularly science and mathematics. It is widely recognized that American youth have fallen behind their counterparts in most other developed countries in mathematical competence. Moreover, children from low-income and minority families lag behind other American students in acquiring the higher-order thinking skills that underlie not only mathematics and science but also most technically based trades and occupations.

The Foundation's new initiative focuses on the middle-school years, when students move beyond simple arithmetic and begin to acquire abstract reasoning skills. Those who fall behind at this point often become trapped in continual cycles of remediation that emphasize rote learning rather than critical thinking. Many mathematics educators now believe, however, that higher-order mathematical reasoning can be taught to children, including under-achieving students, at the same time as basic arithmetic skills.

To test this hypothesis, the Foundation has made a five-year, \$10 million commitment to QUASAR (Quantitative Understanding: Amplifying Student Achievement and Reasoning). QUASAR's goal is to develop creative approaches to teaching mathematics that combine instruction in basic skills with high-level reasoning and problem solving. Participants thereby hope to create classrooms in which teachers stimulate mathematical reasoning rather than simply transmit facts. Launched this year with an initial \$2.6 million grant to the Learning Research and Development Center at the University of Pittsburgh, QUASAR will be tested in five schools in disadvantaged areas and then extended to ten or more schools that are broadly representative of the public education system. Project findings will be disseminated to educators, administrators, policy makers, and the general public. Complementing this classroom-oriented work, the Foundation continued to fund programs that strengthen out-of-school support systems for students who have difficulty

learning mathematics, as well as efforts to assess the efficacy of math instruction.

Reflecting its concern to deepen teachers' professionalism, the Foundation granted \$1 million to the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, which seeks to improve primary and secondary education by establishing teaching standards and certifying instructors who meet these requirements. Established in 1987 and directed by a 64-member board composed mostly of professional teachers, the National Board seeks to motivate current teachers to improve their skills and inspire new teachers to enter the profession. Funds will support the testing of procedures to establish valid standards in particular fields, using secondary-school mathematics as a test case. The grant will also help develop nondiscriminatory means of assessing students achievement and measuring teachers' command of their fields.

As rural communities attempt to cope with economic dislocations and social change, their schools must adapt to meet a variety of new challenges. Many reforms conceived with urban schools in mind are resisted because they fail to reflect the values of rural communities. To explore more appropriate means of improving education in rural schools, the Foundation made three grants this year: North Carolina REAL Enterprises received \$600,000 to develop materials and training programs that can foster experiential learning through school-based enterprises; Kansas State University will use a \$450,000 grant to link rural schools and community development activities and to organize initiatives to make rural schools more responsive to minorities; and a \$130,000 grant to the Foxfire Fund will support a pilot program of professional development for experienced and student teachers.

THE ARTS

The principal goals of the Foundation's arts program are to foster cultural diversity and encourage creativity in the performing arts. This work is carried out through nationally oriented programs in a particular arts discipline or group of institutions.

For more than thirty years the Foundation has supported efforts to improve career opportunities for minority artists, strengthen minority arts institutions, and encourage mainstream institutions to present the work of minority artists to a broader public. As part of this effort, for example, the Foundation has assisted major Hispanic theater companies to improve their administration, recruit and train performers, and take their productions on tour. Among the groups receiving continued support for these activities this year were El Teatro Campesino in San Juan Bautista, Calif., the oldest and most prominent Chicano theater in the United States; and the Teatro Avante in Miami, for its Hispanic Theater festival, which presented twelve companies from the United States, Latin America, Puerto Rico, and Spain.

To expand the audience for Hispanic playwrights and performers, several mainstream institutions were granted funds to commission and produce new Hispanic theater works. The Los Angeles Actors Theatre received \$200,000 to



Hampton University Museum, founded in 1868, contains African, Native American, and African-American art. Hampton is one of seven black and Hispanic art museums that received Foundation support in 1989 to help develop, maintain, and catalogue their collections.

expand its Latino Theater Lab to permit the engagement of a permanent acting company and the production of original Hispanic-American plays. A related grant of \$100,000 went to the South Coast Repertory, a major regional theater in Southern California, for its Hispanic Playwrights Project, which assists promising Hispanic dramatists through workshops, commissions, and a year-round lab. A grant to the University of Houston will help its Arte Publico Press, the largest and oldest publisher of literary and dramatic works by Hispanic-American writers, to establish a Hispanic playwrights series.

This year the Foundation launched a \$5 million initiative to strengthen black and Hispanic art museums. Many of these museums were established during the period of heightened ethnic pride that accompanied the civil rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Today they are important repositories of minority art works that illuminate the cultural history of black and Hispanic people in the United States.

A Foundation-commissioned study of the field, however, revealed a pressing need for assistance in upgrading the development, care, and maintenance of collections. Grants totaling \$840,000 were made this year to seven institutions for climate-control systems, storage facilities, cataloguing, publications, and staff training. The recipients were: the Bronx Museum of the Arts, Hamp-

ton University, the Mexican Museum, El Museo del Barrio, the Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists, the Studio Museum in Harlem, and the Museum of Anthropology, History and Art at the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras. Future grants will also help to meet institutional development needs and to promote the training of minority museum professionals.

In assisting the development of new performing art, the Foundation has focused on organizations that commission and produce new work in music, theater, opera, dance, and other types of performance. Much of the activity assisted in recent years has stressed collaboration among choreographers, composers, writers, and other artists who work together to create new works. Two major grants supporting the creative development of performing artists went to:

— Meet the Composer, \$600,000, for the Composer/Choreographer Commissioning Project, a national effort that funds new works jointly developed by American composers and choreographers. This year the program awarded grants to fifteen dance companies, from classical ballet to avant-garde, to create dance works that are performed with original music. Among the artists who received commissions were David Gordon, Bebe Miller, and Yoshiko Chuma.

— Opera America, \$500,000, for Opera for the '80s and Beyond, for the commissioning and production of new opera and music theater works. Seventy projects were supported this year, including "Under the Double Moon," a new opera by Anthony Davis, produced by the Opera Theater of St. Louis; and "Red Tide," a music theater work by Kim Sherman and Paul Selig that premiered at the Minneapolis Opera in Minnesota.

Other Foundation grants to assist new work went to the Women's Project and Productions, a development and production center for women playwrights, and the Sundance Institute in Salt Lake City, for its Dance/Film Laboratory, which enables choreographers to create new work for film and television.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION

The Foundation continued to support efforts to document, preserve, and interpret the rich cultural heritages of developing countries, and to strengthen the vitality of their "living" traditions in music, dance, and drama. In the ethnically diverse societies of the developing world, rapid change and the consolidation of economic, political, and cultural authority at the national level often threaten the varied traditions that connect communities with their pasts and enrich the lives of all individuals. Foundation grants support the preservation of endangered books, art works, and documents; the development of museums and traditional and contemporary performing arts companies; and training in archeology, ethnomusicology, and museum administration.



Traditional performing arts like this shadow puppet theater in Indonesia are part of the rich cultural heritages of developing countries. The Foundation supports efforts to document, preserve, and strengthen the vitality of these traditions.

For many years, the Foundation's work in Asia has benefited from the collaboration of the Asian Cultural Council. Established in 1963 by John D. Rockefeller III, the council is the oldest and largest sponsor of cultural exchanges with Asia in the United States. Its programs have supported traditional and contemporary arts throughout the region—from Afghanistan to China and Japan—and have promoted the use of current scholarship and technology to study, preserve, and interpret cultural traditions. Some 1,600 Asians have received council fellowships to travel and study outside their home countries. This year the Foundation made a \$1 million endowment

grant to help the council expand its fellowship program to accommodate the growing number of highly qualified applicants.

The Foundation takes a continuing interest in preserving and microfilming important literary and religious manuscripts in Indonesia. Thousands of these works survive in single copies that are deteriorating because of the tropical climate and careless use by readers. The Foundation has supported efforts to catalogue and microfilm materials in private collections and to train and equip Indonesians to carry on this work in the future.

This year, grants totaling \$232,000 were made for one such project involving the National Library of Indonesia, which has the second largest and most heterogeneous collection of Indonesian indigenous-language manuscripts in the world, and the Faculty of Letters at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta. Funds will support a collaborative manuscript preservation program at both institutions, as well as provide staff training and equipment upgrading. A related grant went to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences for a national public education effort in the field of book conservation.

In India, the Foundation has assisted efforts to strengthen the contribution of traditional art forms and learning to contemporary culture. For example, the Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture has received support for its nationwide network of chapters that expose high school and college students to India's classical performing arts through concerts, festivals, and lecture series. This year the Foundation gave the society a \$200,000 endowment grant to continue its work.

A related grant to the ITC Sangeet Research Academy supports the development of training systems for teaching the different styles of North Indian vocal classical music. St. Xavier's College in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu received funds to develop a Folklife Resources Centre to introduce students to the study of folklore and provide training in field work and documentation. The center also plans to establish an outreach program to encourage graduates to form a network of folklore researchers and teachers in South India.

Also receiving grants for cultural preservation were: the African Books Collective, \$100,000, to disseminate in the West scholarly and cultural works published in Africa; the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, \$85,000, to preserve traditional Andean music; and the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, \$97,000, for an experimental training course in Ghana for African museum conservators.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1989

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

UNITED STATES

Access and equity

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 108,000
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	145,000
American Council on Education (Washington, D.C.)	1,200,000
American Indian Science and Engineering Society (Boulder, Colo.)	199,500
American Political Science Association (Washington, D.C.)	107,000
American Sociological Association (Washington, D.C.)	185,000
Association of Fund Raising Officers in Negro Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	30,000
Bank Street College of Education (New York)	50,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	17,000
Center for Leadership in School Reform (Louisville, Ky.)	20,000
Center for the Study of Community Colleges (Los Angeles)	304,000
Chicago, University of	47,000
Clark Atlanta University	500,000
Cleveland Foundation	557,300
Connecticut College	57,000
Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Council of Independent Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	15,000
Davidson College	48,000
Education Commission of the States (Denver)	160,000
Education Resources Group (New York)	90,000
Florida State University	210,000
Foxfire Fund (Rabun Gap, Ga.)	130,000
Girls Clubs of America (New York)	116,000
Harvard University	36,240
Highlander Research and Education Center (New Market, Tenn.)	25,000
Institutional Development and Economic Affairs Services (Nederland, Colo.)	40,000
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	450,000
Math/Science Network (Oakland, Calif.)	7,300
Mount St. Mary College	80,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	4,707,500
New York, City University of	257,000
North Carolina REAL Enterprises (Chapel Hill)	600,000
North Carolina, University of (Chapel Hill)	58,100
Phi Delta Kappa (Bloomington, Ind.)	21,350
Pittsburgh, University of	2,604,900
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	75,000
Recruiting New Teachers (Cambridge, Mass.)	375,000
Rhode Island College	30,000
Society for Values in Higher Education (New Haven, Conn.)	43,000
Southern Coalition for Educational Equity (Jackson, Miss.)	240,000
Southern Education Foundation (Atlanta)	20,000
Southern Regional Council (Atlanta)	85,000
Spelman College	510,000
Spring Hill College	10,000
Tomas Rivera Center (Claremont, Calif.)	322,330
Tuskegee University	894,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (Washington, D.C.)	116,800

Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (Washington, D.C.)	300,000
Association of American Colleges (Washington, D.C.)	235,649
Bryn Mawr College	250,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	400,000
Carleton College	250,000
Center for Leadership in School Reform (Louisville, Ky.)	70,000
Cornell University	396,000
Dade County, Board of Public Instruction of (Florida)	70,000
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)	873,400
Harvard University	400,000
MAC Foundation (New Orleans)	100,000
Maine, University of	61,350
Massachusetts Foundation for Teaching and Learning (Boston)	15,750
Memphis Urban League	57,600
Minnesota, University of	330,000
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (Detroit)	1,000,000
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations	56,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools	69,600
Pomona College	250,000
Rochester, University of	69,450
San Francisco Education Fund	383,000
Teachers College (Columbia University)	70,000
Washington, University of	413,800
Wisconsin, University of	915,700
Yale University	300,000
 <i>Administration and policy research</i>	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	114,000
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (Princeton, N.J.)	25,000
Harvard University	35,000
Institute for Educational Leadership (Washington, D.C.)	10,000
New York Community Trust	100,000
North Florida, University of	50,000
 <i>Curriculum development</i>	
Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives (Waltham, Mass.)	50,000
Afro Charities (Baltimore)	48,774
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	25,000
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (Stanford, Calif.)	27,300
American Council of Teachers of Russian (Claremont, Calif.)	1,220,000
Association for Asian Studies (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	12,500
Barnard College	50,000
Brooklyn Historical Society (New York)	50,000
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (Washington, D.C.)	65,000
Columbia University	125,600
Constitutional Rights Foundation (Los Angeles)	47,100
Duke University	100,000
Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation (Brookline, Mass.)	25,000
George Washington University	50,000
Harvard University	15,428
Institute of International Education (New York)	116,400
Johns Hopkins University	553,169
Memphis State University	50,000
Michigan State University	290,950
National Council for Research on Women (New York)	65,000
National Education Commission (Thailand)	110,355
New York, City University of	100,000
Oregon, University of	100,000
Pacific Basin Institute (Santa Barbara, Calif.)	750,000

Partnership for Service Learning (New York)	125,000
Radcliffe College	50,000
Spelman College	20,500
Temple University	252,400
Washington, University of	94,000
Wisconsin, University of	95,000
Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C.)	366,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Appalshop (Whitesburg, Ky.)	150,000
Bronx Museum of the Arts (New York)	35,000
Brooklyn Academy of Music (New York)	25,000
Dance Theatre Foundation (New York)	49,600
Dance-USA (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Dunham Fund for Research and Development of Cultural Arts (Chicago)	20,000
El Museo del Barrio (New York)	125,000
El Teatro Campesino (San Juan Bautista, Calif.)	300,000
Great Lakes Theater Festival (Cleveland)	25,000
Hampton University	175,000
Harlem School of the Arts (New York)	30,000
Houston, University of	133,426
Independent Committee on Arts Policy (New York)	20,000
Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival (Lee, Mass.)	66,110
Jazzmobile (New York)	35,000
Los Angeles Actors Theatre Foundation	200,000
Maryland Institute (Baltimore)	160,000
Meet the Composer (New York)	600,000
Mexican Museum (San Francisco)	100,000
Music-Theatre Group (New York)	65,000
National Center of Afro-American Artists (New York)	125,000
New England Foundation for the Arts (Washington, D.C.)	33,410
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations	250,000
New York Shakespeare Festival	35,000
New York University	250,000
Non-Traditional Casting Project (New York)	15,000
Opera America (Washington, D.C.)	500,000
Puerto Rico, University of (Rio Piedras)	35,000
South Coast Repertory (Costa Mesa, Calif.)	100,000
Studio Museum in Harlem (New York)	245,000
Sundance Institute for Film and Television (Salt Lake City)	100,000
Symphony Space (New York)	50,000
Teatro Avante (Key Biscayne, Fla.)	35,000
Thalia Spanish Theatre (New York)	20,000
Theatre Communications Group (New York)	200,000
Washington Project for the Arts	25,000
Women's Project and Productions (New York)	200,000
World Music Institute (Boston)	48,000
<i>Arts stabilization</i>	
National Arts Stabilization Fund (New York)	2,000,000
<i>Other</i>	
American Public Radio (St. Paul, Minn.)	50,000
Association of American Universities (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
East Palo Alto Youth Development Center (California)	25,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>Access and equity</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	150,000
Foundation-administered project: emergency scholarship fund for black South Africans studying at American universities	10,816
Indicator Media Training Project (New York)	35,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	850,000
International Extension College (England)	50,000
Luthuli Cultural and Welfare Services (England)	50,000
Medical Education for South African Blacks (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York)	75,000
Southern African Freedom Through Education Foundation (Berkeley, Calif.)	50,000
World University Service in the United Kingdom (England)	41,855
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
African-American Institute (New York)	138,500
African Research and Communications (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
African Studies Association (Atlanta)	50,000
Columbia University	8,000
New York, City University of	9,300
Social Science Research Council (New York)	46,000
Yale University	35,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
International Association of Universities (France)	40,000
Tufts University	30,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Yale University	542,800
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
National Film and Television School (England)	50,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
African Books Collective (England)	100,000
African Literature Association (Madison, Wisc.)	44,300
Asian Cultural Council (New York)	1,000,000
International Council of Museums (France)	7,000
Vanderbilt University	27,613

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Access and equity</i>	
Durban-Westville, University of (South Africa)	12,500
Khomasdal Civic Association (Namibia)	80,000
Natal, University of (South Africa)	372,800
SACHED Trust (South Africa)	46,000
South African Newspaper Education Trust (South Africa)	50,000
Trust for Christian Outreach and Education (South Africa)	250,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Mondlane (Eduardo) University (Mozambique)	280,000
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia)	200,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	77,800

<i>Curriculum development</i>	
Natal, University of (South Africa)	50,000
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
CUSO (Canada)	22,000
Health, Education and Welfare Society of South Africa	50,000
Museums Trustees of Kenya	3,300
Oral Traditions Association of Zimbabwe	15,500
Paa Ya Paa (Kenya)	12,000
West Africa	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Association of Senegalese Researchers (Senegal)	336,500
Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (Senegal)	300,000
Institute for African Alternatives (England)	50,000
Social Science Council of Nigeria	400,000
<i>Artistic creativity and resources</i>	
Centre Africain d'Animation et d'Echanges Culturels (Senegal)	50,000
PEC Repertory Theatre (Nigeria) [\$48,500–1987]	(16,004)
West African Film Corporation (Senegal) [\$41,000–1986]	(15,230)
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy)	97,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Access and equity</i>	
American University in Cairo	200,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
American Institute for Maghrib Studies (Los Angeles)	49,900
Khartoum, University of (Sudan) [\$105,000–1987]	(105,000)
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Bangladesh Economic Association	35,715
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	372,200
Jahangirnagar University	25,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development	49,008
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Asiatic Society of Bangladesh	25,000
Bangla Academy	26,870
<i>Other</i>	
Rajshai, University of	50,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Institute of Applied Language Sciences (India) [\$96,000–1985]	(96,000)

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute (India)	55,000
Granthali (India) [\$75,000–1982]	(60,000)
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Italy)	7,000
ITC Sangeet Research Academy (India)	150,000
Manipur University (India)	30,000
Margi (Stanford, Conn.)	35,000
National Centre for the Performing Arts (India)	125,000
St. Xavier's College (India)	200,000
Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture (India)	200,000
Tibet House (India)	50,000
Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts (India)	55,000
Upchar Trust (India)	75,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Association for the Advancement of Economic and Social Knowledge (Indonesia)	49,350
Association of Indonesian Archaeologists	25,290
Gadjah Mada, University of (Indonesia)	202,400
Institute of International Education (New York) [\$22,500–1987]	(12,661)
National Research Centre of Archaeology (Indonesia)	9,985
Philippine Studies Association	19,790
Social Science Research Council (New York)	18,400
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Philippines, University of the	5,550
<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient (Indonesia)	13,577
Festival of Indonesia Foundation (New York)	235,000
Indonesia, Government of	42,734
Indonesia, University of	72,000
Indonesian Institute of Sciences	120,690
Institute of International Education (New York)	23,102
International Rescue Committee (New York)	15,680
National Library of Indonesia	165,400
National Museum (Indonesia)	5,747
Padjadjaran University (Indonesia)	29,045
Sekolah Tinggi Seni Indonesia	5,045
Sumatera Utara University (Indonesia)	142,000
China	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	11,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	27,000
<i>Administration and policy research</i>	
Corporation for University Promotion (Chile)	160,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Argentina)	263,070

<i>Cultural preservation</i>	
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University	17,000
Cuzco Center of Andean Studies (Peru)	25,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	85,000
Brazil	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Brazilian Association of Post-Graduate Research and Training	
Programs in the Social Sciences	300,000
Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning	15,000
Brazilian Society for Instruction	167,500
São Paulo, University of	119,000
Mexico and Central America	
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
Communication, Exchange and Human Development in Latin	
America (Mexico)	72,500
Foundation-administered project: graduate fellowship program	
in the social sciences	38,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Argentina)	25,000
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	49,600
Mexico, College of	220,000
Caribbean	
<i>Access and equity</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	150,000
<i>Teaching and scholarship</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	300,000
<i>Curriculum development</i>	
West Indies, University of the (Jamaica)	<u>48,280</u>
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	<u>\$46,882,758</u>



eflecting on the revolutions of 1848, the great nineteenth-century Russian liberal Alexander Herzen wrote that “history . . . simultaneously knocks on a thousand doors . . .” In 1989 history knocked again, with popular political upheavals unparalleled in more than a century. Namibia, Africa’s last remaining colony, held its first free election on the road to independence under the auspices and protection of the United Nations. New leadership in South Africa led to the promise of movement toward political change and democratic rule. South America’s authoritarian political structures were further dismantled by the first free elections in more than a decade in Brazil and Chile, while neighboring countries of Colombia and Peru faced internal attack from international narcotics trafficking and terrorism. In China, a student-led movement grasped for democratic rule but was repressed by the government. The collapse of Communist domination in Central and Eastern Europe—beginning in Poland in the spring and followed rapidly by Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, and Romania, with tremors in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as well—sent further shock waves around the world.

The aftershocks of change in Central and Eastern Europe have not subsided and will continue to affect all areas of international affairs. Questions abound. Can the U.S.S.R. keep to President Gorbachev’s reform course, under the pressure of flagging economic performance and ethnic unrest in many non-Russian republics? Can the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe repair the ravages—social, economic, political, and ecological—of decades of repression? Can the movement toward a unified Germany be accommodated peacefully within larger European economic, political, and security structures? Can arms control negotiations continue to encourage the evolution toward a peaceful European order? Can the industrial democracies find the will and the resources to aid Eastern Europe without reducing their political and economic obligations to the developing countries? In sum, can the end of the post-World War II confrontation in Europe help create a zone of peaceful change, and thereby encourage freedom and prosperity for all the world’s peoples?

The new decade also brings striking new challenges and opportunities for international and regional organizations. During 1989 both the international community and the protagonists themselves turned to the United Nations to find ways to end the wars in Cambodia and Central America. The common problems of humankind—environmental degradation, massive refugee movements, population pressures, inter-ethnic and communal violence, narcotics trafficking, terrorism—are recognized as common concerns of all countries as perhaps never before. Common approaches and solutions may follow, but only if multilateral institutions and the rule of public international law are strengthened and respected by all nations.

The Foundation’s International Affairs program supports a range of research, advanced training, and public education in seven broad areas relating to the changing international environment:



John Mroz is president of the Institute for East-West Security Studies, which received Foundation funds for discussions and research on European security and East-West relations by European, North American, and Soviet scholars and government officials.

- international peace, security, and arms control;
- international economics and development;
- the causes and consequences of population movements across national borders;
- international organizations and public international law;
- contemporary international studies, primarily of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe;
- the processes and substance of U.S. foreign policy; and
- international relations, primarily the foreign relations of developing countries.

In 1989 grants for International Affairs initiatives worldwide totaled \$24.2 million.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND ARMS CONTROL

For many years, the Foundation has supported independent institutions in the United States, Western Europe, and Asia that provide research, advanced

training, and public information about international peace, security, and arms control. Seven institutions in the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have received permanent endowments for such work. In addition, funds are granted for advanced training, research, policy analyses, and public education on key issues in security and arms control.

This year, amid the rapidly changing situation in Europe, the Foundation focused on East-West security and arms control. Important and effective as past policies of the Western Alliance may have been, they traditionally followed a bilateral or bloc-to-bloc approach. This approach, however, may have to be adjusted, given the advent of popularly based governments in Eastern Europe. Much creative thinking is needed to devise new security structures and arms control policies that can encourage, rather than retard, democratic reform and disarmament in Europe.

A grant of \$819,329 provided continued support to the Institute for East-West Security Studies in New York City for its research on political, economic, and strategic aspects of East-West relations. Continued support for fellowship programs at Columbia and Harvard universities enabled students to receive advanced training in either West European or Soviet and East European studies, in addition to training in international security and arms control. Such "dual competence" training is designed to provide predoctoral and postdoctoral fellows with broad exposure to the historical, social, political, and economic factors affecting the military and arms control policy options in important countries of Western and Eastern Europe.

The Atlantic Council of the United States received \$500,000 for its research programs on Western economic, political, and security issues and for a joint dialogue on these issues with the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The RAND Corporation also received support to conduct two workshops on European security with the Institute for International Relations in the German Democratic Republic.

A grant to the French Institute of International Relations in Paris provided continuing support for the European Strategy Group, a consortium of foreign affairs institutes in several West European countries. The consortium will pursue collaborative work through international research teams on a wide array of European security issues and on broader East-West relations. A similar effort was organized with Foundation support by the Institute of International Affairs (IAI) in Rome. In collaboration with counterpart institutions in Greece, Portugal, and Spain, IAI has organized a research project on Southern European approaches to European security.

Several grants addressed international security issues outside Europe. The University of California at La Jolla received \$235,800 for a series of trilateral conferences between U.S., Soviet, and Chinese specialists on security in East Asia. The Nuclear Control Institute in Washington, D.C. received support for an international conference on Latin American nuclear cooperation with the aim of reducing the probability of nuclear weapons proliferation in the region. The Foundation granted \$470,000 to the United Nations Regional

Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Lomé, Togo, for training, research, and communications activities. The training includes two courses for senior military and civilian officials on conflict resolution, crisis management, and confidence building among African states. The African Studies Association and Johns Hopkins University each received funds for conferences on regional conflicts in Africa. Finally, the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London was granted \$92,000 for a program of visiting scholars from South Asia.

The Foundation has long encouraged public education on security and arms control issues in the United States. This year, support for projects to increase public awareness on defense and arms control issues went to the Scientists' Institute for Public Information, the Committee for National Security, the Arms Control Association, the Public Agenda Foundation, and the University of Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

Through its work in international economics and development, the Foundation has sought to develop programs that will contribute to a better understanding of the rules and institutions that govern the world economy, and, ultimately, improve them. A special concern for the role of the developing countries in the world economy permeates much of the Foundation's work in this area. Foundation resources have promoted basic research on the workings of the world economy, built institutions concerned with public policy, trained young specialists, and fostered the education of an enlightened citizenry on policy options open to it.

The problems of the world economy are urgent. The industrial democracies grapple with regional trading blocs, huge imbalances in payments, and volatility in exchange rates. Japan and the European Community increasingly share economic and political leadership with the United States, which is hobbled by trade and fiscal deficits, flagging productivity, and reduced competitiveness. In the less-developed countries, signs of hope emerge from the rapid growth in areas of Asia, but many of the world's most populous lands are mired in stagnation and depression. Meanwhile, the socialist economies, from the Soviet Union to Eastern Europe to China, seek to cope with economic decline and crisis. Throughout the globe, concern grows about the economic costs of environmental degradation, as soil, air, water, and biological species are being damaged or destroyed at rates that raise the specter of severe economic dislocation.

Confronted with this array of policy problems, the Foundation has supported research that aims to find better solutions and wider options. Several grants addressed the continuing debt crisis in developing countries. For example, a grant to the Brookings Institution permitted policy makers, government officials, and business representatives to exchange views on alternative approaches to the debt crisis, especially on whether voluntary debt reduction by commercial banks should be an important part of the eventual



Private farmers sell meat and fresh produce at an outdoor market in Warsaw. The Foundation for the Development of Polish Agriculture has received support for research, education, and other activities aimed at strengthening private farming in Poland.

solution. Another grant, to Yale University, permitted a systematic review of the successes and failures of Mexican external debt policy during the 1980s. Publication of conference proceedings will make available to policy makers and researchers elsewhere the main lessons of the Mexican experience.

Helping developing countries identify new strategies for sustainable economic growth in the 1990s is an even more important goal than surmounting their immediate financial difficulties. A grant of \$195,000 to Harvard University is supporting a study of savings and the organization of financial systems in six Southeast Asian nations by researchers associated with the Harvard Law School and the Harvard Institute for International Development. The importance of this research lies in its potential to discover ways in which developing nations can lessen dependence on external financing through the more efficient use of domestic financial resources. Mobilizing domestic resources was the critical factor in Japan's sustained economic rise after World War II. The same strategy might prove successful in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and elsewhere in the developing world in the 1990s.

Grants to the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations and the Institute of Economic Growth in New Delhi and to the Institute of International Education in New York City supported research, library materials, and postgraduate training for young Indian economists concerned with economic adjustment, growth, and stabilization policies in India. A grant to the African Economic Research Consortium supported an East African program of economic research awards, conferences, and workshops. Comparable grants on economic policies in South America were made

to the Foundation for Higher Education and Development in Colombia, and to the Latin American Center for Economics and International Politics and the Corporation for Latin American Economic Research, both in Santiago, Chile.

The economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and their prospects for economic reform are of growing concern. The Soviet and East European Group—newly established within the Foundation—chose economics as one of its three principal fields of grant making. Grants in this area went to the University of Pittsburgh for start-up support for the new International Management Center in Budapest, Hungary; to the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University for a project on joint economic ventures in the Soviet Union; to the University of Georgia for a research workshop on the impact of governments on East-West economic relations; and to the National Academy of Sciences for a seminar of high-ranking policy makers on the Soviet economy and U.S.–Soviet economic relations.

The health and evolution of world trade affect all countries, and Foundation programs during the past year continued to focus attention on understanding and improving global trading relations. The European Community's attempt to forge greater economic unity by dismantling internal barriers to the free movement of goods, capital, and labor by the end of 1992 is one example of major changes that are transforming the global trading system. From an economic viewpoint, this could result in a single market of 320 million people, larger than that of either the United States or Japan. Thus it is of great importance to the rest of the world whether "Europe 1992" results in a more open multilateral trading system or in a protectionist "Fortress Europe." The Foundation made parallel grants to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York to conduct separate but complementary studies of this issue. The Royal Institute will examine the question "inside out": how 1992 will affect relations within the European Community. The Council on Foreign Relations will look at 1992 from "outside in": the policy implications for the United States of greater economic unity in Europe.

Complementary grants during 1989 were intended to illuminate the impact of global trade on developing countries. A grant to the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva supported a series of seminars on the future of the international trading system. A supplementary grant to the University of Western Ontario funded a vigorous effort to bring to the attention of policy makers the results of research by a network of economists in twelve developing countries. The research group has documented that, during the 1980s, many developing countries had moved steadily away from old protectionist policies toward more active participation in world trade. Furthermore, the developing countries as a group are now much more effectively engaged in the reform of mechanisms that govern world trade, especially the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The policy-oriented research effort concluded with many suggestions for a greater voice for developing countries in the governance of the world trading system.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

The movement of people across national boundaries places ever-increasing demands on both public and private international organizations that have evolved to respond to these flows. Whether in search of greater economic opportunities, or in flight from oppression, civil strife, or natural disasters, people moving from one country to another also pose serious policy challenges to receiving countries around the world. In 1988 more than one million people joined the ranks of refugees in need of protection and assistance, and the numbers increased during the first half of 1989. No region of the world is immune to this problem, a fact that is tragically apparent in Hong Kong, the Thailand-Laos-Cambodia border areas, and the Sudan. And, even as new refugee crises unfold, many longstanding refugee situations remain unresolved. Thus, for example, fourteen years after the end of the Vietnam War, 155,000 Indochinese are living in camps in Southeast Asia, and another 300,000 displaced Cambodians are still in Thailand. The exodus of "boat people" from Vietnam, whose plight turned world attention to the refugees in the 1970s, continues to this day.

At the same time, the developed countries are experiencing growing pressure for immigration from the developing world. In the past twenty years, for example, the United States has experienced one of the largest immigration flows in its history. The decade of the 1980s will turn out to be second only to the period 1901-1910 in the number of people who have legally immigrated to this country. If one includes the number of illegal immigrants in the total, the 1980s are likely to surpass the first decade of the twentieth century in total immigration. The passage in 1986 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act, the most sweeping revision of U.S. immigration policy in more than twenty-five years and the first to deal primarily with illegal immigration, along with the Congressional debates on reform of legal immigration laws in 1988 and 1989, are just two examples of the importance of the migration issue in the U.S. public policy arena.

In light of these growing pressures on the international system that handles population movements, the Foundation focuses on improving the effectiveness of the intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and national government agencies concerned with this issue and on promoting research and the formulation of sound policies and practices.

The Foundation has for many years supported the two principal intergovernmental organizations operating in this field—the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM). In 1986, for example, the Foundation made a grant to UNHCR to introduce a specialized training program on the management of refugee crises so that knowledge developed in one crisis can be transmitted to those who will cope with the next. The experimental program, aimed at staff of UNHCR, voluntary agencies, and government refugee commissions, has

now become an integral part of UNHCR's regular activities. This year, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to a new organization, the U.S. Association for International Migration (USAIM), for start-up costs and maintenance over two years. USAIM's purpose is to raise contributions from the U.S. private sector to support resettlement and rehabilitation for which national government funding is not available. USAIM projects focus on, among other things, language training and cultural orientation for refugees awaiting resettlement to industrial countries, the special requirements of refugee and migrant women, and the medical needs of various groups of refugees, migrants, and internally displaced people. The Foundation also gave \$100,000 to the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva to improve coordination and training for private voluntary organizations working on refugee problems.

To contribute to the process of formulating immigration policy in the United States, the Foundation granted \$548,000 to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to help establish the Immigration Policy Institute. Although immigration has become a central public policy issue in the United States, there has been no program devoted primarily to independent, nonpartisan discussion of immigration. (The Refugee Policy Group, a longstanding Foundation grantee, concentrates on the more narrowly defined subject of refugees.) The Immigration Policy Institute will identify the principal immigration issues that policy makers should consider, translate research findings on these issues for those who make and influence policy, and analyze immigration in light of overall U.S. domestic and foreign policy objectives. Under the direction of Doris Meissner, the former Acting Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Robert Bach, Associate Professor of Sociology, State University of New York at Binghamton and a highly regarded immigration specialist, the Immigration Policy Institute intends to hold frequent meetings on immigration issues for a broad-based group of policy makers.

To improve public education on the needs of refugees for assistance and protection, the Foundation granted \$520,000 to the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR). An arm of the American Council for Nationalities Service, USCR monitors refugee situations throughout the world. Through its publications, briefings for civic, religious, and educational organizations, consultations with U.S. policy makers and government officials, and extensive collaboration with the print and electronic media, it seeks to raise public awareness of the needs of refugees and to encourage the implementation of humanitarian policies and practices for them. USCR is regarded as the most authoritative private resource in the United States on the current status of refugees.

On more specific subjects, the Foundation made several grants to the International Rescue Committee (IRC). One enabled the IRC's Citizens Commission on Afghan Refugees to serve as a guide to policy and a source for public information and education on the needs of Afghan refugees if and when they return to their homeland. The commission, which consists of prominent public figures from the United States and Western Europe, has

conducted several missions to Pakistan, where thousands of Afghans have sought refuge. It is disseminating its findings to the public, the policy community in the United States, and nongovernmental organizations both here and abroad. Two other grants to IRC supported demographic and policy studies related to Khmer displaced persons on the Thai-Cambodian border.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW

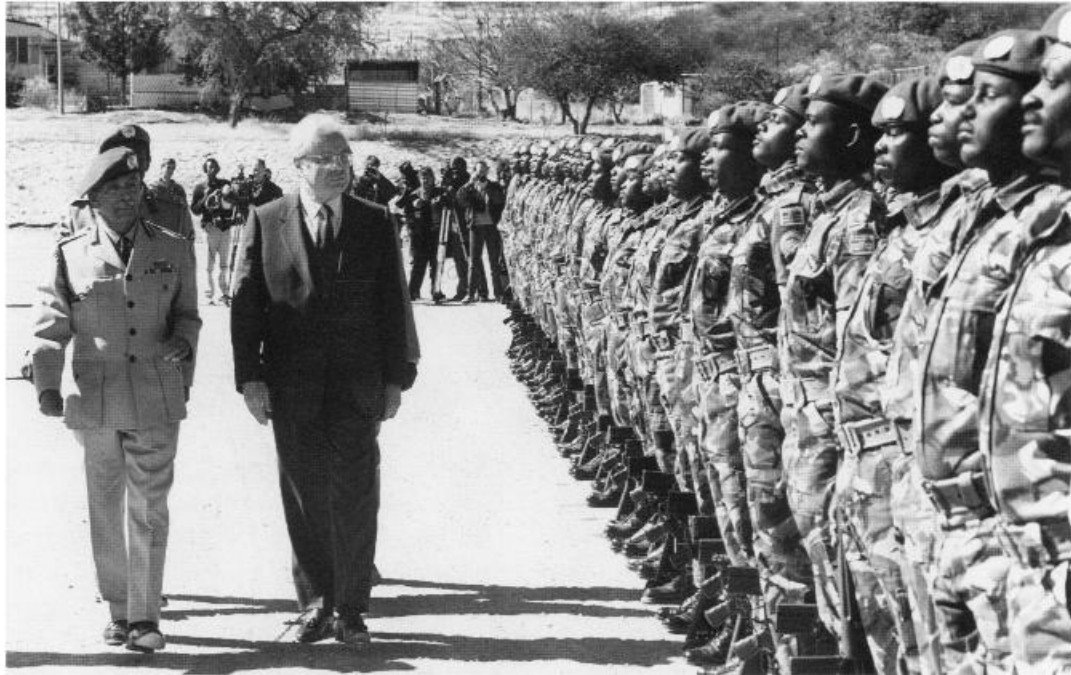
The related fields of international organizations and public international law are becoming increasingly important as new multilateral opportunities and global challenges present themselves. Improvements in the East-West climate and a new pragmatism among many governments in both industrialized and developing countries are opening new prospects of realizing the vision expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. Global problems, such as environmental degradation and climate change, require imaginative responses by the world's nations. At the same time, the growing importance of multinational corporations and nongovernmental organizations add to the complexity of international decision making. Problems of leadership are evident, both in intergovernmental circles and international secretariats.

International institutions and international legal arrangements have crucial roles to play in providing global security, broadly defined, and in promoting development for a growing world population. Given the rapid changes in international conditions, there is a need for rethinking. Many existing organizations are not functioning well and there are new tasks to be performed. Various countries have differing expectations from international cooperation. In particular, the growing gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" in today's world often makes it difficult to attain consensus on priorities. Both in the North and in the South, mixed feelings exist about the many implications of interdependence.

A central and growing concern of the International Affairs program is to strengthen multilateral institutions and public international law. Grants broadly focus on three objectives: promoting research and policy analysis on important multilateral issues and institutions; advanced training of scholars and practitioners; and promoting better public understanding of issues related to international organizations and public international law.

This year, support for research and policy analysis focused on the United Nations system, international peacekeeping and peacemaking, and issues related to the management of common global resources, such as the oceans. The United Nations Association of the United States of America received \$300,000 for a bilateral Soviet-American dialogue on ways in which both superpowers can make better use of various U.N. instruments, such as peacekeeping, the good offices of the Secretary General, and the International Court of Justice.

Two grants totaling \$300,000 enabled the International Peace Academy in New York to embark upon a new Special Research Program on Peacekeeping. It will explore problems associated with current peacekeeping operations and



U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar inspects an honor guard at the military headquarters of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group in Namibia, which has helped carry out that country's independence plan. The Foundation supports research and education on multilateral institutions and their responses to regional and global problems.

possible future applications of peacekeeping techniques. Brian Urquhart, who is Scholar-in-Residence at the Foundation, devotes part of his time to issues related to peacekeeping, which was his primary responsibility as U.N. Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs.

The management of shared resources has, historically, proved to be both a source of conflict and a challenging means of maximizing common interests. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea remains the most ambitious attempt to arrive at agreement on a way to regulate conflicting uses of a shared resource. In 1989 a supplementary grant of \$150,000 was made to the Council on Ocean Law, a nonprofit institution devoted to policy analysis and public education concerning ocean law and policy. A planning grant of \$50,000 to the World Federation of United Nations Associations enabled an international team led by Maurice Strong to prepare a project on global security and multilateralism that will focus on "outer limits" that cannot be transgressed without major risks for the future of the globe.

In the area of training, a grant of \$300,000 to Dartmouth College enabled the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) to initiate a long-term program of activities aimed at strengthening teaching and research in the field of international organization studies, with particular emphasis on the United Nations system. ACUNS consists of social scientists and legal scholars from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A number of smaller grants were made to strengthen academic training in the United States in

international organization and law. These included planning grants of \$42,600 to Harvard Law School and \$50,000 to the Center for International Studies of New York University School of Law.

Finally, in the field of public education, a grant of \$230,000 was made to the Southern Center for International Studies for a televised discussion among former U.S. Permanent Representatives to the United Nations on the U.N.-related issues facing the Bush administration. Support was also provided to develop educational printed and video materials, based on the discussion, on the role of the United States in the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES/SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

To buttress its work on particular international policy issues, and in support of the Foundation's new Soviet and East European Group, the International Affairs program supports advanced training, research, and public education in the United States and abroad on contemporary economic, social, and political developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This year, support was provided to the University of Chicago for a postdoctoral fellowship program for Polish sociologists at several U.S. universities. A grant to Columbia University enabled it to invite Polish public opinion experts to participate in seminars and give lectures in several U.S. institutions. The Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund received continued support for summer fellowships that give graduate students access to the remarkable research collections of the Radios in Munich. A grant to the "Stichting" Alerdinck Foundation in the Netherlands helped underwrite exchanges between young journalists in the United States, Poland, and Hungary.

Finally, in order to raise awareness of the complex events taking place in the Soviet Union, the Foundation provided a \$510,000 grant to WGBH—the public television station in Boston—to produce a four-part documentary series entitled "Inside Gorbachev's USSR." To be released in early 1990, the series will examine the changes in the Soviet Union against the backdrop of the social, economic, political, and demographic forces that have shaped Soviet society to this day. Programs will pay special attention to the tension between advocates of modernization and reform and the conservative forces in Soviet society. The creator, correspondent, and host for "Inside Gorbachev's USSR." will be Hedrick C. Smith, winner of a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting on the Soviet Union.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The Foundation seeks to encourage a foreign policy-making process in the United States that is at once effective in advancing national objectives and reflective of the democratic institutions and cultural diversity of U.S. society. Traditional diplomacy has been concerned with the first goal, and its practitioners have often feared that efforts to increase the role of democratic institu-

tions and the diversity of participants in the policy-making process would undermine the effectiveness of diplomacy. The Foundation endeavors to promote projects that demonstrate that these two goals can be not only consistent with each other, but also mutually reinforcing. Work in 1989 addressed three specific needs: training for those who will work in the foreign policy field, diversifying their ranks, and public education.

Practitioner training must take account of tensions between Congress and the Executive Branch, which have been regular and occasionally debilitating features of foreign policy making in the United States. Because the two branches of government have different perspectives, it is perhaps inevitable that they should clash over policy preferences. A \$217,300 grant to the Center for Strategic and International Studies supports a series of foreign policy decision-making simulations in which congressional and Executive Branch representatives switch roles in order to better understand the goals, strategies, and calculations of their counterparts in the other branch. The simulations will be documented so as to make them adaptable to the curricula of training programs of the Foreign Service Institute, the National War College, and the Congressional Research Service.

Foreign policy making is also enhanced when a cadre of congressional figures develop substantive expertise on major issues facing U.S. decision makers. Such expertise is difficult to build because the responsibilities of any one member are so broad that his or her efforts at self-education usually focus on understanding the details of specific and immediate policy issues. A program that has succeeded in building the requisite expertise is a series of conferences on the Soviet Union organized for members of Congress by the Aspen Institute, under the direction of former Senator Dick Clark. A grant to the institute this year helped initiate a similar conference program on Southern Africa. Over a period of two to three years, Clark will provide cumulative training experiences for a carefully selected group of members of the House and Senate who have shown special interest in and commitment to African policy issues. The Middle East Institute also received support for background briefings for congressional staff on contemporary Middle East developments.

Diversity in the U.S. foreign policy community is important both for the quality and representativeness of government policies and for the image of the United States that is projected by our representatives abroad. That diversity has been inadequate both because insufficient numbers of minorities have pursued training for international public service careers and because foreign policy institutions have been inadequately sensitive to the recruitment of minorities and women and to the particular problems that both groups face in pursuing international careers.

Three grants this year addressed aspects of this problem. One, to the Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats, supported the creation of an International Studies Center at Spelman College to serve the students of historically black colleges of the Atlanta University Center, including Spelman. The Executive Council is providing a diplomats-in-residence program, training opportunities in Washington, D.C. and New York City, and national fund-raising



Zi Zhingyun (right), director of the Institute of American Studies in Beijing, Zhang Yi (left), and Mao Yushi are among the top scholars in China contributing to a better understanding of American society. In the developing world, the Foundation helps scholars and foreign policy institutions strengthen their expertise in area studies and international relations.

support. A second grant, made in conjunction with the Foundation's Governance and Public Policy program and the Rockefeller Foundation, went to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation for the Minority Advancement Program, which is designed to promote minority training and careers in public policy and international affairs (see also page 73). A third grant, to Rutgers University, provides graduate fellowships for minority students prior to placement as Peace Corps volunteers in the eastern Caribbean.

U.S. citizens' knowledge about foreign affairs is so minimal as to be alarming. It is clear that citizens from all parts of the United States should have—and should feel that they have—better means for improving their knowledge, translating it into policy preferences, and communicating those preferences to decision makers. A number of national and local groups are now endeavoring to reach out with information and analyses designed to gain their members' support for specific policies. A much smaller number of organizations are committed to providing balanced materials that help citizens reach their own policy preferences and communicate them effectively.

A grant of \$617,081 to the Foreign Policy Association (FPA) will help it expand and strengthen the financial base of its national program of Great Decisions discussion groups. The grant will also allow FPA to experiment with different ways of increasing the ability of the more than 200,000 members of the Great Decisions program to communicate their conclusions to their elected representatives. A \$60,000 grant to the World Affairs Council of San Diego is supporting its outreach to and programming for minorities. The San

Diego council will work with its counterpart organization in Northern California to develop a report for similar institutions around the country on ways to diversify participation in such organizations. Finally, a \$200,000 grant to the Main Street Media Center is supporting a television documentary about U.S. foreign policy in the 1990s.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Major changes in the international environment are creating new challenges and opportunities in the foreign relations of many of the developing countries in which the Foundation is active. Yet in many cases, official and unofficial foreign policy institutions are ill-equipped to address these challenges. In many countries, reliance on ideological rhetoric instead of careful research and analysis about foreign policy options has hindered the necessary institution building.

During the past year, many initiatives have been undertaken by the Foundation's field offices in developing countries. Support was provided to the University of Maryland for training in the U.S. foreign policy-making process of scholars and mid-career government workers from West Africa, Egypt, and China, among others.

Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique, received a grant of \$212,000 for research and operating costs of its Center of American Studies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Egypt was granted funds for research, workshops, conferences, publications, and the training of young diplomats. A \$200,000 grant was made to the Arab Thought Forum, in Amman, Jordan, for international discussions and research on regional cooperation.

In Latin America, grants were made to the University of Brasilia and the University of São Paulo, Brazil, for graduate programs in international relations. Doctoral training in international relations is also supported through the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences. Support continued for an exchange program between the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Havana, and grants were also made to Harvard University and to the Latin American Studies Association for a program of exchanges between U.S. and Cuban scholars.

In Asia, support went to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, for the institute's fellowship program in Bangladesh–Southeast Asian studies. A grant of \$600,000 was made to the Institute of International Education in New York City for a program of international relations studies in the People's Republic of China, and a grant to the National Committee on United States–China Relations supported a binational study group on Tibet.

Finally, several institutes of international relations in Southern Europe were supported, including the José Ortega y Gasset Foundation and the Instituto de Cuestiones Internacionales in Madrid and the Greek Institute for International Security Studies in Athens. Several Turkish scholars of international relations were also supported through the Foundation's Middle East Research Competition.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1989

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

UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE

Peace and security

Arms Control Association (Washington, D.C.)	\$ 50,000
Atlantic Council of the United States (Washington, D.C.)	500,000
California, University of (La Jolla)	235,800
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	50,700
Colorado, University of	30,000
Columbia University	145,459
Committee for National Security (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland)	125,000
French Institute of International Relations (Paris)	150,000
Harvard University	132,224
Institute for East-West Security Studies (New York)	819,329
Institute of International Affairs (Italy)	75,000
Johns Hopkins University	99,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	526,500
Natural Resources Defense Council (New York)	150,000
Northwestern University	50,000
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (Oslo)	11,535
Nuclear Control Institute (Washington, D.C.)	85,000
Pittsburgh, University of	50,000
Public Agenda Foundation (New York)	150,000
RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, Calif.)	31,525
Research Institute for Peace and Security (Japan)	20,000
Science Applications International Corporation (McLean, Va.)	10,000
Scientists' Institute for Public Information (New York)	150,000
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (Federal Republic of Germany)	300,000
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (Switzerland)	100,000
York, University of (England)	10,760

International economics and development

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	32,200
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) [\$145,000-1984]	(20,181)
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	27,427
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	135,000
Center for Foreign Policy Development (Providence, R.I.)	50,000
Centre for Economic Policy Research (England)	450,000
Claremont University Center	100,000
Columbia University	180,000
Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	642,500
Duke University	181,000
Earthwatch Expeditions (Watertown, Mass.)	120,000
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Switzerland)	50,000
Georgia, University of	50,000
Harvard University	195,000
International Economic Association (France)	22,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	43,000
Pittsburgh, University of	110,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England)	200,000
United Nations University (Japan)	120,000
Vargas (Getulio) Foundation (Brazil)	25,000
Western Ontario, University of (Canada)	80,000

Refugee and migration policy

American Council for Nationalities Service (New York)	520,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington D.C.)	548,000

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Switzerland)	100,000
International Rescue Committee (New York)	86,000
United States Association for International Migration (Washington, D.C.)	100,000
York University (Canada)	50,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
American Assembly (New York)	100,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies (Queenstown, Md.)	65,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.)	217,300
Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats (Armonk, N.Y.)	200,000
Foreign Policy Association (New York)	617,081
Foundation-administered project: study group and publications on political developments in Southern Africa	750,000
Georgetown University	16,525
MainStreet Media Center (New York)	200,000
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	100,000
Middle East Institute (Washington, D.C.)	42,400
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies (Washington, D.C.) [\$100,000–1985]	(45,000)
Rutgers University	100,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	1,000,000
Stanford University	25,000
World Affairs Council of San Diego (California)	60,000
<i>International relations</i>	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Cambridge, Mass.)	30,000
Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)	125,120
Dartmouth College	109,000
Greek Institute for International Security Studies (Athens)	10,000
Instituto de Cuestiones Internacionales (Spain)	50,000
José Ortega y Gasset Foundation (Spain)	100,000
Middle East Institute (Washington, D.C.)	85,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (England)	21,000
SRI International (Arlington, N.Y.) [\$20,000–1986]	(20,000)
<i>International studies</i>	
Chicago, University of	118,050
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund (Washington, D.C.)	25,000
Social Science Research Council (New York)	400,000
“Stichting” Alerdinck Foundation (Netherlands)	50,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	510,000
<i>International organizations and law</i>	
American Society of International Law (Washington, D.C.)	50,000
Council on Ocean Law (Washington, D.C.)	150,000
Dartmouth College	300,000
Foundation-administered project: activities of Brian Urquhart, scholar-in-residence at the Foundation	282,500
Harvard University	42,600
Hawaii, University of	65,000
International Peace Academy (New York)	300,000
New York University	50,000
New York, City University of	84,000
New York, State University of (Buffalo)	41,740
Ottawa, University of (Canada)	30,000
Oxford University (England)	33,650
Southern Center for International Studies (Atlanta)	230,000
United Nations Association of the United States of America (New York)	350,000
World Federation of United Nations Associations (Switzerland)	50,000

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

Peace and security

African-American Institute (New York)	18,000
African Studies Association (Atlanta)	50,000
Northwestern University	27,500

International economics and development

Cornell University	20,000
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U.S. foreign policy

Council on Foreign Relations (New York)	9,000
Foundation-administered project: to enable Panos Institute to secure a new director for its U.S. operations	100,000
Johns Hopkins University	185,780
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	50,000

International relations

Harvard University	11,600
Yale University	50,000

International studies

Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	40,000
Operation Crossroads Africa (New York)	50,000
Saint Mary's University (Canada)	37,500

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

Peace and security

Lesotho, National University of	130,000
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International economics and development

African Economic Research Consortium (New York)	200,000
New Internationalist Publications (England)	21,000
Southern Africa Political Economy Series Trust Fund (Zimbabwe)	170,000

International relations

Centre for Foreign Relations (Tanzania)	30,500
Mondlane (Eduardo) University (Mozambique)	212,000
New York, State University of (Binghamton)	55,000
Western Cape, University of the (South Africa)	110,630

West Africa

Peace and security

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (Togo)	470,000
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International economics and development

Center for Economic Research on Africa (Morristown, N.J.)	3,100
Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation, de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (Burkina Faso)	26,300
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	44,270

International relations

Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	32,500
National Boundary Commission (Nigeria)	50,000

<i>International studies</i>	
Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria) [\$180,000–1983]	(135,186)
<i>International organizations and law</i>	
African Academy of Sciences (Kenya)	33,800
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	12,400
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>International relations</i>	
Arab Thought Forum (Jordan)	200,000
Egypt, Government of	488,500
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Egypt, Government of	12,000
ASIA	
Bangladesh	
<i>International relations</i>	
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	80,000
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
International Institute for Strategic Studies (England)	92,000
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (New Delhi)	99,500
Institute of Economic Growth (India)	280,000
Institute of International Education (New York)	400,000
London, University of (England)	39,500
Marga Institute (Sri Lanka)	200,000
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (India)	408,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
International Rescue Committee (New York)	62,900
United Nations Children's Fund (Thailand)	30,000
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	31,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	69,530
International Peace Academy (New York)	20,263
<i>International studies</i>	
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	1,200
China	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Lingnan College (Hong Kong)	11,000
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	50,000
International Trade Research Institute	38,000
Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development of China	85,000

<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
California, University of (Berkeley)	17,250
National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York)	74,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Chinese Scholars of International Studies (Cambridge, Mass.)	10,000
Chulalongkorn University (Thailand)	5,900
Institute of International Education (New York)	600,000
Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development of China	50,000
Shanghai Institute for International Studies	36,700
<i>International studies</i>	
Asia Institute	35,000
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	138,000
Illinois, University of	270,000
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	50,000
National Academy of Sciences (Washington, D.C.)	17,300
National Committee on United States–China Relations (New York)	29,000
Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences	20,000
 LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and Southern Cone	
<i>Peace and security</i>	
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Argentina)	150,000
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Corporation for Latin American Economic Research (Chile)	250,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia)	145,000
Latin American Center for Economics and International Politics (Chile)	100,000
Latin American Institute of Doctrine and Social Studies (Chile)	20,000
Regional Center for Third World Studies (Colombia)	45,000
<i>International relations</i>	
Association for the Development of the Center for the Study of Latin American International Relations (Argentina)	16,000
Latin American Corporation for International Studies (Venezuela)	125,540
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Argentina)	205,450
<i>International studies</i>	
Latin American Social Science Council (Argentina)	32,000
Brazil	
<i>International economics and development</i>	
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Argentina)	47,500
<i>U.S. foreign policy</i>	
Maryland, University of (Adelphi)	15,500
<i>International relations</i>	
Brasilia, University of	192,000
São Paulo, University of	136,000
<i>International studies</i>	
Latin American Studies Association (Pittsburgh)	20,000

Mexico and Central America

International economics and development

Duke University 110,000
Yale University 50,000

U.S. foreign policy

Foundation-administered project: commission on U.S.-Mexican
relations 190,000

International relations

Institute of International Education (New York) 63,000
San Diego, University of 12,000

International studies

California, University of (La Jolla) 575,000
Interamerican Research Center (Mexico) 24,635

TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS \$24,167,606

POPULATION



For many years the Foundation has supported efforts to improve the quality of reproductive health services for women in developing countries and to promote the healthy development of their children. Issues addressed include sickness and death resulting from pregnancy and childbearing; the safety of contraceptives; and the prevention or treatment of gynecological infections and sexually transmitted diseases. Assistance is also provided for training of local health professionals, the expansion of affordable community health services, and educational activities.

A second focus of the Foundation's work in population is research that informs policy makers and the public about the socioeconomic consequences of population change. The Foundation currently is conducting a comprehensive review of its Population program, which will determine future grant making.

In many parts of the developing world, the risk of death during pregnancy and childbirth is more than 300 times greater than in Western countries. Factors contributing to this high mortality rate include early and frequent pregnancies, malnutrition, and harmful childbirth practices—much of which is preventable with improved and affordable health care. In Nigeria, the Foundation made three grants totaling some \$263,000 for programs aimed at improving reproductive and maternal health services and providing community health education and counseling. The National Association of Nigeria Nurses and Midwives, for example, is seeking to foster broad-based community health initiatives in four states. A series of workshops will train nurses, midwives, and governmental and nongovernmental workers to design ways to develop, monitor, and evaluate community health programs. The National Council of Women's Societies of Nigeria and the Medical Missionaries of Mary will focus on raising public awareness of health problems resulting from pregnancy complications and unsafe childbirth practices, with the goal of improving services to address these problems. Of particular concern is the need for training and medical programs to deal with vaginal fistula, a debilitating condition that mostly affects very young mothers who experience prolonged and obstructed labor.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) has become a worldwide public health problem. In recent years, the Foundation has assisted a number of AIDS research, education, and counseling activities in developing countries. Among the issues explored with this year's grants is the impact of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection on reproductive health and child mortality. Grantees included:

- Harvard University, \$333,000, to enable its Reproductive Health Network to sponsor collaborative studies on AIDS prevention and the promotion of reproductive health in developing countries. Funds will support three research projects that explore the relationship between HIV transmission and contraceptive practices in Kenya; the perception of risk of HIV infection among women in Uganda; and the prevalence of HIV infection and perinatal transmission among pregnant women in Ethiopia.



At a meeting of a women's health group in Brazil, participants discuss ways of addressing community health problems. Improving reproductive and maternal health care and other family health services is a major objective of the Foundation's Population program.

— International Planned Parenthood Federation in London, \$225,000, to help its member organizations, particularly in Africa, incorporate AIDS prevention and counseling activities into their existing family-planning programs.

— Mahidol University in Thailand, \$200,000, to enable its Siriraj Family Planning Center to establish a multidisciplinary program on AIDS prevention. The program will coordinate AIDS research and education in Thailand, and help design preventive programs that target adolescents, young adults, and such high-risk groups as intravenous drug users.

The African continent has the highest population growth rates in the world. Although African leaders have begun to recognize the adverse affect of this growth on development, there is a pressing need for more and better research, training, and national and international communication on population issues. To help strengthen regional expertise in this field and to raise public awareness of the growing population crisis in Africa, the Foundation made grants to:

— Union for the Study of the African Population, a pan-African association of population specialists, \$282,000, to promote the scientific study of population issues on the continent. Activities include regional and interna-

tional conferences, research, training seminars, and a program to provide free consultation services and technical assistance on population concerns to African governments and institutions.

— University of Nairobi, \$180,000, for policy-oriented research on population issues and advanced training for current and future faculty at the university's Population Studies and Research Institute.

Rapid population growth also threatens the economic development and political stability of Egypt. An annual increase of some 1.4 million people has greatly strained the country's resources and limited the government's ability to meet the growing demand for food, jobs, education, and housing. Efforts to lower growth rates are complicated by cultural factors that promote large families and by the lack of public awareness of population issues. The International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research at Al Azhar University in Egypt is a leading research, education, and training institute that approaches population issues from an Islamic perspective. This year the Foundation granted the center \$150,000 for a graduate fellowship program for faculty, the development of short courses in demography and family planning, and improvement of the center's library and computer facilities. Also assisted is a project to develop courses for Islamic religious leaders on the relation between population issues and the health and well-being of families.

POPULATION

Approved Grants and Projects, Fiscal Year 1989

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

UNITED STATES

<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
National Abortion Federation (New York)	\$ 45,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation (New York)	625,000
Columbia University	120,000
<i>Other</i>	
Minnesota, University of	10,000
Spring Hill Center (Wayzata, Minn.) [\$10,000-1988]	(10,000)

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GENERAL

<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Harvard University	333,000
London School of Economics and Political Science (England)	50,000
London, University of (England)	94,000
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Family Health International (Durham, N.C.)	7,800
International Confederation of Midwives (England)	50,000
International Planned Parenthood Federation (England)	225,000
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	30,000
Population Council (New York)	49,500
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Hartford, Conn.)	50,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Implementing Agency for Cooperation and Training (Los Angeles)	49,730
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	17,000

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Eastern and Southern Africa

<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Nairobi, University of (Kenya)	180,000
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Maryland)	3,000

West Africa

<i>Population problems (social sciences)</i>	
Nigeria, Government of	22,000
Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)	3,800
Population Association of Nigeria	65,600
Union for the Study of the African Population (Senegal)	292,000
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospitals (Nigeria)	50,000
Association Burkinable des Sages-Femmes (Burkina Faso)	25,000
Association Senegalaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial (Senegal)	40,000
Family Planning Council of Nigeria	21,000

Medical Missionaries of Mary (Nigeria)	110,000
National Association of Nigeria Nurses and Midwives	96,000
National Council of Women's Societies (Nigeria)	56,700
Union for the Study of the African Population (Senegal)	24,470
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal)	16,844
Ibadan, University of (Nigeria)	49,100
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (Los Angeles)	17,000
STOPAIDS Organisation (Nigeria)	42,000
Middle East and North Africa	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Egypt, Government of	158,000
Sudan, Government of the	59,500
ASIA	
India, Nepal, Sri Lanka	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Christian Medical College and Hospital (India)	130,000
Indian Health Organization	110,000
Southeast Asia	
<i>Reproductive science and contraceptive development</i>	
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (Seattle)	25,000
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (Malaysia)	27,000
International Women's Health Coalition (New York)	61,513
Thailand, Government of	50,000
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Indonesia, University of	69,165
Mahidol University (Thailand)	200,000
Prince of Songkla University (Thailand)	27,060
China	
<i>Family planning and reproductive health</i>	
Harvard University	31,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
Andean Region and the Southern Cone	
<i>Population problems and reproductive health</i>	
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University	32,700
Institute of Peruvian Studies	50,000
Brazil	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	28,800
Women's Health and Sexuality Collective	13,620

Mexico and Central America	
<i>Dissemination of information</i>	
Calamo Community Alternatives (Mexico)	<u>11,100</u>
TOTAL, POPULATION	\$ 3,945,002
TOTAL, SPECIAL PROGRAM ACTIONS*	\$ 258,000
NET, miscellaneous reductions of less than \$10,000 each and approvals of less than \$1,000 each	(163,735)
TOTAL, GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS	\$ 5,494,204
TOTAL, FY 1989 GRANTS AND PROJECTS	<u>\$217,885,438</u>

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

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS



Foundations usually pursue their philanthropic goals either by managing programs themselves or by making grants to enable other institutions to establish and operate programs. In 1968 the Ford Foundation added a third mechanism called program-related investments (PRIs), which are usually loans, but may also be loan guarantees or equity investments. They are earmarked for investment in enterprises that advance the Foundation's program interests.

The distinguishing feature of PRIs is that they are drawn from a portion of the Foundation's capital assets rather than from its earnings. They therefore enlarge the Foundation's philanthropic resources. Since 1968, funds allocated for PRIs by the Foundation's trustees have increased from \$10 million to \$130 million.

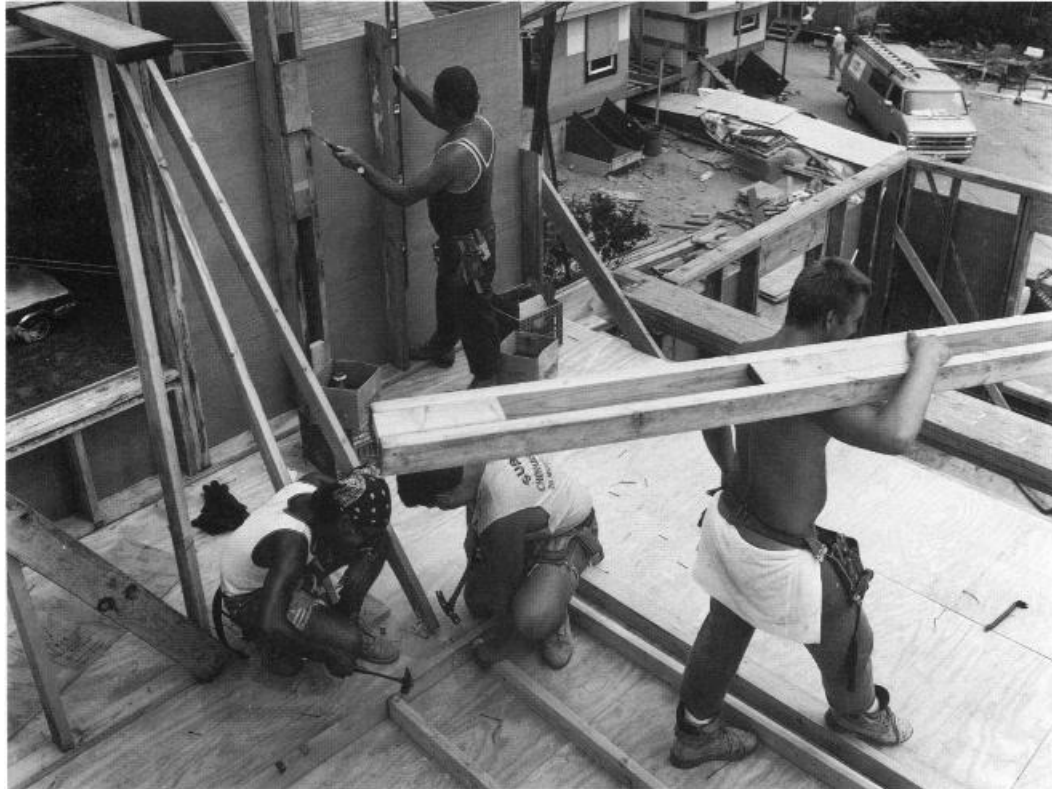
PRIs involve a greater degree of risk and pay a smaller return than conventional investments. But they also help recipients attract other sources of financing, private as well as governmental, develop financial experience, and accumulate assets and produce income to sustain their operations. The primary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

PRIs provide funds for such projects as the rehabilitation of low-income housing, the revitalization of run-down neighborhoods, and the creation of jobs for the unemployed. In addition, the PRI office often complements a loan or investment with an "equity grant," which enables a nonprofit organization to increase its equity investment in a PRI-supported project. The office also provides modest funds for research and for technical assistance to help nonprofit organizations plan a venture for possible PRI financing or solve problems associated with an existing PRI. The PRI office also uses grants for research on institutions that engage in social investing and to explore ways the Foundation might facilitate such investing.

Since the Foundation's first program-related investment in 1968, 230 PRIs have been approved. Commitments for nineteen of them have been withdrawn, leaving 211, totaling almost \$167 million. Of total commitments, \$59 million has been repaid and \$15.4 million written off. At the end of fiscal year 1989, 128 investments were active, with outstanding PRI balances or unfunded commitments of \$92.7 million, leaving an uncommitted balance of \$37.3 million.*

During 1989 PRIs were made in four of the Foundation's six program areas. As in prior years, PRIs were concentrated in two programs—Urban Poverty and Rural Poverty and Resources. Also during 1989 the PRI office made five equity grants totaling \$400,000, ten research, planning, and evaluation grants totaling \$250,000, and six grants totaling \$256,000 to explore the use of social investments by other institutions and encourage expansion of this activity. Following is a summary of PRI activity in 1989.

* A detailed report on the Foundation's PRI program is being prepared. It will show how the program has evolved over the past twenty years and the lessons that have been learned from it.



Through one of its affiliates, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) provided financing for this low-income housing project in Bridgeport, Conn. This year LISC received a \$2.5 million PRI loan to fund low- and moderate-income housing and economic development projects undertaken by community development corporations.

Urban Poverty. A longstanding goal of both the PRI office and the Urban Poverty program is strengthening community development corporations. This is occasionally done through direct financing of their ventures. For example:

A \$2 million PRI was approved to Dudley Neighbors, Inc., a community development corporation (CDC) created by the Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative (DSNI), a ten-year, multiphase program to revitalize the Dudley Triangle, a distressed neighborhood in the Roxbury area of Boston. Originated by a consortium of Boston foundations and also supported by the city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, DSNI plans to build 1,000 units of mixed-income housing, create parks and recreational space, and organize comprehensive social services. The \$2 million PRI combined with a \$1 million loan from Consumers United Insurance Company will support the acquisition of land for the housing. The two loans complete the financing package required to acquire the land.

Loans to CDCs help build understanding of both their needs and abilities. However, as the volume and scale of their projects has increased, the Foundation has sought ways to build local and national intermediaries that can better respond to development opportunities and assemble financing from a num-

ber of institutions. These intermediaries strengthen CDC activities in several ways. First, by raising relatively large blocks of funds from local and national, public and private sources, they reduce the cost and time required to finance neighborhood development projects. Second, they are often able to recruit and hold more experienced staff than can neighborhood groups, and they can deploy this staff across multiple CDC projects. Third, these intermediaries often attract the attention and involvement of key people and institutions that might not otherwise be drawn to community development activities.

A \$2 million PRI helped establish a new local community development intermediary, Neighborhood Progress Incorporated (NPI), in Cleveland, Ohio. The PRI will be used to provide financing for several neighborhood development projects sponsored by community-based groups and benefiting low- to moderate-income residents of Cleveland. NPI will also raise funds—both grants and investments—from other sources, and will provide technical assistance to the community groups. In addition, the Foundation made a \$450,000 grant to NPI, which will support its general operations and organizational development.

Rural Poverty and Resources. In 1989 the PRI office supported three projects in collaboration with Rural Poverty and Resources. A \$500,000 PRI was approved to Portable Practical Education Preparation to promote employment and income-generating activities among the rural poor in the southwestern United States. This project is testing the domestic applicability of microenterprise development approaches that have been successfully applied in Latin America.

Another PRI provides supplemental financing for a development intermediary in North Carolina, the Center for Community Self-Help. Such institutions pursue a variety of means to address rural poverty, often combining research, advocacy, demonstration projects, and enterprise development. Their relatively large size and ability to bring together local community groups, government agencies, and private institutions suggest they can have an important impact on rural poverty. PRIs can be helpful in providing the capital base they need.

The center, North Carolina's primary development bank, received a \$2 million PRI to support the loans made by its credit union and venture capital fund. The credit union uses the deposits in its insured savings accounts to finance low-risk loans. The Ventures Fund, which has assets of some \$5 million, mainly from foundation and church grants, finances projects most traditional banks would consider too risky. This year's PRI supplements a \$1.5 million loan to the fund in 1986. An earlier \$100,000 equity grant is supporting the fund's loss reserve.

A third PRI is helping to bring clean water to low-income residents on the Texas-Mexico border. Along with \$500,000 from local banks, a \$500,000 PRI to the El Paso Community Foundation is supporting a new water utility, the Lower Valley Water Authority, serving the mushrooming *colonias* on the U.S. side of the Rio Grande. (This is the first PRI made to a community foundation.) The combined PRI and local funds have established a revolving loan

fund to help low-income residents of the Lower Valley pay for water hookup charges on a deferred basis. A PRI equity grant of \$50,000 is providing a loss reserve for the loan fund, and a \$95,000 grant from the Rural Poverty and Resources program is supporting the water authority's community outreach activities.

Development Credit. For several years PRIs have been used to explore the roles that might be played by regulated depository institutions, such as banks and community development credit unions (CDCUs), in providing financing for development. CDCUs represent an important vehicle for savings and credit in low-income urban and rural communities. Throughout the United States there are some 400 CDCUs, each averaging twenty years in operation and holding an estimated \$300 million in assets. However, many of these institutions are located in low-income communities and have difficulty raising large deposits that can help build the asset base needed for development lending.

A \$1 million PRI to the National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions along with companion grants from the Urban Poverty and Rural Poverty and Resources programs aim to build the asset base of CDCUs and demonstrate their ability to provide development loans in their communities. The PRI and a \$225,000 grant will support the federation's management and development assistance to credit unions in four locations. The federation, which is made up of credit unions serving low-income people, will use the PRI to make large deposits in affiliates to enable them to make loans for the benefit of the people in their communities. The loans will fund such projects as low-income housing, small businesses owned by minorities and women, consumer or producer cooperatives, and collaborative programs that promote community reinvestment by public agencies or private financial institutions. A second grant, \$200,000, went to the Woodstock Institute, a research and technical assistance agency in Chicago, to explore the lending potential of such alternative financial institutions as credit unions.

Human Rights and Social Justice. During 1989 the PRI program renewed its efforts to increase ownership of business enterprises by minorities. Two PRIs were made to increase understanding of the blocks to capital investment in minority-owned businesses. The first, a \$1.5 million loan to the Greater Detroit Business and Industrial Development Company, provides a portion of the financing needed by this new organization to offer equity capital to minority enterprises in the Detroit area. The second, a \$1 million loan to the Business Consortium Fund in New York City, will expand the pool of capital available for short-term loans to minority-owned firms that have secured large contracts with Fortune 500 companies.

Facilities for Nonprofit Organizations. A significant portion of PRI activity over the last twenty years has helped nonprofit organizations take advantage of opportunities to expand space for offices, museum exhibitions, or performances, or to control and stabilize the costs of their facilities. In 1989 the PRI office began an effort to establish intermediary organizations that could focus on this common need of nonprofit organizations. In 1989 a \$1.5 million PRI was approved to the Energy Conservation and Facilities Manage-

ment Corporation (ECF), an intermediary that provides small loans to non-profit organizations in New York City to help them acquire and improve their office, service, and performing space. As a result of a recent study of the real estate needs of nonprofit organizations, ECF is expanding its own loan fund and also developing a funding pool with banks and social investors to underwrite larger loans. With the PRI, ECF will be able to extend loans to smaller nonprofit organizations. The Foundation also approved a \$150,000 equity grant to ECF to establish a loss reserve fund. If this venture is successful, the Foundation will explore opportunities to help similar intermediaries in other cities.

Social Investment Field. In recent years there has been an increase in investments that have a direct social purpose. They have been made by a wide range of institutions, including foundations, insurance companies, public pension funds, and some corporations. They are often directed to projects developed or cosponsored by nonprofit organizations. Taking note of this development, the Foundation has granted funds to study social investments in order to gain information on the range of institutions that make such investments, their motivations for doing so, and what they have learned from their experiences. The Foundation also hopes that the research will reveal new opportunities to stimulate broader use of investments to achieve social goals. In 1989 two grants were made for studies of social investing by foundations.

The Council on Foundations received \$40,400 in grant funds for three reports on social investing by community, corporate, and private foundations. The three studies have been published under the council's "Resources for Grantmakers" series. Each report gives grant makers a sense of the wide variety of programmatic and financial forms of social investing undertaken by other foundations. A companion piece, "The Legal Aspects of PRI," is currently being prepared.

A grant of \$133,329 from PRI and the Urban Poverty program to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is enabling a team of development specialists and social investment practitioners to organize a demonstration workshop for grant makers interested in PRIs. Last year, a PRI grant helped M.I.T. to produce a workshop model that was tested in the Southeast and will soon be replicated in the Midwest and on the west coast. The model is also being revised for use with lawyers, bank trustees, and consultants who might be called on to help foundations develop a PRI program.

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS
 Fiscal Year 1989 Approvals

URBAN POVERTY	
Dudley Neighbors (Boston) Land acquisition for housing development.	\$ 2,000,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) National match for Areas of Concentration Programs. Ten-year loan, 2%.	2,000,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation (New York) Match to encourage foundations to make PRIs for community development. Three-year loan, 2%.	500,000
Low Income Housing Fund (San Francisco) Revolving loan fund for low-income housing developed by nonprofit organizations. Six-year loan, 2%.	1,000,000
National Federation of Community Development Credit Unions (New York) Demonstration project to strengthen community development credit unions.	1,000,000
Neighborhood Progress (Cleveland) Loan fund for community-based real estate projects.	2,000,000
SEEDCO (Structured Employment/Economic Development Corporation) (New York) Loan fund to assist neighborhood revitalization projects.	1,000,000
RURAL POVERTY AND RESOURCES	
Center for Community Self-Help (Durham, N.C.) Loan fund for worker-owned businesses, low-income housing, and small enterprises. Fifteen-year loan, 1%.	2,000,000
El Paso Community Foundation (Texas) Revolving loan fund to help low-income households pay for water hook-up charges.	500,000
PPEP Housing Development Corporation (Tucson) Microenterprise loan fund to assist family-owned businesses.	500,000
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE	
Business Consortium Fund (New York) Loan fund to provide minority-owned businesses with short-term financing in partnership with commercial banks.	1,000,000
Energy Conservation and Facilities Management Corporation (New York) Loan fund to provide nonprofits with technical assistance and capital for facility development.	1,500,000
Greater Detroit Business and Industrial Development Company (Detroit) Long-term financing for start-up, growth, and expansion of minority-owned businesses.	<u>1,500,000</u>
TOTAL, PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS	<u>\$16,500,000</u>

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INVESTMENTS

The Foundation's investment portfolio exceeded \$5.6 billion at the end of fiscal year 1989, a record market value for a fiscal year end. The market value was \$759 million more than last year's \$4.9 billion. The total return on the Foundation's investments in fiscal 1989 was 20.9 percent. Returns for the various components of the portfolio were as follows:

RATES OF RETURN	
	Year ended September 30, 1989
Equity portfolios	31.8%
Fixed income portfolios	10.9
Real estate portfolio	12.3
Venture capital portfolio	9.2
Total fund	20.9%

These returns compare with 32.9 percent for the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index, 22.9 percent for the Morgan Stanley Capital International Equity Index for Europe, Australia, and the Far East and 11.3 percent for the Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index. The relative performance of the equity and fixed income markets was primarily responsible for the change in asset mix (see chart below).

PORTFOLIO COMPONENTS (as of September 30)

	1989		1988	
	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total	Market value (in millions)	Percent of total
Marketable securities				
U.S. equities	\$2,465.6	43.7%	\$1,857.8	38.0%
U.S. fixed income	1,900.1	33.6	1,973.0	40.3
International securities	369.8	6.5	272.5	5.6
Short-term investments	715.5	12.7	588.6	12.0
Investments with limited marketability	200.0	3.5	200.2	4.1
	<u>\$5,651.0</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$4,892.1</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS (PRIs)

As noted on page 144, 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 \$130 million for these investments. The investments are in the form of debt or equity financing or loan guarantees. As of September 30, 1989, \$72 million in investments and \$2 million in guarantees were outstanding and \$18 million in funding commitments were in process.

During the fiscal year, new loan commitments of \$17 million were made and loan commitments of \$11 million were disbursed. Principal repayments of \$5 million and investment income of over \$1 million were received. The following table summarizes the PRI program for fiscal years 1989 and 1988:

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENT SUMMARY		
	1989	1988
	(in thousands)	
Investments and guarantees outstanding, beginning of fiscal year	\$71,780	\$57,274
Activity during year:		
—New investment and guarantees* made	11,172	18,152
—Principal repaid and guarantees expired	(6,606)	(3,646)
—Investments written off	(1,880)	—
Investments and guarantees* outstanding, end of fiscal year	74,466	71,780
Commitments for investments and guarantees*	18,250	12,273
Total investments, guarantees,* and commitments outstanding	<u>\$92,716</u>	<u>\$84,053</u>
Allowance for possible losses	<u>\$16,886</u>	<u>\$16,853</u>
Program development and support**	<u>\$ 2,789</u>	<u>\$ 2,641</u>
Investment income received	<u>\$ 1,397</u>	<u>\$ 1,162</u>

* Guarantees of \$2,150,000 and \$3,650,000 were outstanding at the end of fiscal 1989 and 1988, respectively. A total of \$1,500,000 of guarantees expired in fiscal 1989. A total of \$175,000 of guarantees expired and \$300,000 were added in fiscal 1988.

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

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Dividends and interest income amounted to \$307 million, or \$18 million above fiscal 1988. Realized capital gains increased to \$163 million from \$50 million in fiscal 1988.

Total program activities (primarily grants to organizations and individuals, direct charitable activities, and program support) were \$245 million, representing an increase of \$3 million over the previous year. General management expenditures and expenses incurred in the production of income were \$15 million and \$14 million, respectively.

FEDERAL EXCISE TAX AND PAYOUT REQUIREMENT

The Internal Revenue Code imposes on private foundations an excise tax equal to 2 percent on net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of income). This tax is reduced to 1 percent when the Foundation meets certain distribution requirements. The Foundation was again able in fiscal 1989 to satisfy the distribution requirement and thus reduce the excise tax from 2 percent to 1 percent by converting the tax savings into additional qualifying distributions (grant payments). For fiscal 1989 the tax is estimated to be \$4.6 million, excluding the deferred portion of excise taxes resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments. Since 1971 the Foundation has incurred federal excise taxes of \$119 million.

The Internal Revenue Code also requires private foundations to disburse annually about 5 percent of the market value of investments, less the federal excise tax. The payout requirement may be satisfied by payments for grants, program-related investments, direct conduct of charitable activities, and certain administrative expenses. The Foundation satisfied its estimated fiscal 1989 payout requirement of \$268 million.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	September 30, 1989 1988 (in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investments, at market	\$5,650,958	\$4,892,105
Cash includes interest-bearing accounts of \$163,000 (\$726,000 at September 30, 1988)	968	1,599
Receivables and other assets		
Investment-related	107,292	74,862
Other	1,566	1,221
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of \$16,886,000 (\$16,853,000 at September 30, 1988)	55,430	51,277
Land and buildings, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,960,000 (\$9,508,000 at September 30, 1988)	16,212	16,664
	<u>\$5,832,426</u>	<u>\$5,037,728</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Unpaid grants	\$ 128,425	\$ 130,745
Payables and other liabilities		
Investment-related	86,383	27,423
Other	24,138	17,229
Federal excise tax		
Current	203	109
Deferred	11,614	6,219
	<u>250,763</u>	<u>181,725</u>
Fund balance		
Appropriated	5,797	37,622
Unappropriated	5,575,866	4,818,381
	<u>\$5,581,663</u>	<u>\$4,856,003</u>
	<u>\$5,832,426</u>	<u>\$5,037,728</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1989	1988
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Dividends	\$ 67,044	\$ 70,647
Interest	239,845	218,496
	<u>306,889</u>	<u>289,143</u>
Expenditures		
Program activities:		
Grants approved—organizations	209,442	207,262
Grants approved—individuals	5,294	6,047
Direct conduct of charitable activities	6,836	6,534
Program support	21,614	19,561
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	1,913	2,713
	<u>245,099</u>	<u>242,117</u>
General management	14,751	13,707
Expenses incurred in the production of income	14,243	12,877
Provision (benefit) for federal excise tax:		
Current	4,640	3,265
Deferred	5,395	(4,400)
	<u>284,128</u>	<u>267,566</u>
	<u>22,761</u>	<u>21,577</u>
Appreciation (depreciation) on investments		
Realized	163,405	49,726
Unrealized	539,494	(440,017)
	<u>702,899</u>	<u>(390,291)</u>
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	725,660	(368,714)
Fund balance at beginning of year	4,856,003	5,224,717
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$5,581,663</u>	<u>\$4,856,003</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

STATEMENT OF SOURCES
AND USES OF CASH

	For the year ended September 30,	
	1989	1988
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by:		
Increase (decrease) in fund balance for year	\$ 725,660	\$ (368,714)
Add (deduct) non-cash items		
Unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(539,494)	440,017
Deferred provision (benefit) for federal excise tax	5,395	(4,400)
Depreciation on buildings	452	452
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	1,913	2,713
Funds provided by operations	<u>193,926</u>	<u>70,068</u>
Repayments of program-related investments	5,106	3,472
Increase (decrease) in payables and other liabilities:		
Investment-related	58,960	(119,363)
Other	6,909	(2,014)
Increase (decrease) in federal excise tax payable	<u>94</u>	<u>(6,676)</u>
	<u>264,995</u>	<u>(54,513)</u>
Cash used by:		
Excess of acquisition of investments over disposals:		
Acquisitions	5,591,890	6,788,650
Disposals	<u>(5,372,531)</u>	<u>(6,720,342)</u>
	219,359	68,308
Decrease (increase) in unpaid grants:		
Current-year payments	217,056	183,467
Less current-year approvals	<u>(214,736)</u>	<u>(213,309)</u>
	2,320	(29,842)
Increase (decrease) in receivables and other assets:		
Investment-related	32,430	(111,579)
Other	345	282
Increase in program-related investments	<u>11,172</u>	<u>17,852</u>
	<u>265,626</u>	<u>(54,979)</u>
(Decrease) increase in cash for year	(631)	466
Cash at beginning of year	1,599	1,133
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 968</u>	<u>\$ 1,599</u>

(See Notes to Financial Statements)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

INVESTMENTS: Most investments are carried at market value, as quoted on major stock exchanges. Investments with limited marketability have been valued in the manner described below, which includes recognition of risk factors as appropriate:

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

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

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 fifty years.

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS: Grant expenditures are considered incurred at the time of approval by the Board of Trustees or the President of the Foundation. Uncommitted appropriations that have been approved by the Board of Trustees are included in the 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 on September 30, 1989 and 1988, follow:

	1989		1988	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Equity securities	\$2,718,623	\$1,646,765	\$2,079,118	\$1,526,797
Fixed-income securities	2,003,064	1,983,626	2,022,036	2,026,451
Money-market instruments	715,530	714,716	588,633	587,953
Convertible securities, fixed income and preferred stock	13,742	13,010	2,154	2,048
Limited-marketability securities	199,999	131,437	200,164	126,946
	<u>\$5,650,958</u>	<u>\$4,489,554</u>	<u>\$4,892,105</u>	<u>\$4,270,195</u>

Note 3—Land and Buildings

At September 30, 1989 and 1988, land and buildings comprised:

	1989	1988
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,736
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,960,000 in 1989 and \$9,508,000 in 1988	12,476	12,928
	<u>\$16,212</u>	<u>\$16,664</u>

Depreciation expenses of \$452,000 in 1989 and 1988 have been included in the program-support and general-management expenditure classifications.

Note 4—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

The Internal Revenue Code imposes an excise tax on private foundations equal to 2 percent of net investment income (principally interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains, less expenses incurred in the production of investment income). This tax is reduced to 1 percent when a foundation meets certain distribution requirements. In 1989 and 1988 the Foundation satisfied these requirements and is therefore eligible for the reduced tax. The provision for federal excise tax (based on a 1 percent rate in 1989 and 1988) consists of a current provision on net investment income and a deferred provision (benefit) based on net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) 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.

As part of its program-related investment activities, the Foundation has outstanding loan guarantees of \$2,150,000 and is committed to provide \$18,250,000 in loans to nonprofit organizations. Further, as part of its investment management activity, the Foundation is committed to additional funding of \$30,704,000 in venture capital partnerships and real estate investment trusts.

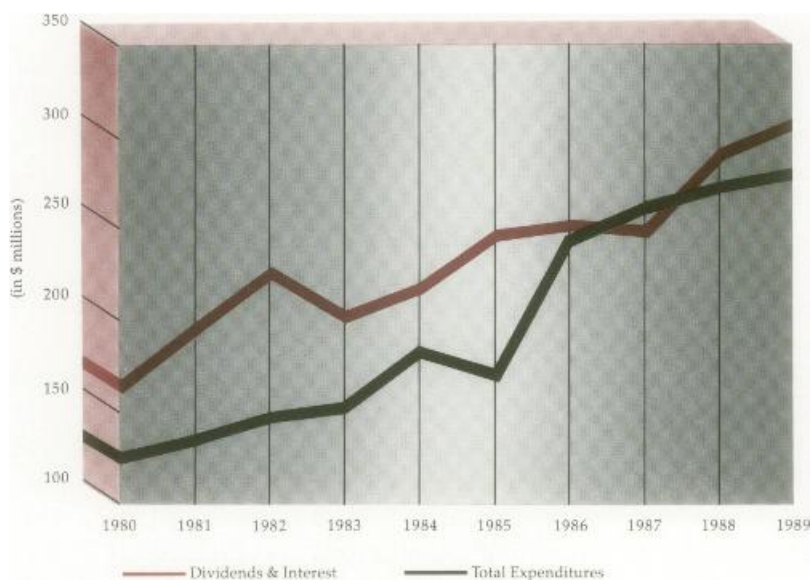
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and the related statements of income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and of sources and uses of cash present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ford Foundation at September 30, 1989 and 1988, its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the sources and uses of cash for each of the years in the period ended September 30, 1989, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

Price Waterhouse
New York, New York
November 22, 1989

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES



The charts above and opposite summarize several aspects of the Foundation's investment experience over the past decade.

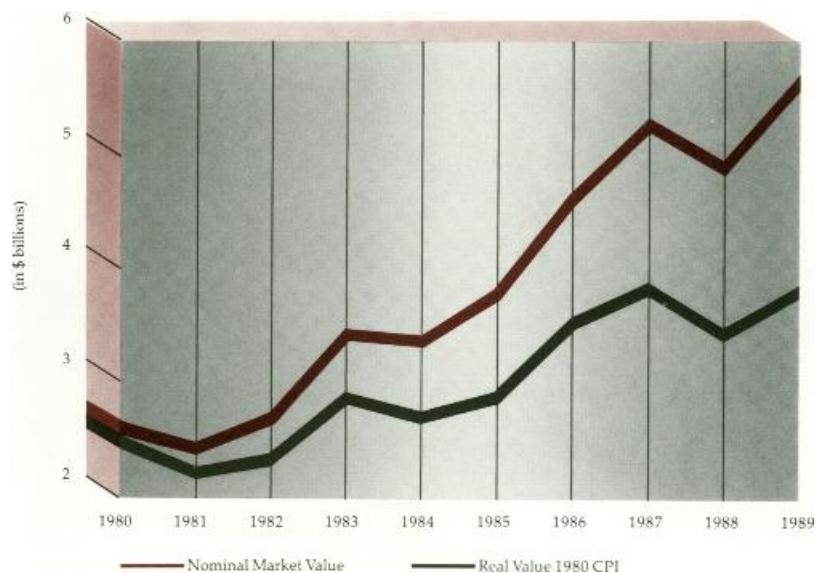
The chart above compares expenditures with income (dividends and interest).

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal Years 1980–1989 (in millions)

	1989	1988	1987
INVESTMENTS			
Market value at end of year	\$5,651.0	\$4,892.1	\$5,263.8
Cost at end of year	4,489.6	4,270.2	4,201.9
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments	539.5	(440.0)	252.9
Realized capital gains	163.4	49.7	440.4
FUND BALANCE at end of year	5,581.7	4,856.0	5,224.7
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES			
Dividend and interest income	306.9	289.1	251.7
Program activities	245.1	242.1	228.6
General management, expenses incurred in the production of income, and provision for current federal excise tax	33.6	29.9	32.4

INVESTMENTS
(Real and Nominal Dollars)



The chart above sets forth the impact of inflation on assets. The blue line shows that the nominal value of the Foundation's investments increased from \$2.6 billion at the end of fiscal 1980 to \$5.7 billion at the end of fiscal 1989. The black line adjusts those nominal values for the effect of inflation during the period. From 1980 to the end of fiscal 1989, the real value of the investments increased from \$2.6 billion to \$3.8 billion in terms of 1980 dollars.

1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
\$4,609.5	\$3,781.0	\$3,368.0	\$3,437.2	\$2,737.3	\$2,445.5	\$2,583.0
3,800.4	3,178.3	2,942.3	2,814.0	2,467.7	2,323.7	2,148.7
206.3	176.9	(197.5)	353.7	147.7	(312.5)	112.6
576.8	177.7	92.4	291.8	77.8	128.3	82.1
4,535.3	3,748.4	3,321.7	3,388.1	2,700.8	2,400.8	2,517.5
252.7	246.1	217.8	203.1	226.3	196.7	164.9
205.4	139.0	153.8	121.4	122.4	112.1	103.4
39.4	31.5	28.9	32.7	26.4	23.3	22.5

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